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Wednesday, March 29, 1978
Chaitra 8, 1900 (Saka)

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(Fourth Session)

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CONTENTS

(Sixth Series, Volume XII, Fourth Session, 1978)

No. 26, Wednesday, March 29, 1978/Chaitra 8, 1900 (Saka)

	COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions :	
*Starred Questions Nos. 490 to 492 and 494 to 496	1—26
Written Answers to Questions :	
Starred Questions Nos. 493, 497, 498 and 501 to 510	26—39
Unstarred Questions Nos. 4638 to 4652, 4654 to 4832 and 4834 to 4837	39—223
Re. Calling Attention Notices etc.	223—29
Papers Laid on the Table	229—31
Calling Attention to Matter of urgent Public Importance	232—47
Reported detection of a time bomb on 25th March, 1978 at the residence of the Indian High Commissioner at Canberra	232—47
Shri K. Lakkappa	232, 233, 36
Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee	232, 33, 236,—38, 240—41, 244—45, 247
Shri Janardhana Poojary	239—40
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath	241—44
Shri S. S. Lal	245—47
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions	247
Fifteenth Report	247
Matters Under Rule 377	248—55
(*i*) Reported Accumulation of molasses in Khandsari factories in Gujarat	248—51
Shri Dharamsinhbhai Patel	248—49
(*ii*) Reported shortage of railway wagons for coal	249—51
Dr. Vasant Kumar Pandit	249—51
(*iii*) Difficulties for Cold-storage of Potatoes in Uttar Pradesh	252—54
Shri Ram Prakash Tripathi	252—54

*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

COLUMNS

(*iv*) Reported strike in Durgapur Fertiliser Factory . . . 254—55

Shri Raj Krishna Dawn 254

Demands for Grants, 1978-79—

Ministry of Industry—

Shri Vayalar Ravi . . . . . 255—59

Prof. R. K. Amin . . . . . 260—65

Shri Shambhu Nath Chaturvedi . . . . . 265—69

Shri B. K. Nair . . . . . 269—74

Shrimati Abha Maiti . . . . . 274—80

Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena. . . . . 280—82

Shri Yuvraj . . . . . 282—90

Shri Pius Tirkey . . . . . 290—93

Shri C. N. Visvanathan . . . . . 294—95

Shri L. L. Kapoor . . . . . 295—302

Shri Madan Tiwary . . . . . 302—10

Shri M. Arunachalam . . . . . 310—12

Shri Roop Lal Somani . . . . . 312—15

Shri Vijay Kumar Malhotra . . . . . 315—21

Shri Somnath Chatterjee . . . . . 321—25

Shri K. Lakkappa . . . . . 325—26

Shri George Fernandes . . . . . 326—62

Statement *re.* Governments' Decisions on the Report of the Hathi Committee on Drugs and Pharmaceutical Industry . . . 363

Shri H. N. Bahuguna 363

Statement *Re.* transfer of Management of Badarpur Thermal Power Project and Badarpur Thermal Power Station to National Thermal Power Corporation . . . . . 364—65

Shri P. Ramachandran . . . . . 364—65

COLUMNS

Half-An-Hour Discussion—

Functioning of State Electricity Boards . . . . . 365—80

Shri S. R. Damani . . . . . 365—68

Shri P. Ramachandran . . . . . 369—71, 376—80

Shri Chitta Basu . . . . . 371—72

Shri K. Lakkappa . . . . . 372—73

Prof. P. G. Mavalankar . . . . . 373—75

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, March 29, 1978/Chaitra 8, 1900 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

(MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Sixth Five Year Plan

*490. SHRI DHARMA VIR VASISTH : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the size, rate of growth visualised, outlay in public sector power generation, irrigation and agriculture, in the proposed Sixth Five Year Plan as emerging after discussions at the various levels ;

(b) whether the National Development Council discussions revealed unanimity on the main objectives of the Plan; if so, in what respects; and

(c) by what date the draft Plan would be finally ready ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The required details are as follows :

Total Plan Outlay	Rs. 116240 crores
Rate of growth	4·7 per cent per annum
Public sector outlay of which	Rs. 69380 crores
Power Generation	Rs 15750 crores
Irrigation & Flood control	Rs. 9650 crores
Agriculture and allied activities	Rs. 8600 crores

(b) The National Development Council approved the main objectives of the Plan, viz., removal of unemployment, reduction in poverty and inequalities and continued progress towards self-reliance and the corresponding increased allocations for agriculture, rural development, irrigation, flood control and power and village and small industries

(c) The draft plan is expected to be finalised after further discussions with the State Governments, and in the light of the report of the Seventh Finance Commission which is expected to be submitted towards the end of the current year ?

श्री धर्मवीर वशिष्ठ : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आला प्लान (6टां प्लान) अगले महीने से शुरू होने वाला है और जैसा प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अपने उत्तर में बताया है कि फाइनेन्स कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आने के बाद और नेशनल डेवेलपमेन्ट कौन्सिल के साथ एक दफ़ा और चर्चा होने के बाद, उम्मीद है कि इस साल के आखिर तक प्लान को फाइनेलाइज़ किया जा सकेगा । मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं—प्लान की जल्दी फाइनेलाइज़ करने के लिये क्या कोई तीव्र कार्यवाही की जा रही है तथा नेशनल डेवलपमेन्ट कौन्सिल में स्टेट गवर्नमेंन्टस के जो प्रतिनिधि आये थे, उन के सम्बन्ध में प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि उन के साथ मोटे-मोटे मुद्दों पर सहमति हो गई है, तो क्या ऐसे भी कोई मुद्दे हैं जिन पर अभी सहमति नहीं हो पाई है, जिस की वजह से आप दूसरी दफा नेशनल डेवैलेपमेन्ट कौन्सिल की मीटिंग रख रहे हैं ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : अगले साल में जो शुरू होने वाला है, वह प्लान तो मन्जूर हो गया है, सब स्टेटों ने मान लिया है, बाकी जो रहता है, उस के लिये समय नहीं था । मगर सबने उसको देखा है और सामान्य तौर से जो एप्रूवल दी है, बाकी का फाइनेन्स कमीशन की रिपोर्ट अक्तूबर-नवम्बर में आने के बाद ही पूरा हो सकेगा ।

श्री धर्मवीर वशिष्ठ : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इन्डिया

इंजीनियरिंग ट्रेड फेयर को इनआगुरेट करते समय 1 फरवरी, 1978 को यह कहा था :

"What the country was trying to do was to place man in the centre of things by relating all industrial activities to his needs."

क्या प्रधान मंत्री जी कृपया इस का स्पष्टी करण करेंगे खास तौर से इस बात को पेशे-नज़र रखते हुए कि प्लानिंग आफ़ सोशल सर्विसेज के बारे में डा० लाकड़ावाला ने यह कहा है कि पहली योजना में सोशल सर्विसेज का एक्सपेंडीचर टोटल एक्सपेंडीचर की रेशों में 21 पर सेन्ट था, दूसरी, तीसरी और चौथी योजना में 15.5 पर सेन्ट था और पांचवी योजना में 13.2 पर सेन्ट था।

MR SPEAKER : This is known to everybody; please come to the question.

श्री धर्मवीर वशिष्ठ : मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि एक आदमी को सेन्टर में रखने के लिए इस छठे प्लान में, जो रोलिंग प्लान होगा, सोशल सर्विसेज के लिए क्या रखा गया है ?

श्री मोरारजी देसाई : सारे प्लान के बारे में तो तभी कह सकते हैं जबकि पूरा एप्रूवल मिल जाएगा मगर यह जो सारा प्लान है, यह मनुष्य को ध्यान में रख कर ही बनाया गया है।

SHRI P RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: May I know from the Prime Minister whether the policy with regard to stabilising the prices of agricultural commodities was discussed in the National Development Council ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : Yes.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : I would like to have a little clarification regarding the objectives which the Prime Minister stated. One of the objectives was that there will be further movement towards self-reliance. The amount of foreign aid given in the Plan according to the published report is not less than the previous Plans. Does the Prime Minister visualise termination of foreign aid within a specific period ? Secondly, in the Plan the amount of deficit financing allowed is Rs. 2000 crores, whereas in the first year of the Plan itself, the budget presented now, already Rs 1050 crores have been allowed for. Will there be any alteration in the amount of deficit financing that will be allowed in the Fifth Plan in view of the fact that there is such a huge deficit in the first year itself ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : It is provided but it does not mean that there is going to be deficit financing. I have already said that there will not be deficit financing and we are trying to see that it does not happen. We are considering two or three other sources. If foreign aid is not less than the previous years, the hon. Member will see that the Plan is much larger now. Therefore, the percentage is much less and that is how it will gradually srink. There is no question of putting any limit. We are working in such a manner that whether it comes or does not come, it does not matter to us.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : May I know from the Prime Minister whether it is not a fact that the National Development Council in the last meeting decided to set up a Committee primarily to review the Centre-State fiscal relations, to review the Gadgil formula governing the allocations of Centre's plan asistance among the States and finally to review the scope of the Central-sponsored schemes in the Plan? May I know from the hon. Prime Minister whether the said Committee has already been appointed and whether that committee would also be requested to suggest necessary constitutional amendments for the readjustment of the Centre-State relations without impairing the federal set up and the national unity of the country ?

May I also further know whether the suggestion of the West Bengal government with regard to the Commission having a direct dialogue with the State Governments in the matter of finalisation of the draft document is going to be accepted by the Government ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : I do not quite follow what the hon. Member wants. If he means that the state Government should have a direct dialogue with the Commission, they are having it already. Their plans are discussed with the State Governments and the other plan is discussed with them separately. Therefore, there is no question of not consulting them at all. They are consulted fully in this matter.

Then, with regard to the other question to which he has referred, the Committee

which will be examining the Gadgil formula, has nothing to do with constitutional amendments. They are not authorised to do that. That committee will be a committee of practically all the Chief Ministers and the Deputy Chairman. They will go into the formula and suggest what needs to be done?

SHRI HITENDRA DESAI : May we have some idea about the resource mobilisation and how much of it will be borne by the centre ?

SHRI MORARJI DESAI : The hon. Member will have an idea when the whole thing is finalised.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA—*rose*

MR SPEAKER : Question No. 491—Shri Mavalankar.

Aid from the Centre to States for Coastal Highways.

*491. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR. Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to give Central assistance to such of the State Governments which are willing to construct the coastal highways in their territories;

(b) if so, when and how;

(c) if not, why not;

(d) whether the Government of Gujarat have approached the Central Government for financial assistance in the matter; and

(e) if so, Government's response thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) : (a) There is no scheme as such for providing financial assistance specifically for development of coastal highways in the State road system.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is a scheme for providing Central assistance for the State Roads of inter-State or economic importance and against the Central Road Fund. Proposals under this scheme are sanctioned keeping in view availability of resources, their *inter se* priority and needs of all the States.

(d) and (e). On the basis of proposals received from the Government of Gujarat from time to time works of a total cost of Rs. 5.9 crores have been approved so far for development pertaining to the Gujarat Coastal Highway under the Central Aid Programme of State Roads of inter-State or economic importance and from the Central Road Fund.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR : As the House knows, Gujarat is a principal maritime State in the country with as many as 39 minor and intermediate ports and one major port along its coastline. Now the Minister has given a long answer and one gets the impression that he is giving a lot of help to the State. But he is only assisting them with, what is already, the money of the State, *i.e.* the Central Road Fund which is only made up of States' shares. So, there is no central assistance given to the State governments.

Any way, my question is : Gujarat has a vast coastline and there is no through coastal highway and the State government has already spent a part of its own limited resources on its construction and it is estimated to cost Rs. 18 crores whereas the loan—not assistance—given is only Rs. 1·5 crores. In view of all this, may I know whether the government propose to either extend additional loans or devise plans to give assistance to some of those States which are part of the Indian Union and which have a coastal boundary and, therefore, coastal highways are needed there ? And why is not the government taking this view in the matter and helping some of the States like the Gujarat State because the State's resources are very limited and unless the Central Government comes forward how are these coastal highways to be constructed ?

SHRI CHAND RAM : Under the Constitution of India, national highways are the responsibility of the Central Government and so far as the State Highways are concerned, we give only assistance in the form of loans and sometimes in the form of grants and whatever central grants under the Central Road Fund are given, we allocate them according to the *inter se* priority and also according to the needs of the State.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR : I am glad that he has referred to national highways. Therefore, my second question is based on that precisely.

Is it a fact that the government of Gujarat has represented repeatedly to the Centre for declaring a number of its State highways as national highways, particularly, the coastal highway running

from Kandla to Bombay, *via* Jamnagar, Okha, Porbandar, Veraval, Bhavnagar and Cambay ? Is it a fact further that the west coast road passing through the States of Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka and Kerala has already been declared a national highway ? (*Interruptions*)

I am glad about it. I am not saying that that should not have been done. But if that was taken care of, I do not know why the Government of Gujarat who have had repeated representations made to the Centre, and justified on the ground that Gujarat is earning as much as Rs. 150 crores every year through foreign exchange which is doneat various ports just now mentioned by me, particularly on the Kathiawar-Swarashtra Coast ? In view of all these facts and when the national exchequer is earning more and more of foreign exchange, why is it that the Government of Gujarat's demand for declaring it as the National Highway is not met favourably by the Centre, more so when Gujarat State is backward in regard to Highways by about 60% ?

The Minister's officers have couched it in such a language officials—are so clever in couching the answer that the people get an impression that everything is being done, but nothing is being done. That is my point. Gujarat is behind.....

MR. SPEAKER : He has mentioned that.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR : Gujarat is behind by 60% in the target of 1961-81. We have got 1/3rd of National Highway according to their own allocations. Why is it that the Central Government is not declaring this coastal way from Kandla to Bombay and other ports which I have mentioned, as a National Highways and thereby take over the responsibility of the State Government ?

SHRI CHAND RAM : The hon member has raised many points. So far as the West Coast road is concerned, before we nationalised it on 7th March, 1972, we gave aid for this road also and that was State Road which passed through the main road. Now, of course, it has been nationalised and since it has been declared as National Highway, cent percent funds are being allocated by the Central Government. But so far as the Gujarat Government is concerned, since the formation of Gujarat in 1961, we have given to the Gujarat Government about Rs. 76 crores, 34 lakhs

PROF. P. G MAVALNKAR : What about the coastal highway ?

SHRI CHAND RAM : Its length about 1752 hundred kilometer. Since the formation of Gujarat we have given approval to works of a sum of Rs. 5·96 crores, for this road.

My reply is very clear. So far as this very road is concerned, we have extended help to the extent of Rs 5·96 crores. There is no question of ignoring the claim of Gujarat.

Last week I was in Ahmedabad. The Chief Minister of Gujarat had also complained that they have not been given the fair share. I assured him that so far as th Central Government is concerned we will look into it and we will do justice to the State.

SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN : Hundreds of acres of land has already been ....I would like to know from the hon. Minister when the Central Govt. is taking action to complete it.

MR. SPEAKER : I have not been able to follow Please come forward.

SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN : Hundreds of acres of land has already been acquired for the Highways from Calcutta to Durgapur.

MR. SPEAKER : No, No, this question is about Gujarat This is not on the coastal highway. No. no.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR : Question 1 (a) is broad enough to cover all the States.

SHRI D. D. DESAI : We have talked about coastal highway. In the case of coastal highway it is known that Gujarat ports are actively contributing to the national economy. Gujarat is somewhere near the top in industry, trade, motor vehicles etc. According to the Nagpur plan, road targets were provided for the States. Most of the other States have exceeded the Nagpur Plan target. Unfortunately Gujarat is at the bottom and it is lagging behind most of the Southern States. So I want to know this : When will the Gujarat State be enabled to achiev the Nagpur Plan Target in respect of coastal highways in Gujarat ?

SHRI CHAND RAM : It is my misfortune that the Planning Commission has not allotted any additional funds for taking up such works.

SHRI PRASANNBHAI MEHTA : In his main reply the Minister said that the

proposals have been received by the Government of India from the Gujarat Government from time to time. An amount of Rs 5·96 crores have been allotted as I understand it. Keeping this in view, I would like to know how many proposals the Government of India have received from time to time from the Govt. of Gujarat and for which sectors of the coastal highway of Gujarat ? How many proposals are pending with them?

SHRI CHAND RAM : I require notice for that.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Sir, the first question regarding National Development Council has got relevance and it has got to be linked up with this question. The hon. Prime Minister is here. Part (a) of the question states whether Government propose to give Central assistance to such of the State Governments which are willing to construct the coastal highways in their territories. That is the question. All the Chief Ministers concerned with this subject of Coastal Highway have urged their point of view in the NDC meeting. They have rejected certain proposals which are not conducive to the development of their States. They have said that the financial assistance is not adequate and they have expressed their concern about it. Considering all these things, will the hon. Minister think of integrating all these coastal line highways ? Will he think of linking them from Gujarat to Goa and Karnataka coastline ? Have you got any programme for improving them in this respect ? Will you provide necessary financial assistance for this purpose ? Has any programme been thought of for this purpose to meet the demands of the various States ?

SHRI CHAND RAM : It is a suggestion for action.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : He has not answered my question ; let him say yes or no.

SHRI CHAND RAM : There is no such plan.

Regiments in the names of Castes

*492. SHRI B. P. MANDAL : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the castes which have the regiments in their names ;

(b) whether in view of the secular character of the State and also in view of the goal of Government to establis a casteless society, Government intend to do away with the caste nomenclatures of all such regiments; and

(c) if not, whether Government intend to give nomenclatures of the various other castes from which the numbers are represented in the Indian Army and if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) There are Regiments which are named after classes/castes/communities/regions like Maharatha Light Infantry, Rajput Regiment, Jat Regiment, Sikh Regiment, Sikh Light Infantry, Dogra Regiment, Mahar Regiment, Gorkha Regiment, Assam Regiment, Bihar Regiment and Madras Regiment.

(b) and (c). According to the present policy, recruitment to the Army is open to all classes/castes/religions provided they satisfy the physical, educational and medical standards. However, in the case of certain Regiments recruitment to which is organised on class/caste basis, recruitment is reserved for the specified classes.

Regiments with class composition are continuing as their abolition is likely to cause dissatisfaction among the classes concerned. However, in the case of these Regiments also efforts are being made to gradually throw them open to other classes also.

SHRI B. P. MANDAL : Sir, in view of the fact that the Britishers had introduced this system of caste regiment because they believed in the policy of Divide and Rule and they had nothing to do with our secularism, also in view of the fact that this process of allowing certain castes to defend our country had proved not in the interests of our country for the last thousands of years since the Gupta period and also in view of the fact that we are committeed to secularism and a classless society, what is the justification to continue these caste regiments ?

Sir, the reply of the hon. Minister is that it will cause dissatisfaction among the classes concerned. It is very peculiar that the Minister has come forward with such an answer for these four or five castes. There are others who are dissatisfied and they are serving in the Army ; there is no recognition and they have to serve under the nomenclature of the other castes. It is very peculiar that the Minister does not care for the dissatisfaction of the large number of castes. In

view of the fact that we are committed to secularism and to a classless society, what is the justification to continue these caste regiments—I am not concerned about the regionalism but I am concerned about the castes.

PROF. SHER SINGH : Sir, I have already stated that the policy of the Government is to recruit in the armed and other forces people from all classes. This is the policy. There are certain regiments based on class and caste also. There also I have stated that gradually we are ineducting other classes in those regiments. We are gradually eliminating the class distinction.

SHRI B. P. MANDAL : In view of what the Minister has said, namely, that they are gradually eliminating the tcaste system, I want to know why, even after thirty years of our Independence, they want to continue these class regiments. Is it not a fact that a number of other castes, for instance, the Brahmins, Bhoomihars, Ahirs, Jadavs including Ahirs in U.P. and Punjab serve in large numbers nn these regiments—Thirdtyfourth Mountain Regiment and Thirtyeights Mountain Regiment and in so many other regiments—what justifications is there for continuing these caste regiments ? What justification is there when so many other castes, a large number of them—Yadavs which include Ahirs of the Punjab—are serving in the army, they do not name the regiments after them ? Also, in view of the fact that during the British regime, in 1857 because these castes did not cooperate with the Britishers, especially Rao Tula Ram of Haryana under whose leadership, the Ahirs did not cooperate with the British Government, and so, for some time they were not being recruited....

MR. SPEAKER : Are you in History or in question ?

SHRI B.P. MANDAL : May I know what justification is there for continuing the caste regiment when there are a large number of other castes serving in the other regiments in the army ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : Sir, I can understand the sentiments of my hon. friend that we should not have caste names for the regiments. But, these have historical importance. Formerly, only members of those communities were recruited in the regiments because they were considered a martial race. But, we have removed that distinction. There is no question of martial race ; all are equal and therefore all are eligible for recruitment ? But, historically, some names are continued. They have earned some reputation. But, at present, all these regiments have a mixture of other castes also. The name does not mean any more the exclusive preserve of the Community. That way, in Aligarh Muslim University, there are Hindu Students. There is the Banaras Hindu University where there are Muslim students. That way there are Christian colleges where there are other students. But the names continue. I would like to see the day when all these names will be changed. But let us not rush into it.

श्री कचरुलाल हेमराज जैन : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या ये रेजिमेंटों के नाम भारत सरकार ने आज़ादी के बाद रखे हैं या वे इससे पूर्व से चले आ रहे हैं--वे कब से चले आ रहे हैं। क्या रेजिमेंटों के ये नाम आज़ादी के बाद शुरू हुए ?

प्रो० शेर सिंह : वे आज़ादी से पहले से चले आ रहे हैं।

I can give the years also when these regiments were formed. Maratha Light Infantry was formed in 1768, the Rajput Regiment in 1798, the Jat Regiment in 1803, the Sikh Regiment in 1846, the Sikh Light Infantry in 1941, the Dogra Regiment in 1858 and the Mahar Regiment in 1941.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : Sir, the national integration is a matter of psychology, it is a state of mind. May I know as to why these names are maintained ? The names do have a big psychological impact. These people instead of going back with all-India mind and free from casteism, they go back in the same way to their villages carrying the impact of these names and thinking on these lines. I do not mean that they should be given less opportunities. Let them be given job opportunities. But I am very much concerned about the names. Is it not possible today to assure the Jat or any other community or the Marathas that they will be still having their precedence in recruitment as they had ? I know, Even now they are having. But at least the names should go in the interest of the psychological change that is very much necessary because lots of people are going back to there villages.

PROF. SHER SINGH : The Prime Minister has already explained that there is history behind all these things. Therefore, the names are not being changed. But still in all these regiments which are of class character, it is not only the classes alone which are there....

MR. SPEAKER : He is asking, why don't you remove these names.

PROF. SHER SINGH : I have already explained it. As for induction of other classes, I can give details also.

MR. SPEAKER : He is merely asking, why don't you remove the names.

PROF. SHER SINGH : In spite of the class name other classes are also there in these regiments.

श्री छबिराम अर्गल : भारत के संविधान में यह निहित है कि किसी के भी साथ धर्म, जाति, लिंग या समुदाय के आधार पर कोई भेदभाव नहीं किया जायेगा । क्या रेजिमेंटों के ये नाम बनाये रखना भारत के संविधान का अपमान और एक हास्यास्पद स्थिति नहीं है ? मेरी जानकारी है कि जातियों के आधार पर बनाई गई इन रेजिमेंटों में दूसरी जातियों के लोगों को प्रवेश नहीं दिया जाता है और न ही अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लोगों को उन में नियुक्त किया जाता है । मराठा रेजिमेंट में केवल मराठी लोग और सिख रेजिमेंट में केवल सिख लिये जाते है, और अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लोगों को उनमें उनके आरक्षण के हिसाब से भर्ती नहीं किया जाता है । क्या मंत्री महोदय यह आश्वासन देंगे कि जातियों के आधार पर रखे गये रेजिमेंटों के इन नामों को हटा कर जातिवाद को समाप्त किया जायेगा और संविधान के प्रावधानों के अनुसार अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों को उनमें पूरा प्रतिनिधित्व दिया जायेगा ?

MR. SPEAKER : He is asking the same question. Now, let us go to Question No. 493.

Crime Cases Registered in Delhi in February, 1978

*494 DR. BALDEV PRAKASH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases of murder, burglaries, snatchings and assaults registered in Delhi during the month of February, 1978 ;

(b) whether there is a substantial increase in the number of these crimes ;

(c) if so, to what extent ; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to suppress the crime wave prevalent in the capital ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) : (a) to (c). A comparative statement of cases of murder, burglaries, snatchings and assaults registered during the months of December, 1977 January, 1978 and February, 1978 is given below :—

Head of crime	December, 77	January, 78	February, 78
Murder	17	15	9
Burglary	302	322	367
Snatching	22	12	14
Assaults	175	201	146

It will be seen that the number of cases of murder, snatchings and assaults in February 1978 have declined when compared to December, 1977.

(d) The following steps are being taken to keep the crime situation under control

(i) Foot and mobile patrolling, with wireless is being strengthened in the crime affected areas and 'Nakabandi' is being organised frequently at odd hours.

(ii) Armed pickets are also being detailed at strategic points.

(iii) Surveillance over known had characters is being strengthened and records of criminals updated.

(iv) Externment proceedings against criminals are being stepped up.

डा० बलदेव प्रकाश : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि अपराधों को कम करने के लिए कुछ कदम उठाए गए हैं जिन में अपराध-ग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में वायरलेस के साथ पैदल तथा चलती फिरती गश्त सशक्त की जा रही है और महत्वपूर्ण स्थानों पर सशक्त टुकड़ियां तैनात की जा रही हैं। इन कदमों के उठाए जाने के बाद भी इस मार्च के महीने में पिछले दो तीन दिनों में 8–10 मर्डर दिल्ली के अन्दर हो गए हैं और अखबारों में उस की बहुत चर्चा है। तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि जैसे ही ये विशेष कदम उठाए गए ये अपराध बढ़े क्यों हैं, कम क्यों नहीं हुए और होली के फंक्शन पर सरकार ने पहले ही यह क्यों नहीं सोचा कि इन दिनों में कोई न कोई अपराध बढ़ सकते हैं और उसके लिए विशेष कदम क्यों नहीं उठाए गए, जिसके कि तीन चार दिनों के अन्दर 8–10 मर्डर कैपिटल के अन्दर हो गए ?

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दो तीन दिनों या एक दो महीनों के आधार पर किसी प्रवृत्ति के बारे में हम लोग किसी नतीजे पर नहीं पहुंच सकते।

डा० बलदेव प्रकाश : मेरा सवाल तो यह था कि होली के जो दिन थे उन में क्यों सरकार ने कोई विशेष कदम नहीं उठाए जिस से कि अपराध न हों और पूरा प्रबन्ध सरकार कर ले कैपिटल के अन्दर ? अगर वैसे ही विशेष प्रबन्ध किए गए तो क्या इन दो तीन दिनों को देखते हुए कोई विशेष कदम नहीं उठाए गए थे क्योंकि होली में तो अपराध होने की विशेष संभावना है ?

गृह मंत्री (श्री चरण सिंह) : होली की वजह से डेथ्स हुई हैं, मर्डर नहीं। शराब उन्होंने गलत और ज्यादा पी ली। यानी सही शराब नहीं पी और कम नहीं पी ; इसलिए डेथ्स हुई हैं, मर्डर नहीं। मुमकिन है एकाध मर्डर हुआ हो लेकिन दस बारह या आठ दस मर्डर हो गए हों होली की वजह से यह नहीं है। एक एसाल्ट का केस है कि एक लड़की पर कोई एसाल्ट कर रहा था, तो वह जो एक न्यूज़ है उस में यह है कि ला ऐंड आर्डर सिचुएशन बहुत खराब है लेकिन एक सैंटेंस के बाद उसी न्यूज़ आइटम में यह है कि फौरन पुलिस आ गई और उन गुंडों को पकड़ कर ले गई।

डा० बलदेव प्रकाश : मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं, जवाब के चौथे भाग में यह कहा गया है कि —

Externment proceedings against criminals are being stepped up.

तो कितने ऐसे क्रिमिनल्स हैं जिनके अगेंस्ट एक्सटर्नमेंट की प्रोसीडिंग्स शुरू की गई हैं और कितनों को दिल्ली से बाहर भेजा चुका है।

श्री चरण सिंह : कोई 250 क्रिमिनल्स हैं जिन पर प्रोसीडिंग्स चल रही हैं जो कोर्ट में ज्यादातर विचाराधीन हैं और लगभग 100 के बाहर भेजे जा चुके हैं।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं, आंकड़े क्राइम के बढ़े हैं या घटे हैं इस में नहीं जाना चाहता, यह झगड़े की बात है और मंत्री महोदय ने कुछ कदम उठाए हैं, यह भी मेरी जानकारी है। व्यक्तिगत रुचि वह ले रहे हैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब, इस की भी मुझे जानकारी है। लेकिन इसके बाद भी यह तथ्य है कि दिल्ली के लोगों में सेक्योरिटी की फीलिंग दिन पर दिन कम होती जा रही है महिलाओं में खास तौर से। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूं, लोगों में सेक्योरिटी की फीलिंग आए और वे विश्वास के साथ दिन में चल सके इसके लिए वे क्या कर रहे हैं ? क्योंकि आज कल तो रात के बजाय डयूरिंग डे जितने क्रिमिनल्स हैं वे आपरेट करते है, डयूरिंग वर्किंग आवर्स आपरेट करते हैं, तो मैं पूछना

चाहता हूं कि आप ने जो मीटिंग बुलायी थी उस मे तीन चार डिसीशंस लिए थे, एक यह है कि पोस्ट बढ़ायी जायगी, आपने दूसरा डिसीज़न यह लिया था कि कुछ नये पुलिस स्टेशन खोले जायेंगे और कुछ यहां के लोगों को दूसरी स्टेट्स में ट्रांसफर कर दिया जायेगा। यह तीन चार महत्वपूर्ण डिसीज़न लिये थे उनके सम्बन्ध में अभी तक क्या प्रोग्रेस हुई है और जो ले० गवर्नर हर महीने मीटिंग बुलाते थे वह भी उन्होंने बन्द कर दी, उसका क्या कारण है?

श्री चरण सिंह : माननीय मित्र का यह कहना है कि माना क्राइम्स कम हो गये होंगे लेकिन लोगों के मन पर छाप है कि क्राइम्स बढ़ रहे हैं तो यह हो सकता है, मैं इस बात से इनकार नहीं करता लेकिन गवर्नमेन्ट के पास जो भी साधन हैं और जो उनके पास सूचना है उसी के आधार पर चल सकते हैं। माननीय मित्र जो सुझाव देंगे उन पर हम अमल करने के लिए तैयार हैं लेकिन मैं कुछ आंकड़े पढ़ता हूं जिनसे तथ्य मालूम हो सके। यह कहना कि आंकड़े क्या कहते हैं उससे मतलब नहीं, ठीक है, अपना अपना आर्गूमेन्ट है लेकिन आंकड़ों की बेसिस पर हम प्लानिंग करते हैं और कंवरलाल गुप्त जी भी आंकड़ों की बेसिस पर प्लानिंग करके अपना घर चलाते होंगे। (**व्यवधान**) मैं क्राइम्स के आंकड़े दे रहा हूं। डकैती में सन् 1970 में फी लाख 0.74, 1974 में 0.6 और 1977 में 0.36।

अब आप मर्डर्स लीजिए इन्हीं तीनों सालों के। 1970 में फी लाख 3.4, 1974 में 3.7 और 1977 में 3.4। यह घटे नहीं लेकिन 1974 के मुकाबले घटे हैं। अटेम्ट टू मर्डर 1970 में 3.47, 1974 में 5.85 और 1977 में 3.9। रॉबरी 1970 में 9.26, 1972 में 7.3 और 1977 में 6.7। अब आप रायट्स लीजिए। यह ऐसे क्राइम्स हैं जो कि छिपाए नहीं जा सकते हैं। और क्राइम्स छिप सकते हैं लेकिन रायट्स को कंसील नहीं किया जा सकता। रायट्स 1970 में 5.12, 1974 में 7.0 और 1977 में 2.7। वर्गलरी 1970 में 91.8, 1974 में 59.0 और 1977 में 50.6। इसी तरह से थेफ्ट 1970 में 454, 1974 में 436 और 1977 में 411।

अब जो मिस्लेनियस क्राइम्स आई० पी० सी० में मुख्तलिफ किस्म के हैं वह 1970 में 229, 1974 में 205 और 1977 में 200। टोटल 1970 में 796.9 और 1974 में 724.34 और 1977 में 670।

जो आंकड़े हैं वह यह बतलाते हैं। यह दूसरी बात है कि माननीय कंवर लाल जी गुप्त यहां रिवाज आंकड़ों पर अमल करने का न हो। मैं मानता हूं कि कुछ स्नैचिंग्ज़ वगैरह ज्यादा हुई हैं लेकिन अगर बुरा न मानें कंवर लाल जी तो उसका एक कारण है। देहली की पर कैपिटा इनकम सबसे ज्यादा है—बम्बई और कलकत्ता से भी ज्यादा है लिहाज़ा ज्यादा कीमती जेवर पहने जा रहे हैं।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : कम से कम एनकरेज तो न कीजिए यह कह कर।

श्री चरण सिंह : मुझे मिस-अंडरस्टेंड मत कीजिए। दूसरा कारण यह है कि दिल्ली मार्डन सिटी है। मार्डनिज्म जहां ज्यादा बढ़ता जा रहा है और जहां मौजूदा सिविलिज़शन में शहर ज्यादा बढ़ते जा रहे हैं वहां क्राइम्स बढ़ रहे हैं—इससे इनकार नहीं कर सकते। नतीजा यह हो रहा है, आपने अभी खबर पढ़ी होगी कि पोल्यूशन, क्राइम्स और आर्टिफिशल लाइफ की वजह से अब अमरीका में लोग बड़े-बड़े शहरों को छोड़ कर भाग रहे हैं? पिछले साल वहां शहरों की आबादी 17.4 मिलियन कम हो गई। गवर्नमेन्ट की पालिसी है कि शहरों को ज्यादा न बढ़ने

दिया जाये लेकिन तरह तरह की दलीलें दी जाती हैं, हम लोगों के सामने आती हैं मसलन एलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन का केन्द्र, आल इंडिया आफिस यहां होना चाहिए। नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि शहर बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। शहर जितने बढ़ेंगे उतने क्राइम्स बढ़ेंगे, उनको कोई रोक नहीं सकेगा।

जहां तक मर्डर्स का सवाल है, वह ज्यादातर फैशन से होते हैं, प्रीमेडिटेटेड बहुत कम होते हैं तो उसमें पुलिस क्या करेगी। लेकिन मेरी खुद इसमें तसल्ली नहीं है। कई दफा मेरी बातें आफिसर्स से हो चुकी हैं।

SHRI A. K. ROY: The Minister must be precise in his answer.

श्री चरण सिंह: माननीय सदस्य ने सुझाव दिया है कि इनको स्ट्रेन्थ बढ़ाई जाय, यह ठीक है, हम ने फैसला किया है और अभी कुछ थोड़ी सी बढ़ने वाली है। लेकिन मैं एक बात बतलाना चाहता हूं—दिल्ली में फ़ी लाख आबादी के पीछे सबसे ज्यादा पुलिस है मुझे यह बात पहले मालूम नहीं थी, आज ही मालूम हुई है, बल्कि यूरोप, अमरीका और दूसरे कुछ मुल्कों के मुकाबले दिल्ली में फ़ी लाख आबादी के पीछे ज्यादा पुलिस-मेन हैं। यह बात ज़रूर है दूसरे देशों के शहरों में पुलिस के पास इन्वेस्टीगेशन की ज्यादा सुविधायें हैं, उतनी सुविधायें यहां नहीं हैं, इसलिये तादाद का कम होना जुर्म के बढ़ने का विशेष कारण नहीं है।

आपने दूसरा सवाल क्या पूछा था?

MR. SPEAKER : No, no. The Home Ministry's Demands will come up for discussion.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : The Minister is asking my question, he has forgotten the other point. I am telling him what I wanted to ask him, I am not adding anything to it.

My point is that there was a certain decision taken by him in our presence, for instance, of sending some corrupt officers from Delhi to their States. So, what progress has been made in that respect?

श्री चरण सिंह: इसमें करप्ट और इन-करप्ट की बात नहीं थी, बात यह थी कि बहुत से दिल्ली शहर के रहने वाले अफसरान दिल्ली में ही तैनात थे। अच्छे एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का उसूल यह है कि जो अफसर जहां का रहने वाला हो या जिसका जहां पर रेज़िडेंस हो, उसको वहीं पर तैनात नहीं किया जाना चाहिये, इसलिये हमने कुछ तबदीलियां की हैं। अगर आप इजाज़त दें तो मैं यह भी अर्ज़ कर दूं—जो तबादले हम ने बड़े अफसरों के किये हैं, उनमें मुझ पर कितना दबाव पड़ा है, श्री कंवर लाल गुप्ता को भी इसकी वाकफ़ियत है।

अब जहां तक सब-इंस्पैक्टर्स के तबादले की बात है—मुश्किल यह है कि इनका ट्रांस्फर कहां करें? अगर कोई मेरठ का हो तो उसको अलीगढ़ ट्रांस्फर कर दीजिये, अलीगढ़ वाले को देवरिया कर दीजिये, लेकिन यहां तो दिल्ली से दिल्ली में ही ट्रांस्फल हो सकता है, क्योंकि दिल्ली एक शहर है और उसकी अपनी पुलिस है। दिल्ली चूंकि यूनियन टैरिटरी है, इसलिये ज्यादा से ज्यादा उसका अण्डेमान ट्रांस्फर कर सकते हैं, लेकिन यह कुछ मुनासिब नहीं मालूम होता है। तो इस किस्म की कठिनाई है, जिसका अभी बहुत सन्तोषजनक हल नहीं निकल पाया है।

SHRI NANASAHIB BONDE: He says that the worst of the goondas have been transferred from this place to another place just to check criminal offences. I want to ask him specifically whether this policy is better, desirable or in the interests of the nation, to send them away from a place where there are sufficient means to control them, whether it is desirable to send these notorious goondas to other places and create troubles all the more there where they cannot be controlled. My point is that there is every necessity of changing this policy, failing which these goondas are capable of creating more trouble at other places where they cannot be checked.

SHRI CHAKAN SINGH: That is a simple objection that could possibly be raised to this system, but experience has proved that goondas, when they are isolated from their surroundings, when they are sent to new surrounding, are not able to commit crimes for quite a considerable time, unless they develop contacts, they make friendships etc. So, if a man from Delhi goes to Ghaziabad, he will not be that effective.

Micro Wave Tower near Agra

*495. SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a micro wave transmission tower is being erected in village Tora, eight kilometres from Agra;

(b) if so, what advantages will be derived from it;

(c) whether it will extend the effective range of Television station of Delhi and bring Agra and its neighbouring areas within its range; and

(d) if not, whether Government propose to construct a television station or at least a relaying centre at Agra?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING : (SHRI L. K. ADVANI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This Micro-wave station has been engineered as part of the project for interconnecting metropolitan centres at Delhi and Calcutta for the purpose of transmission of TV and tele-communication facilities A few telephone/telegraph channels from and to Agra will also be provided from this Station.

(c) and (d). This facility cannot automatically extend Delhi TV Transmissions to Agra. It is however, possible to extract or inject the TV signals either from Delhi or Calcutta direction and relay the same through a TV Relay Centre at Agra. There is however, no proposal at present to set up a TV Station or a relaying Centre at Agra.

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI: Agra is a well known tourist, cultural and educational centre in the country and there has been a long and prersistent demand for a television station there. It has a number of five-star and other hotels, but incongrously enough lacks what for the tourist is a common amenity of life—Television. It is the Seat of a University and has a number of post-graduate colleges and institutes with rich talent to participate in the programmes. I need hardly add that Agra was the capital of this country even Delhi rose to this eminence. I may point out that the benefits of starting a TV centre at Agra will not only go to UP but to Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh also because Agra is so situated. It has produced a number of poets like Mia Nazir, Mirza Ghalib, Surdas, Satyanarayan. It was the sadhana sthali of Surdas. By starting a TV centre there, you will be doing an honour to these poets and many distinguished musicians whose *gharanas* are still continuing the tradition. In view of this, when a transmission Tower is being erected at Agra, why is it not possible to extend the benefits of TV transmission to Agra itself?

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: The hon. Member has spoken about the cultural associations of Agra. No one can deny that. But the point that is being made is since a micro-wave tower is being set up near Agra, it should be possible for us to extend our TV transmission of Delhi to Agra also. I would like to point out that even for the purpose of a relay centre, merely having a micro-wave tower is not sufficient. Even after that, we would have to have a transmitter there and for that purposes, even a relay centre would cost Rs. 1·3 crores plus the cost of co-axial cables that would be needed to link the tower with the relay centre. Because of financial constraint, at present, there is no proposal to set up a TV relay centre at Agra.

SHRI SHAMBHU NATH CHATURVEDI. To what extent the cost of putting a relay centre will be reduced because of the erection of this tower? What are the criteria for setting up a television relay centre in the country?

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: This does not at all reduce the cost of the TV relay transmitter itself. The TV relay transmitter would cost Rs. 1·3 crores by itself.

This linkage is for two purposes, for telecommunications and also it can be utilised for TV. But the fact that we have a linkage does not by itself enable us to transmit Delhi programmes to Agra and for that I would only like to point out that it means an additional cost of Rs. 1·5 crores which, at the moment, is not possible.

The second point is that particularly after the coming of the new Government, the approach has been that TV extension can be justified only when it can serve the cause of development and mass rural education. This is the broad approach.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN: As the hon. Minister stated about certain criteria for starting TV stations, I would like to know whether the Government is thinking in terms of having a TV station in Kerala.

MR. SPEAKER : He says, proposal at present.

श्री हुकम देव नारायण यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार ने अभी उत्तर दिया है कि दूरदर्शन का विस्तार देहाती क्षेत्रों में इसलिए किया जा सकता है कि वहां शिक्षा का प्रसार हो। मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जब आप देहाती क्षेत्रों में शिक्षा के प्रसार के लिए दूरदर्शन का विस्तार करने जा रहे हैं, वहां जब पीने के लिए पानी नहीं मिलता है तो वहां दूरदर्शन से शिक्षा का प्रसार कैसे होगा ; यह बात हम लोगों की समझ में तो नहीं आयी ।

MR. SPEAKER : This is a different question. That question does not arise. He cannot answer that questions.

श्री रणवीर सिंह : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि जब टेलीविजन के रिले करने पर 1.3 करोड़ रुपये लगते हैं तो यह तो ऐसा खर्चा है जो कि आपको वापस मिल जाता है और इस पैसे को अनप्रोडेक्टिव नहीं कहा जा सकता है ।

श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी : मैंने 1.3 करोड़ रुपया टेलीविजन के रिले पर खर्च आने की बात कही है। मुख्य टेलीविजन सेन्टर के स्थापित करने पर चार करोड़ रुपये का केपिटल एक्सपेंडीचर होता है, फिर इससे आगे रेकरिंग एक्सपेंडीचर अलग है। वह सब वापस आ जाएगा, यह संभव नहीं प्रतीत होता ।

SHRI B. RACHAIAH: May I know from the Government what is the policy in giving TV centres in the States, whether the State Capitals are given a priortiy and if so, in what year Bangalore in Karnataka will have it?

MR. SPEAKER : That does not arise. He has stated the policy of the Government in regard to that.

Mechanisation of Collieries in CIL and BCCL

*496. SHRI A. K. ROY. Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the foreign exchange spent in importing machines for collieries since nationalisation and its percentage in total process of mechanisation in the Coal India Ltd ;

(b) whether it is a fact that import of machines has curtailed man-power specially in wagon loading by delisting casual during emergency creating further unemployment;

(c) whether it is a fact that 25 low cost collieries in Bharat Coking Coal Ltd., are found to be less mechainsed while 25 high cost collieries are more mechanised showing adverse effect of mechanisation on the cost of production; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to stop such imported mechanisation?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) The total amount of foreign exchange spent since nationalisation till 1976-77 in importing machines for collieries works out to about Rs 49·3 crores and is equivalent to 13·7 percent of the total cost of mechanisation.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. The cost of production is not related only to the level of mechanisation but also to various other factors like natural and geological conditions the situation of the mine, the degrec of gassiness etc.

(d) Does not arise.

SHRI A K ROY : When our Prime Minister syas that the man is the centre of entire planning and the Industry Minister says that he will have labour-intensive industries. I want to know what was the hurry to start mechanisation in the coal industry resulting in elimination of hand with the help of imported machinery? The hon. Minister has himself said that major portion of the machinery that is being used consists of imported parts. So, in view of that, I would like to know from the hon. Minister how many collieries are being wholly mechanised, partially mechanised and un-mechanised and what was the loss and gain in the process of mechanisation.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN : Sir, there is no question of elimination of hands because of the mechanisation. So far, after nationalisation, we have not retrenched even a single person because of mechanisation. In fact, of the eve of nationalisation, a lot of people were inducted and we are finding it difficult even to eliminate them because we do not want to eliminate any individual from the collieries. So far, as I explained earlier, the loss is not due to mechanisation; it is due to various other factors in herent in the collieries.

SHRI A. K. ROY : The Minister has said that not a single person has been eliminated due to mechanisation. I should say that this is absolutely an incorrect statement The Minister himself had written to me saying that during the emergency 1858 wagon loaders were being delisted, that is, those who were already in the list and who were working and the reason for delisting was that they had introduced a machanised pay-loader for loading instead of doing the samething by hand. I would like to tell you, Mr. Speaker, that the man-power of the collieries was fixed in 1974. After that the people were working and in 1976, they had introduced the machine especially in wagon loading in different collieries. After that, 1858 people have been delisted, thrown out of job, and most of them are harijans and adivasis. I would like to know—if they have not been thrown out of job for mechanisation—what is the reason for throwing them out of job? They were not inducted. Even the Minister has not claimed whether they have been inducted. Poor harijans and adivasis have been thrown out of job because of machines, namely, the pay-loaders have been introduced. I can challenge this point before any investigation. On this point, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he has assured the House that those persons who were thrown out of job because of the introduction of the machinery will be taken back.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN : At the best, there may be redeployment of people who were not able to be employed in the wagon loading. It is not true that the people were thrown out of employment because of mechanisation; it is absolutely untrue. The only factor is with regard to wagon loading because of quick turn-out of wagons, we have to see that the loading is done quickly and for loading purposes, at times, we employ certain semi-mechanisation. That is all. All these people who are not able to get employment there are redeployed to some other sector where they are used even today. So, that is not true. With regard to harijans and adivasis, I would like to tell. . . .

SHRI A. K. ROY : This is not an answer. My question was...

MR. SPEAKER : He is still on his legs.

(*Interruption*)

SHRI A. K. ROY : My question was precise. Due to introduction of the machines, the scope of employment, manual employment has been reduced of the people....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: He has not.....

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN : The scope of employment is not reduced. On the other hand.....

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN : The hon. Member is getting excited. With regard to harijans and adivasis, I can tell him that the percentage of SC in BCCL is 32 and ST 11 of the employed ; in CCL, it is 22 per cent(SC) and 21 per cent (ST); in WCL, it is 26 per cent (SC) and 18 per cent (ST),

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : The Question Hour is over.

श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव : एक घंटे में छः क्वेश्चन हुए हैं । बीस सवाल लिस्ट पर होते हैं । इस हिसाब से तीन घंटे क्वेश्चन आवर के लिए होने चाहियें । तीन नहीं तो दो तो होने ही चाहियें ।

MR. SPEAKER : It is a good suggestion.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Second Press Commission

*493. SHRI MAHI LAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Second Press Commission has been reconstituted ;

(b) if so, the members and terms of reference thereof; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to submit its Report ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI) : (a) No, Sir. Government, have, however, decided to set up a Press Commission.

(b) The composition of the Commission and its terms of reference are being finalised.

(c) Does not arise at this stage.

दिल्ली स्थित राजघाट विद्युत केन्द्र का बन्द होना

*497. **श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा** : क्या **ऊर्जा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली स्थित राजघाट विद्युत के केन्द्र वैस्टिंग हाउस का 'ए' स्टेशन बायलर पिछले दो-तीन वर्षों से बन्द पड़ा है ;

(ख) क्या इनके बन्द रहने का कारण कुछ तकनीकी कठिनाइयां हैं अथवा अधिकारियों की उपेक्षा है ;

(ग) या इनको बन्द करने के लिए कुछ अधिकारियों को दोषी पाया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्रवाई की गई है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचद्रन) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) राजघाट बिजली घर के 'क' केन्द्र को विद्युत उत्पादन यूनिटें गत 24 महीनों से नहीं चलाई जा रही हैं क्योंकि पुरानी हो जाने के कारण उनकी उत्पादन क्षमता कम हो गई है और वे प्रचालन के लिए अविश्वसनीय और अलाभकर हो गई हैं । ये यूनिटें किसी सरकारी उपेक्षा के कारण बन्द नहीं की गई हैं ।

(ग) और (घ) . उपर्युक्त (ख) में बताई गई स्थिति को देखते हुए इसका प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

एकाधिकार गृहों के रूप में औद्योगिक गृह

*498. **श्री रामानन्द तिवारी :**
श्री शरद यादव :

क्या **उद्योग** मंत्री निम्नलिखित की जानकारी दर्शाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) उन औद्योगिक गृहों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्हें एकाधिकार गृह माना जाता है और जिनको मार्च, 1977 से अब तक नये उद्योगस्थापित करने की अनुमति दी गई है ; और

(ख) इन औद्योगिक गृहों के नाम क्या हैं, उनका ब्यौरा क्या है और उनके द्वारा स्थापित किये जाने वाले नये औद्योगिक एककों का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री जार्ज फर्नांडिस) : (क) और (ख). एकाधिकार प्रतिबन्धात्मक व्यापार प्रक्रिया अधिनियम, 1969 के अधीन पंजीयित उपक्रमों को नये उपक्रम स्थापित करने के लिए मार्च, 1977 से फरवरी, 1978 की अवधि में उद्योग (विकास एवं विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 के अधीन 14 आशय पत्र और 4 औद्योगिक लाइसेंस जारी किए गए थे। एक विस्तृत विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है । [**ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिए संख्या एल० टी०-1953/78**]

Bose-Mullick Committee on Jute Industry

*501. SHRI S. G. MURUGAIYAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) whether the Bose-Mullick Committee on jute industry has submitted its report ;

(b) if so, the details and Government's decision thereon ; and

(c) if not, when it is expected ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI EGORGE FERNANDES) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The following are the major recommendations made by the Bose Mullick Committee on Jute Industry and action taken thereon :—

Recommendation	*Action Taken*
1. For achieving cost reduction with lesser investment and with minimum displacement of labour, it would be desirable to concentrate upon a minimum need based programme of modernisation of jute industry. For this purpose assistance from the financial institutions should be made available on a sufficiently liberal scale.	A Task Force was set up by the Ministry of Finance for going into *inter-alia*, the problems of modernisation of jute industry. As a result of the recommendations of this Task Force, IDBI had set up a "Soft Window" for jute industry for modernisation. IFCI has been nominated as the "lead organisation" for jute industry.
A 2. The Jute Manufactures Development Council, in consultation with the industry should go into the details and take necessary measures for replacement of heavier constructions by lighter ones in order to conserve raw jute and make jute goods competitive.	Lighter varieties, particularly of Cotton Bagging, have been developed and adopted by the Industry. A lighter substitute for B Twill bags has also been developed and its prototype is undergoing field trials.
3. The abolition of multi-point sales tax can go a long way in attracting the investment of private capital and improving the condition of the market.	The matter is being pursued with the Government of West Bengal.
4. There should be a fresh in-depth assessment of the export prospect for Indian jute goods during the next 10/15 years by an expert body, keeping in view the recent developments in the field of synthetic and other relevant facts.	A group was set up on 31-12-76 for this purpose. The report is being finalised.
5. There is considerable scope for restructuring of wage rates in the jute industry by linking them with productivity. In the context of the norms in this regard to be indicated by the Technical Committee of the Jute Manufactures Development Council, the Government may take up the matter with the State Governments for consideration.	J.M.D.C. have evolved norms of productivity and this question is under consideration of the Ministry of Labour.
6. The Government should constitute a Committee to look into the various aspects of the problems of raw jute, maintaining a stability of its price at a reasonable level through appropriate unctioning of the JCI, buffer-stocking of jute etc.	A Committee headed by the Jute Commissioner has been set up for this purpose on 31-12-75. Its report is awaited.
7. Government should consider total abolition of excise duty on sacking and fixation of statutory minimum prices therefor.	These proposals were considered in consultation with the concerned Ministries and the Planning Commission, but it was decided not to implement them. The position will be reviewed as and when considered necessary.
8. Methodology for having scientific pre-harvest estimates or jute crop should be developed and "intensive jute districts" programme should be extended.	This recommendation has been referred to the Ministry of Agriculture for necessary action.
9. There should be a standing arrangement for review of the performance of the individual units in the jute idustry at regular intervals with the object of indentifying sick units to enable the Government to take appropriate action.	A Committee was set up for this purpose and as a result of their efforts, management of three jute mills, (Khardah, Union and Alexandra), has been taken over under the I (D&R) Act.

Recommendation	Action Taken
10. It is necessary to draw up a phased programme of research for the next few years so as to ensure quick results in certain specific areas demanding immediate attention. For the next few years' action plan, therefore, the development council should address itself to the task of determining (a) which of the priority research projects are of top most priority; (b) resources not being a limiting factor, the minimum time needed for completiion of such projects of topmost priority and (c) the quantum of funds needed for (b) and then finalise the outline of a minimum need-based strategy. Once such an exercise has been completed, the appropriate authorities consider the same to make available the requaired resources for implementation of the same.	The Development Council for Jute Manufactures has been asked to initiate necessary action in this regard and it is working in accordance with the suggested guidelines.

Traffic study for Bombay by the Central Road Research Institute

*502. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Road Research Institute has been entrusted with the work of traffic and transportation studies for Greater Bombay;

(b) if so, since when; and

(c) the broad findings of the said study ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The work has started with effect from 1st November, 1977.

(c) The study is expected to be completed over a period of 4 years. It is premature to give any indication of the broad findings at this stage.

उत्तर भारत में फिल्म और टेलीविजन इंस्टीट्यूट की स्थापना

*503. **श्री दया राम शाक्य** : क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर भारत में कोई फिल्म और टेलीविजन इंस्टीट्यूट नहीं है और इसके वहां न होने के कारण आगरा, मैनपुरी, फरुखाबाद, एटा तथा इटावा के क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले व्यक्तियों को उक्त सुविधाएं उपलब्ध नहीं हो रही हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त जिलों में दूरदर्शन केन्द्र और स्टूडियो की कब तक स्थापना की जायेगी और यदि ऐसा करने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी) : (क) जबकि यह सही है कि उत्तर भारत में कोई फिल्म और टेलीविजन संस्थान नहीं है, भारतीय फिल्म और टेलीविजन संस्थान, पुणे समूचे देश के छात्रों को प्रशिक्षण देता है । फिल्म पाठ्यक्रमों के लिए इस संस्थान में प्रवेश सभी राज्यों के उम्मीदवारों के लिए खुला है और राज्य-वार कोई आरक्षण नहीं है ।

(ख) धन की अत्यधिक कमी के कारण इन जिलों में दूरदर्शन केन्द्र और स्टूडियों स्थापित करने का फिलहाल कोई विचार नहीं है ।

कोसी परियोजना के अन्तर्गत कटैया पन-बिजली घर से बिजली का उत्पादन

*504. **श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव :** क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोसी परियोजना के अन्तर्गत कटैया पन-बिजली घर स्थापित किया गया हैं ;

(ख) कटैया पन-बिजली घर पर खर्च का मूल अनुमान क्या है और वर्ष 1977 के अन्त तक उस पर कितनी राशि खर्च की जा चुकी है ;

(ग) उक्त पन-बिजली घर से विद्युत उत्पादन के क्या लक्ष्य रखे गये हैं और वर्ष 1977 तक वस्तुतः वहां कितने किलोवाट विद्युत का उत्पादन हुआ है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने इस पर किये गये खर्च को देखते हुए यह पता लगाया है कि यह बिजली घर अपनी क्षमता के अनुरूप कार्य क्यों नहीं कर रहा है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) बिहार राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने सूचित किया हैं कि कटैया बिजली घर की मूल अनुमानित लागत 220 लाख रुपए थी और संशोधित अनुमानित लागत 616 लाख रुपए थी । वर्ष 1977 के अन्त तक, 616 लाख रुपए का व्यय बताया गया है ।

(ग) परियोजना रिपोर्ट में 7500 क्यूसेक पानी के न्यूनतम निकास के आधार पर और 20 फुट के औसत प्रचालन शीर्ष पर, 4.8–4.8 मेगावाट की 4 यूनिटों की प्रतिष्ठापना द्वारा 90 मिलियन यूनिट वार्षिक स्थिर विद्युत उत्पादन के बराबर विद्युत क्षमता की संकल्पना थी । चौथी यूनिट केवल मार्च, 1977 में चालू हुई थी किन्तु उसके बाद तुरन्त ही लम्बे समय के लिए बन्द हो गयी थी । इस बिजली घर में दिसम्बर, 1977 तक उत्पन्न हुई बिजली की कुल मात्रा लगभग 40.57 मिलियन यूनिट थी ।

(घ) बिहार राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने सूचित किया है कि अत्यधिक गाद के निकासी के कारण तथा अधिक गाद के कारण कार्बन पैकिंग के बार बार फेल होने से बिजली घर अपनी पूरी क्षमता से उत्पादन नहीं कर रहा है । उन्होंने यह भी बताया है कि बिजली घर से कम उत्पादन के लिए जिम्मेवार कुछ अन्य कारण ये है—जल की अपेक्षित मात्रा का उपलब्ध न होना, पावर बेट प्रवेश के पास, विशेषकर मानसून के मौसम के 'पातेर' घास का इकट्ठा होना तथा विद्युत केन्द्र के अनुप्रवाह की ओर स्थित भेंगाधर एसकेप चैनल का पूरा न होना ।

Supply of Coal to Thermal Plants

*505. SHRI D. D. DESAI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether deteriorating quality of coal supplied to Thermal Power Plants is one of the rasons for the lower utilisation of capacity in these plants; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to improve the quality of coal ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) and (v). Some power stations have reported lower utilisation of generating capacity due to problems arising from the quality of coal supplied to them. The various steps taken/being taken to ensure the supply of coal of the appropriate quality to power stations are given in the Statement attached.

Statement

Steps Taken/Being Taken to Ensure the Supply of Appropriate Quality of Coal to Power Stations

1. Inspectors have been posted by the supplier at the loading points to ensure the supply of requisite quality of coal to the power stations to the extent feasible.

2. Continous efforts are being made by the coal suppliers to prevent extraneous matters or excess fines being mixed with coal by arranging picking of shales, screening of coal etc.

3. Joint sampling and joint inspections are arranged by the coal suppliers and the representatives of the power stations wherever desired by the consumers.

4. The Standing Coal Linkage Committee consisting, among others, of the representatives of the Department of Coal, Coal Supply Agencies, the Department of Power and the Central Electricity Authority meets periodically for allocation of the required quality/quantity of coal to thermal power stations. The problems of quality of coal being supplied to thermal power stations are regularly discussed in the the meetings of the standing Linkage Committee to sort out problems being faced by the power stations.

5. Proposals for beneficiation of coal from some of the mines in respect of which problems have been faced, are under consideration.

6. A Committee had been set up by the Department of Coal to examine comprehensively the problems connected with the production and supply of coal of required quality to the various consumers including power stations. The report of this Committee is under the consideration of the Government.

7. Agreements for the supply of coal to the power stations which are to be formulated coat in provisions governing the quality of coal to be supplied.

Help sought by Afghanistan for setting up Industrial states

*506 SHRI DURGA CHAND : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Afghanistan has sought India's help, during Afghanistan President's recent visit to India, for setting up industrial estates in that country :

(b) if so, what are the details thereof ;

(c) what action Government have taken thereon ; and

(d) what are the names of the countries where India has given help for setting up industrial estates ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India would assist the Government of Afghanistan in the establishment of one Industrial Estate each at Herat, Kandhar and Mazar-e-Sharif India's participation in the establishment of the proposed three Industrial Estates will consist of construction of sheds supply of machinery/ equipment and deputation of experts.

(c) It is proposed to depute a team of experts to Afghanistan shortly to prepare a detailed project report.

(d) Afghanistan and Tanzania have been helped by the Government of India in setting up industrial estates.

Compensation paid for land by Central Coal Fields and Singrauli Collieries

*507 SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that land acquired by Central Coal Fields Ltd. for Singrauli Collieries in Madhya Pradesh has been paid less compensation compared to that paid by the Bina Collieries, a sister concern ;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the land acquired by Singrauli Collieries is much superior to the land acquired by Bina Collieries but the latter paid higher compensation ; and

(c) if so, comparative compensation per acre paid by both collieries and reasons for payment of less compensation ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) No, Sir

(b) and (c). Does not arise

Central Assistance for Development of Darjeeling Hill Area

*508. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of West Bengal has submitted proposals for the grant of Central Assistance of Rs 5 crore

for the year 1978-79 for the development of hill areas in the district of Darjeeling of West Bengal ; and

(b) if so, whether Government have sanctioned this amount in consideration of backwardness of the above said hill areas ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposals are being examined.

औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े हुए घोषित किए गये मध्य प्रदेश के जिले

*509. **श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण नायक :** क्या **उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के कितने जिलों को औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़ा हुआ घोषित किया गया है तथा क्या इनमें रीवा तथा टीकमगढ़ भी शामिल है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि रीवा जिले में सेमरिया गांव के निकट बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में बाक्साइट के निक्षेप पाये गये हैं और यदि हा, तो क्या सरकार इस जिले के पिछड़ेपन को दूर करने के उद्देश्य से सेमरिया गांव अथवा रीवा में एक लघु एलयूमीनियम संयंत्र स्थापित करने की योजना तैयार करेगी ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या उक्त योजना को चालू वर्ष के दौरान तेजी से क्रियान्वित करने के प्रयास किये जायेंगे ; और

(घ) क्या टीकमगढ़ जिले में 'स्ट्रा' प्रचुर मात्रा में उपलब्ध है और क्या वहां एक स्ट्रा बोर्ड मिल स्थापित की जायेगी ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री जार्ज फर्नांनडिस) : (क) रीवा और टीकमगढ़ सहित 36 जिले मध्य प्रदेश में औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े जिले घोषित किए गए है ।

(ख) और (ग). मध्य प्रदेश के सिमोरिया जिले में बाक्साइट के निक्षेपों का पता लगाया गया है किन्तु अभी तक इस क्षेत्र में लघु एल्युमीनियम संयंत्र स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

(घ) टीकमगढ़ जिले में स्ट्रा बहुतायात में प्राप्त है इसकी तथा इस जिलें में स्ट्रा बोर्ड मिल के स्थापित किये जाने की केन्द्रीय सरकार को कोई सूचना नहीं है ।

हानि पर चलने वाले लघु उद्योग

*510. **श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य :** क्या **उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लघु उद्योग योजना के अन्तर्गत स्थापित किये गये बहुत से उद्योग घाटे पर चल रहे है ; और

(ख) क्या इन उद्योगों को पर्याप्त मात्रा में कच्चा माल सप्लाई नहीं किया जा रहा है और यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे है कि ये उद्योग घाटे पर न चले ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री जार्ज फर्नांनडिस) : (क) राज्य उद्योग निदेशकों के पास 5 लाख से भी अधिक लघु एकक पंजीयित है तथा 2.7 लाख एकक विकास आयुक्त (लघु उद्योग) के क्षेत्राधिकार में हैं। इन एककों में उत्पादन में हुए लाभ तथा हानि बताने के बारे में कोई औपचारिक/अनिवार्य पद्धति नहीं है। इसे ध्यान में रखते हुए उन एककों की संख्या बताना संभव नहीं है। जिनमें हानि हो रही है और ऐसे कितने एकक होंगे।

(ख) इनके हानि में चलने के बहुत से कारण है और केवल कच्चा माल ही एक

महत्वपूर्ण कारण नहीं है । रुग्ण एककों की समस्याओं को हल करने के लिये हर राज्य में एक राज्यस्तरीय समन्वय समिति है जो उन्हें पुन: चलाने के लिये कार्यक्रम तैयार करती है ।

Undue favour shown to M/s Sinclair and Co. by the Land Manager of Calcutta Port Trust

4638. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR DHARA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that during the period of Emergency (1975-77) the Land Manager of Calcutta Port Trust has shown undue favour to M/s Sinclair & Co. by allotment of a hotel plot at Haldia at a rent less than the Scheduled and gazetted one without inviting any applications through newspaper insertion which is obligatory for any public organisation ; and

(b) what action Government propose to take against the officer or officers concerned of the Calcutta Port Trust vis-a-vis the Haldia Dock responsible for the above irregular activities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHANGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) : (a) M/s Sinclair & Co. had apptied for suitable land for construction of a hotel at Haldia, alongwith 88 other applicants. Invitation of applications through newspapers was neither obligatory nor considered necessary in view of the large number of applications already received. These were all considered by the Standing Land and Buildings Allotment Committee of the Port Trust and they recommended M/s Sinclair & Co. in view of their experience in the line. A plot of land measuring 2 acres for establishing a two/three star hotel at Haldia at rent as per Port Trust's standard schedule was allotted to the party.

M/s. Sinclair & Co. has since surrendered the plot.

(b) In the circumstances, the question of taking action against any-one does not arise.

भूतपूर्व सैनिकों का पुनर्वास

4639. **श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :** क्या **रक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत वर्ष कितने भूतपूर्व सैनिकों का कहां कहां पुनर्वास किया गया ;

(ख) वर्ष 1977 में कितने भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को रोजगार दिया गया ; और

(ग) वर्ष 1971 में युद्ध में मारे गये सैनिक कर्मचारियों की कितनी विधवाओं अथवा आश्रितों को रोजगार अथवा आय के अन्य साधन उपलब्ध कराये गये ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) और (ख). विभिन्न स्व: रोजगार योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत 202 भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को बसाया गया इनमें कृषि भूमि और औद्योगिक प्लाटों का आवंटन भी शामिल है । जिन स्थानों पर इन्हें बसाया गया है उनका वर्णन संलग्न विवरण में किया गया है । इनके अलावा पुनर्वास महानिदेशालय और रोजगार कार्यालयों के माध्यम से 13,440 भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को रोजगार दिया गया ।

(ग) 1971 के युद्ध में मारे गए सैनिकों की 2,945 विधवाओं या आश्रितों को अब तक रोजगार या जीवन यापन के अन्य साधन उपलब्धकराए जा चुके है ।

विवरण

उन स्थानों के नाम जहां भूतपूर्व सैनिकों को बसाया गया ।

पंजाब

पटियाला
पाखोवाल
लुधियाना
दत्तहोन

कासेल
मंसा
जांदियाला
निहालसिंह वाला
संगरूर
संगत
जांदिआला गुरु
फरीदकोट

हरियाणा

सोनीपत
रिवाड़ी
अंबाला
जगाधरी
नांगल चौधरी
पानुआना
रायपुर रानी
बरारा
तोसाम
पुंडरी
इंदरी
लुहारू

उक्त प्रदेश

मिरजापुर
सहारनपुर
देहरादून
मेरठ
लखनऊ
रुड़की
बुलंदशहर
करांडा
रुद्रपुर
सिवान
इटावा

मध्य प्रदेश

डाग्रोह
नागदा
कोंडागांव
जगदलपुर
रायगढ़

हिमाचल प्रदेश

नांगल देवी
पिंजोर

राजस्थान

जयपुर
श्री विजय नगर
झुनझुनू

गुजरात

जसदानू
जामनगर
लालपुर
गोंदल
कालावाद

पश्चिमी बंगाल

मालदा-ii

कर्नाटक

बंगलौर

तमिलनाडु

कोइंबटोर
मादुराई

महाराष्ट्र

गोंदिया
मलकापुर
कोहलापुर
पुणे
सतारा रोड़
कराड
पटना /बालवा
शिवापुर
भम्भोरे
मिराज
सांगली
सातारा

पोसेगांव
पटना
लोनाड
कोरेगांव
देवोलाली
पेठ/नेरला
दहीवड़ी
पारली

दिल्ली

मेट निकोबार द्वीप समूह

चंडीगढ़

प्रोग्राम एग्जीक्यूटिवों तथा प्रोड्यूसरों की नियुक्ति सम्बन्धी नियमों में परिवर्तन

4640. **श्री टी० एस० नेगी :**
श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान :

क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रोग्राम एग्जीक्यूटिवों तथा प्रोड्यूसरों की चयन सम्बन्धी प्रक्रियाओं में क्या अन्तर है ;

(ख) वर्ष 1970 में तथा आपत स्थिति के दौरान प्रोड्यूसरों की नियुक्ति सम्बन्धी नियम क्या थे ;

(ग) क्या जनता सरकार के सत्तारूढ़ होने के पश्चात् आपात स्थिति के दौरान प्रचलित प्रोड्यूसरों की नियुक्ति सम्बन्धी नियमों में कुछ परिवर्तन किए गए थे ; यदि हां, तो उनका ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) क्या आपात स्थिति के दौरान लागू उक्त चयन सम्बन्धी नियमों ने भाई-भतीजा-वाद को बढ़ावा दिया था और इसीलिए उक्त परिवर्तन आवश्यक हुए ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी) : (क) आकाशवाणी में प्रोग्राम एग्जीक्यूटिव के पद समूह 'ख' के सिविल पद हैं। भर्ती नियमों के अनुसार इसमें से 75 प्रतिशत पद संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के माध्यम से सीधी भर्ती द्वारा भरे जाते हैं और 25 प्रतिशत पद पदोन्नति द्वारा।

आकाशवाणी में प्रोड्यूसर के पद स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों के पद हैं। वर्तमान भर्ती नियमों के अनुसार, इन पदों को शत प्रतिशत स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों की सभी श्रेणियों में से सीमित चयन द्वारा, इसके न हो सकने पर सीधी भर्ती द्वारा भरा जाता है।

(ख) 1970 के दौरान प्रोड्यूसरों के खाली स्थान सम्बन्धित कार्यक्रम की श्रेणी के उन सहायक प्रोड्यूसरों जिनकी सहायक प्रोड्यूसर के रूप में कम से कम 6 वर्ष की सेवा थी, पदोन्नति द्वारा, इसके न हो सकने पर सीधी भर्ती द्वारा भरे गए थे, सहायक प्रोड्यूसर की श्रेणी फरवरी, 1972 में जारी किए गए युक्ति संगत आदेशों के परिणामस्वरूप प्रोड्यूसर की श्रेणी में विलय कर दिया गया था।

जुलाई, 1972 से पहले स्फाट आर्टिस्टों के कोई औपचारिक भर्ती नियम नहीं थे। जुलाई, 1972 में स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों की विभिन्न श्रेणियों के भर्ती नियमों को पहली बार अन्तिम रूप दिया गया था। तथापि, वे सांविधिक नियम नहीं थे, किन्तु वे केवल प्रशासनिक अनुदेशों के रूप में थे। इन नियमों के आधार पर, प्रोड्यूसरों के पदों को नियनानुसार भरा गया था :—

(क) 25 प्रतिशत सीमित पदोन्नति द्वारा ;

(ख) 25 प्रतिशत सीमित चयन द्वारा ; और

(ग) 50 प्रतिशत विज्ञापन के माध्यम से सीधी भर्ती द्वारा।

प्रोड्यूसरों सहित स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों की विभिन्न श्रेणियों के भर्ती नियमों को फरवरी, 1976 में परिशोधित किया गया था। इन नियमों के अनुसार, प्रोड्यूसर के पद शत प्रतिशत निर्धारित अर्हतायें रखने वाली स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों की सभी श्रेणियों के लिए खुले सीमित चयन द्वारा, इसके न हो सकने पर खुले बाजार से सीधी भर्ती द्वारा भरे जाते हैं।

(ग) निम्नलिखित परिवर्तन किए गए थे :—

(1) 500/– या उससे अधिक रुपए के शुल्कमान वाले पदों के लिए स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों के लिए चयन के लिए चयन बोर्ड में मंत्रालय के एक अधिकारी को सहयोजित करने के जो आदेश अगस्त, 1976 में जारी किए गए थे, उनको अप्रैल, 1977 में वापिस ले लिया गया था।

(2) यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि भर्ती निर्धारित प्रक्रिया के अनुसार हो, अगस्त, 1977 में यह निर्णय लिया गया था कि आकाशवाणी के एक उप महानिदेशक को प्रोड्यूसर के पद के लिए किए जाने वाले प्रत्येक चयन में पर्यवेक्षक के रूप म सहयोजित किया जाना चाहिए।

(घ) आपात स्थिति के दौरान आकाशवाणी में की गई अनियमित नियुक्तियों की जांच 'दास समिति' द्वारा की गई थी और जहां आवश्यक था शोधक कार्यवाही की गई। सरकार सभी प्रकार के भाई-भतीजावाद को समाप्त करने के लिए दृढ़ संकल्प है। सभी भर्तियों में, बाहर के असेसरों को सहयोजित किया जाता है। भर्ती नियमों में परिवर्तन करने का फिलहाल कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Forcible Occupation of Lands, Housing etc. by the Security Forces in Mizoram

4641. DR R. ROTHUAMA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the previous Government during the past ten years of its rule had allowed the Security Forces to forcibly occupy private lands, houses, gardens, public fields, even churches in a large number of villages in Mizoram and established even till now their posts over these areas in the hearts of the villages ;

(b) if so, wheher the present Government propose to take steps to shift all these security posts outside the proper village and thereby restore those private lands, gardens etc. to the rightful owners and pay suitable compensation to them ; and

(c) if not, whether the Government propose to look into all these matters and take steps as outlined above in order to create good feelings and relationship between the civilians and the security forces ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH):(a)to(c) No, Sir. The security forces in Mizoram have not forcibly and illegally occupied any private land houses, churches, gardens and public fields. The security posts are established for the sole purpose of providing protection to the local population fom hostile depredations and reprisals. In all cases where private land is occupied by the security forces, compensation for such occupation is paid to the owners through the local revenue authorities and generally no harassment is caused on that account. Since the presene of these security forces are required there for the protection of the local people, there is no proposal at present shift them from the present locations.

Appointment of a Panel to Study Conditions of Backward Classes

4642. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a panel to study conditions of backward classes has been appointed ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) : (a) and (b) : Government have decided, in principle, to set up a Commission to look into the problems relating to the socially and educationally backward classes. Details about the composition, duties and functions of the Commission are expected to be finalised shortly.

Utilisation of surplus Indian capacity in Public and Private Sectors by Iran

4643. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Iran have expressed their willingness to utilise surplus Indian capacity in public and private sectors;

(b) whether he had a series of talks with his Iranian counterpart in this regard recently ; and

(c) if so, what is the outcome of talks and the details of the action taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI) : (a) and (b) : No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise

A.I.R. Staff at Panaji Station

4644. SHRI AMRUT KASKAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of staff working in the Konkani Section of All India Radio, Panaji Station ;

(b) the educational qualifications and the experience of this staff at the time of their appointments ; and

(c) the posts held by the respective staff ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) There is no separate Konkani Section at AIR Panaji. There is, how even a Regional News Unit in Konkani at AIR, Panaji.

(b) and (c) : The Regional News Unit at AIR Panaji comprises as under :—

Name of person	Post Held	Educational qualification
1 Shri V.K. Naik	Assistant News Editor	B.Sc., LLB
2 Shri S.S. Bhatt	News Reporter	—
3 Shri S.K. Naik	Newsreader-cum-Translator	B.Sc. Junior

The posts at S. Nos. 1 & 2 are CIS posts and the post at S.No.3 is a Staff Artist post

हिन्दी अधिकारियों के लिए संवर्ग बनाना

4645. **श्री राम नरेश कुशवाहा** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि राजभाषा हिन्दी प्रगतिशील प्रयोग के लिए भारत सरकार में हिन्दी अधिकारियों की संख्या कितनी है, तथा इन पदों के लिए निर्धारित उनकी सेवा शर्तें क्या हैं उनका अनुभव तथा शैक्षणिक योग्यतायें क्या हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मंडल) : भारत सरकार के विभिन्न कार्यालयों में काम कर रहे हिन्दी अधिकारियों के पदों की संख्या और उनके भर्ती नियम सभी मंत्रालयों औंह कार्यालयों से मंगवाए जा रहे हैं। जानकारी प्राप्त होने पर वह संसद के पटल पर प्रस्तुत कर दी जाएगी।

पुलिस के साथ मुठभेड़ में मारे गये अराजक तत्व

4646. **श्री राम लाल राही** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अपराधों को रोकने के उद्देश्य से वर्ष 1977-78 में देश भर में पुलिस

तथा समाज विरोधी तत्वों के बीच मुठभेडों में कुल कितने अराजक तत्व मारे गए तथा मृत व्यक्तियों में हरिजन कितने थे; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि ये तथाकथित अराजक तत्व तथा अपराधी उत्तर प्रदेश में सर्वाधिक संख्या में मारे गए और उनमें हरिजनों की संख्या 60 प्रतिशत से भी अधिक थी?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मंडल): (क) और (ख). अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथाशीघ्र सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Profit/loss by Central Coalfield Ltd.

4647. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the profit and loss of the Coal Industry managed by the Central Coalfield Ltd. as a whole in the entrie country for the last 5 years beginning from the year 1972-73; and

(b) the loss incurred or profit made in the coal industry at Talcher under the CCL in the coal mines (viz. Dera Colliery, Nandira Colliery, Deulbera Colliery, South Balanda Colliery, and Jagannath Colliery) mine wise?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY) (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN:

(*a*) *Profit and loss as per Blancesheet of central coalfields Ltd.*

(All National Coal Development Corporation Collieries upto 31-10-1975 and reorganised CCL thereafter)

(Figure in 'ooo' Rupees)

	(—)Loss (+)Pofit
1972-73	(—)24308
1973-74	(—)65914
1974-75	(+)21786
1975-76	(+)69948
1976-77	(+)14462

(*b*) *Minewise profit and loss in respecs of Orissa area.*

Colliery	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
South Balanda .	5405	2014	1038	(—)1853	(—)6433
Talcher Dera (Colliery) . .	(—)3477	(—)5221	(—)3841	(—)9962	(—)4023
Duelbera .	(—)1741	(—)3168	(—)4242	(—)7928	(—)4537
Jagannath . .	Under Deveop-ment	Under Develop-ment	(—)1531	(—)710	2768
Nandira . . .	Under Development.				

Recommendation of the Commissioner for S. C. S. T. regarding extension of jurisdiction of Civil Courts

4648. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes recommended in the report for 1971-72 and 1972-73 that the jurisdiction of Ordinary Civil Courts may be excluded in the matters relating to the implementation of protective legislation and article 31(B) of Constitution may be utilised by including in the 9th Schedule to the constitution the various regulation/laws passed for protecting the interest of Scheduled Tribes so that it may not be possible to challenge such enactments as are violative of any Fundamental Rights; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by his Ministry on this recommendation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

(SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The States have been asked to review their legislation. The question whether any legislations hould be included under the Ninth Schedule can be considered after this review is completed.

Block level plans

4649. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH SAYIAN WALA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to launch block level plans in some 500 selected blocks in the country;

(b) whether the broad framework of such block levels plans has since been finalised; and

(c) if so, the number of such blocks selected in Punjab and where?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) to (c). A Working Group has been constituted to prepare guidelines for block level planning. The number of blocks to be taken up for planning and other details will be decided after the receipt of the report of the Working Group.

Registration of new power looms

4650. SHRI PARMANAND GOVINDJIWALA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Textile Commissioner has received any application for registration of new power looms through the Co-operative and Industrial Department of M.P. during 1974 and 1976;

(b) whether it is also a fact that quite a large number of persons have deposited registration fees in the State Bank of India and the applications for registration of power looms were accompanied by the challans; and

(c) if so, how many applications were received by the Textile Commissioner and how much amount was deposited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (c). During 1974-76, power had been delegated to the State Governments for issue of permits in respect of powerlooms covered under State quota. As such Textile Commissioner does not have full details of applications/looms for which permits had been issued.

विकास केन्द्रों की स्थापना

4651. **श्री छोटूभाई गामित** : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस तथ्य की दृष्टि से कि देश की समूची आयोजन अवधि के दौरान अब तक नगरीय ग्रामीण तथा आदिवासी क्षेत्रों का असंतुलित विकास हुआ हैं, छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अधीन सभी क्षेत्रो का संतुलित विकास करने के लिए तैयार किए गए विशेष कार्यक्रम का स्वरूप क्या है ;

(ख) क्या असंतुलित विकास को रोकने के लिए विकास केन्द्र खोलने की आवश्यकता है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो छटी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अधीन सभी क्षेत्रों के संतुलित विकास के लिए विकास केन्द्रों की स्थापनाहेतु कोई योजना तैयार करने का विचार है और तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) विकास केन्द्रों की स्थापना करके देश के किन क्षेत्रों का विकास किया जा रहा है और इस सम्बन्ध में किए गए प्रयोगों के क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) नई योजना की सामान्य नीति से अधिक संतुलित विकास होने की आशा है ; योजना का मुख्य बल रोज़गार उत्पन्न करने और गरीबी को दूर करने पर है। कमजोर वर्गों को काम और सेवाओं से सहायता दिए जाने के परिणाम स्वरूप, अधिक गरीबी वाले (इसलिए पिछड़े) क्षेत्रों को समनरूप अधिक लाभ पहुंचेगा। (रोजगार प्रधान) क्षेत्र विकास से हरेक राज्य के सबसे अधिक पिछड़े भागों पर अधिक प्रभाव होने की आशा है। इसके अतिरिक्त, कृषि ग्रामीण और लघु

उद्योगों पर, जो स्वाभवत: विकेन्द्रित कार्य-कलाप है, जोर दिए जाने से भी इसी प्रकार का प्रभाव होगा।

(ख) जी, हां।

(ग) विकास केन्द्रों की स्थापना क्षेत्र आयोजन का एक अंग होगा।

(घ) अधिकतम दक्षता और सर्वसुलभता के मापदंड के आधार पर देश में विकास केन्द्रों के स्थानों को निश्चित किया जाएगा।

Separate Ministry for Welfare of Harijans

4652. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether suggestion for creation of a separate Ministry at the Centre for the Welfare of Harijans/Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes is long pending consideration ;

(b) whether the demand for the same has now become more genuine keeping in view the recent incidents of atrocities in some of the States ; and

(c) if so, reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (c) : There is no proposal for setting up a separate Ministry at the Centre for the welfare of Harijans/Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes.

Installation of Powerful Broadcasting Station at Mysore

4654. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is long standing demand from the people of Karnataka to instal a more powerful Broadcasting Station at Mysore ;

(b) the reasons for not installing powerful station there so far ; and

(c) by what time a powerful station is proposed to be installed there ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI) : (a) Yes, Sir Such a demand has been made recently

(b) and (c). Mysore Station, in conjunction with Bangalore, is serving the area well. There is no immediate proposal to upgrade the power of the radio station at Mysore. However, frequencies for higher power transmitters for operation during day-time only at Mysore have been co-ordinated in the Tele-Communications Union Plan. The implementation of those schemes will depend upon the availablity of financial resources and relative priorities.

Funds from Central Government for Construction of Bridges in Orissa

4655. SHRI PADMACHARAN SAMANTASINHERA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Orissa Government require funds from Central Government for construction of bridge on Subarnarekha and Chandabali road and other road bridges ;

(b) if so, the name of project and amount required ; and

(c) whether proposals were received and amounts provided ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) : (a) to (c). Construction of a bridge over Subarnarekha on Kharagpur Balasore road with Central loan assistance of Rs. 115 lacs covering the bridge and its approaches is already going ahead. There is no proposal for any other Subarnarekha bridge from Orissa Government. However, in January 1977 a loan of Rs. 90.00 lacs and Rs. 108.00 lacs was approvd for bridges over Baitarni on Anandpur-Bhadrak road and Vansadhara on Parlakhemundi-Gunupur-Bissam-Cuttack road respectively. The State Government, however, have very recently proposed the following further projects for Central (financial assistance under the new Plan 1978-83) :—

(i) Bridge over Brahmani at Patrapur Ghat on Cuttack-Chandabali road Rs. 200 lacs.

(ii) Bridge over Aung on Basana Padamplur road Rs. 35 lacs.

(iii) Ramial bridge on Dhankanal-Kamakhyanagar road, Rs. 110 lacs.

As the new plan (1978-83) has yet to be finalised, it is too early to take any view on these proposals.

अन्तर्राज्यीय विद्युत प्रेषण लाईनों को पड़ोस राज्यों से जोड़ने के बारे में मध्य प्रदेश का प्रस्ताव

4650. श्री छविराम अर्गल :
श्री सुभाष आहूजा :
श्री मोहन भैया :

क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अन्तर्राज्यीय विद्युत प्रेषण लाइनों को पड़ोसी राज्यों को प्रेषण-लाइनों के साथ जोड़ने के बारे में मध्य प्रदेश से कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या प्रेषण लाइनों को परस्पर जोड़ने के बारे में उड़ीसा सरकार से कोई उत्तर प्राप्त हुआ है और उड़ीसा सरकार को उक्त प्रस्ताव से सहमत कराने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या प्रयास किये जा रहे हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) : (क) जी, हां । मध्य प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने (1) मध्य प्रदेश (म०प्र०) और उड़ीसा के बीच अन्तर्राज्यीय सम्पर्क के रूप में 132 के०वी० राजगढ़-झारसुगुडा प्रेषण लाइन; और (2) मध्य प्रदेश और गुजरात के बीच अन्तर्राज्यीय सम्पर्कों के रूप में 132 के० वी० रतलाम-दोहद प्रेषण लाइन की परियोजना रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की थी ।

(ख) और (ग). नियंत्रण, संचार और भार प्रेषण की उन्नत सुविधाओं को देखते हुए यह महसूस किया गया है कि तकनीकी दृष्टि से मध्य प्रदेश और उड़ीसा के बीच प्रेषण सम्पर्क उच्चतर वोल्टता के होने चाहिए । अतः राजगढ़ (म०प्र०)–झारसुगुडा (उड़ीसा) 132 के०वी० प्रेषण लाइन संबंधी कार्रवाई नहीं की जा रही है ।

132 के०व० रतलाम (म०प्र०)–दोहद (गुजरात) लाइन के बारे में गुजरात बिजली बोर्ड ने अभी तक अपनी स्वीकृति नहीं दी है ।

Filling up of Quota allotted to S.C. & S.T. in Defence Department

4657. SHRI K. A. RAJU : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the quota allotted to S.C. and S.T. in employment is fully filled in the Ministry; and

(b) if not, what is the reason for non-filling up of the entire quota reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM). (a) and (b) : It has not been found possible always to appoint Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates against reserved posts for the reason that suitable candidates were not available. However, all efforts are made to fill up in full the quota allotted to these communities. The reserved vacancies are carried forward to three subsequent recruitment years and only when sufficient number of candidates from the reserved communities are not forthcoming, such vacancies are de-reserved after following the prescribed procedure.

Agreement regarding import of American Feature Films

4658. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the salient features of the agreement between Government and the Motion Pictures Export Association of America regarding import of American feature films ; and

(b) the channels for distribution of U.S. Films in India ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L.K. ADVANI): (a) A copy of the Agreement signed between Government of India and the Motion Picture Export Association of America for import of films in India is laid on the Table of the House. *P[laced in Library, See* No. LT-1954/78]

(b) The films imported by the member companies of Motion Picture Export Association of America are distributed their own arrangements in India. All the member-companies have their offices functioning in India and the distribution of their films is handled by them. Besides the films imported by Motion Picture Export Association of American companies, the Film Finance Corporation also imports some films from U.S.A. These are now distributed by them directed to the exhibitors.

Bus Service from Shastri Nagar to Sarai Rohilla

4659. SHRI GANGADHAR APPA BURANDE : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state whether Shastri Nagar, a colony near Sarai Rohilla has no direct link with Central Secretariat Bus service and hundreds of people face great difficulty in reaching their offices (Central Secretariat etc.) ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE INCHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHANA RAM) : Yes, Sir. It is a fact that Shastri Nagar is not connected to Central Secretariat by any direct bus service. However, Shastri Nagar is adequately covered by bus services of routes Nos. 14 and 157 which operate from Ashok Vihar to Mandi House and Connaught circus respectively and provide changeover facilities to those persons who have to go to Central Secretariat.

लघु उद्योगों को मशीनरी और ऋण की सुविधाएं देने के बारे में उदारता

4660. **श्री राजकेशर सिंह** : क्या **उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लघु उद्योगों को मशीनरी और ऋण की सुविधायें देने संबंधी नीति को उदार बनाया गया है और तत्संबंधी प्रक्रिया को अपनाने में ढील दी गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और एकक के लिए ऋण की कितनी अधिकतम सीमा रखी गई है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी आभा मयति) : (क) और (ख). वर्ष 1977–78 तथा 1978–79 के बजट में 50,000 से कम की जनसंख्या वाले क्षेत्रों में छोटे (टाइनी) एककों के लिए मूल (सीड)/सीमान्त धनराशि की एक नई योजना आरम्भ की गई है। इस योजना के अनुसार संयंत्र तथा मशीनों में एक लाख रुपये से अधिक निवेश वाले लघु एककों के कुल अचल पूंजी निवेश पर 10 प्रतिशत की दर से सीमान्त धन राशि की सहायता दी जाएगी। राज्य निगमों को सीड राशि भी दी जाएगी ताकि वे लघु एककों को किराया-खरीद शर्तों के आधार पर मशीनों का संभरण करने हेतु संस्थागत वित्त प्राप्त कर सकें। जहां तक अधिसूचित जातियों तथा अधिसूचित जनजातियों उद्यमियों का संबंध है, कुल अचल पूंजी निवेश के 15 प्रतिशत अथवा 20,000 रु० जो भी कम हो, की दर से सीड राशि सहायता दी जाती है। इस योजना के अधीन एक एकक के लिए अधिकतम ऋण 20,000 रु० तक निर्धारित किया गया है।

Paper Mill in Tripura

4661. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Paper Mill is being set up in the public sector in Tripura;

(b) if so, its capacity and cost involved;

(c) what progress has so far been made in the matter; and

(d) by what time it will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (Kumari Abha Maiti : (a) to (d)

The government of Tripura have proposed the setting up a 250 to 300 tonnes per day integrated paper mill/ export oriented pulp mill, based on the bamboo resources of the State. A detailed feasibility study has been carried out. The Government of Iran have evinced interest in participating in the project and the details are to be worked out.

Amount Spent on Research

4662. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of SPACE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on research during the current year and the highlights of achievements thereunder;

(b) the manner they are going to be applied to national developmental objectives; and

(c) the programmes to be taken up in 1978-79 and the amounts allotted for the purpose?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The provision in the Revised Estimate for Research and Development during 1977-78 is Rs. 23·81 crores. The highlights of the achievements are:—

(i) Completion of the Satellite Launch Vehicle (SLV-3) sub-systems.

(ii) Production of third stage and fourth stage motor cases and ignitor cases for SLV-3 at the Reinforced Plastic Centre which was commissioned in November, 1976.

(iii) Acquisition of knowhow of liquid rocket technology and production of specific types of pressure transducers.

(iv) Development of new propellants and development of various chemicals and materials required not only for the rockets and satellite launch vehicles developed by the Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre but also for import substitution and for use in other industries such as air-craft industry.

(v) Completion of the preliminary design and formulation of design definition of the Ariane Passenger Pay Load Experiment (APPLE) Spacecraft scheduled to be launched in 1980.

(vi) Completion of fabrication, integration and testing of the engineering model of Satellite for Earth Observations (SEO) the main objective of which is to obtain scientific information of relevance in the area of meteorology, hydrology and oceanography using satellite-based sensors.

(vii) Completion of structural developmental model of the Rohini Satellite (RS-1).

(viii) Operation of Satellite Telecommunications Experiment (STEP) which aims at providing a system test of geosynchronous satellites for domestic telecommunication and enhancing India's capability and experience in the design, fabrication and operation of various ground-segment facilities involved in satellite communications system.

(ix) Under space applications, the main focus of the activities has been on communications, remote sensing and meteorology, including development of various pay-loads required for satellite applications. A number of surveys using air-craft have been carried out to facilitate use of remote sensing data for application in agriculture, forestry, hydrology, geology, etc. Satellite imagery along with aerial photographs and ground truth is being used for computer analysis for the classification of various land use elements.

(x) Basic research continued at the Physical Research Laboratory in space sciences involving various fields of studies, like, physics of upper atmosphere, ionosphere, solar physics, geocosmophysics, infrared astronomy, laboratory plasma physics and astrophysics, nuclear theory, archaeology and hydrology.

(b) The above activities are of relevance in the fields of communication, metereology and surveys required for national resources management in the fields of agriculture, forestry, soil surveys, geology, snow-cover maps, and various other national resources. In order to achieve these applications objectives not only application experiments are conducted but also indigenous technology is developed to make a self-reliant system.

(c) The proposed outlay during 1978-79 for Research and Development is Rs. 30·82 crores. During 1978-79 the programmes include maintenance of the tempo on the on-going Research & Development activities and work on SLV-3, RS-1, SEO & APPLE Projects to ensure their timely completion. In addition, modest beginning is proposed to be made in initiating three major projects, one related to Indian remote sensing satellite which will be near-operational follow-up on system for SEO; this will cater to various aspects relating to national resources management. The other project will be to upgrade the SLV-3 project into a

bigger launch vehicle which will be capable of launching near-earth satellite required for national resources survey and meteorology. The third relates to efforts towards indigenising the Indian National Satellite System.

Indian Periodicals, Magazines and Newspapers having Overseas Circulations

4663. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) number and names of Indian periodicals, magazines and newspapers that have overseas circulation and the number and names of foreign periodicals, magazines and newspapers that have business representation in India as on 1st January, 1978;

(b) number of advertising agencies in the country as on 1st January, 1978 and what was their number at the end of the First and Third Five Year Plans respectively;

(c) number and names of those advertising agencies that handled Indian advertising in foreign countries during the past year; and

(d) name and address of the association of such agencies and whether it is represented on any official or semi-official Committees?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be liad on the Table of the House.

Number of SC & ST Persons in Undertakings under Defence Ministry

4664. SHRI SHIV NARAIN SARSONIA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the class-wise (I, II, III and IV) total number of persons in each of the following undertakings functioning under his Ministry:

1. Bharat Dynamics Ltd.
2. Bharat Electronics Ltd.
3. Garden Reach Shipbuilders & Engineers Ltd.
4. Goa Shipyard Ltd.
5. Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.
6. Mazagon Dock Ltd.
7. Mishra Dhatu Nigam Ltd.
8. Prega Tools Ltd.

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in each class and each Undertaking separately;

(c) whether the Government of India's Orders relating to reservation of vacancies are followed in the matter of recruitment and promotion in these Undertakings; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). A Statement is attached.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

(Figures as on 1-3-1978)

Name of Public Sector Undertaking	Total Strength				Scheduled Castes				Scheduled Tribes			
	Gp. 'A'	Gp. 'B'	Gp. 'C'	Gp. 'D'	Gp. 'A'	Gp. 'B'	Gp. 'C'	Gp. 'D'	Gp. 'A'	Gp. 'B'	Gp. 'C'	Gp. 'D'
Bharat Dynamics Ltd.	76	49	1082		6	9	198	..		..	36	..
Bharat Electronics Ltd.	676	939	12408	2080	18	57	1865	895	3	4	21	4
Garden Reach Shipbuilders & Engineers Ltd.	555	282	9512	.	8	6	1308		5	2	381	
Goa Shipyard Ltd : .	30	15	1268		..	1	80	..		1	..	
Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd.*	1341	4153	32090	2797	46	196	3443	906	3	27	534	123
Mazagon Dock Ltd. . .	528	33	893	3628	14	1	59	506	6	..	10	120
Mishra Dhatu Nigam Ltd.	60	75	112		1	9	11		1	4	2	
Praga Tools Ltd.. .	42	120	1538	349	3	7	222	106	1	..	4	3

* As on 1-1-1978

देश में दूरदर्शन के अन्तर्गत आने वाले क्षेत्रों की प्रतिशतता

4665. **श्री सुरेन्द्र झा सुमन :** क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अभी तक देश में कितने प्रतिशत क्षेत्र में दूरदर्शन सेवा उपलब्ध है ; और

(ख) उक्त सेवाओं पर सरकार को कितना व्यय वहन करना पड़ता है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण अडवाणी) : (क) अभी तक 5.154 प्रतिशत क्षेत्र में दूरदर्शन सेवा उपलब्ध है ।

(ख) सेवा के संचालन पर 1976–77 के दौरान हुआ राजस्व व्यय 786.04 लाख रुपए था ।

Review of Legislation on Land by States Having Tribal Sub-Plans

4666. SHRI R. K. MAHALGI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Union Government have asked the States having Tribal sub-plans to review their existing legislations on land with a view to safeguarding the interests of Tribals if so when;

(b) whether Government of Maharashtra have completed the above exercise, if so, when the with what results; and

(c) if not, the reasons assigned by Government of Maharashtra for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHIR DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Information has been called for from the Maharashtra Government and will be laid on the table of the House.

Fall of Production of T.V. Picture Tubes in B.E.L.

4667. SHRI K.A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the production of TV picture tubes has fallen at the Bharat Electronics Ltd., during the recent months; and

(b) if so, the facts and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH): (a) and (b). Average monthly production of Picture Tubes from April, 1977 to December 1977 was 5840 numbers per month. There was a shortfall of production in January 1978 on account of erratic power supply and labour unrest. The production, however, picked up to 5401 in February. The anticipated production for March 1978 is between 9000 and 10,000 tubes.

Assistant Grade Departmental Limited Competitive Examination

4668. SHRI MOHAN LAL PIPIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased **to** state:

(a) whether the number of candidates absorbed on the results of Assistant Grade Departmental Limited Competitive Examination, 1975 was in conformity with the quota fixed for the recruitment of Assistants through Departmental Limited Competitive Examination; and

(b) the reasons why all the 280 candidates who were declared qualified in the written test of the said examination were not absorbed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Assistant's Grade Limited Departmental Competivie Examination was, as the name implies, a competitive one and not a qualifying examination and the number of person to be absorbed

tepends on the number of vacancies-vailable for this quota. In the circum-an ces, the question of absorbing all the candidates declared qualified in the written test ‹ f the examination with out regard to t ı ‹ number of vacancies does not a rise

Development of Technical Skill in Assam

4669. SHRI AHMED HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) how the Government propose to develop technical skills and entrepreneurship and involve local people in development of the State of Assam in the sphere of Industries;

(b) what are the requests of the State Government submitted to the Centre in this connection and what action is proposed to be taken in the matter; and

(c) how Government propose to make available a suitable Industrial infrastructure for the State of Assam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). In their proposals relating to village and small scale industries for the Annual Plan 1978-79, the State Government of Assam included schemes for the development of technical skills and entrepreneurship involving the local people which are (i) apprenticeship and inplant training both within and outside the State (ii) financing of technically qualified entrepreneurs in establishment of small scale industries (iii) inplant training for skilled workers and supervisory staff (iv) training of officers and staff (Training at SIET/NPC and others) and (v) Entrepreneural motivation and development schemes. A working group set up in this regard has considered *inter alia* these proposals and has recommended the outlays as arrived at in the meeting of this working group for inclusion in the Annual Plan 1978-79.

(c) The State Government is taking various measures for strengthening infrastructure in the State to facilitate promotion of small industries in Assam. For this purpose the State Government had set up various corporations viz (a) Assam Small Industries Development Corporation (b) Assam Marketing Corporation (c) Infrastructure Corporatuon etc. and have also set up a number of industrial estates to provide factory accommodation.

Rural Electrification Schemes for Tribal Areas of Madhya Pradesh

4670 SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any ambitious scheme in regard to rural electrification has been launched in the tribal districts of madhya Pradesh from 1976-77 and has got its approval from the Central Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b). Since 1976-77, the Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board has been implementing electrification programmes in the tribal sub-plan. The following financial provisions have been made:—

	Rs. crores
1976-77	6·04
1977-78	11·69
1978-79	13·00

The schemes drawn by the Board are included in the Integrated Tribal Development Projects which have been prepared by the State Government They have also been approved by the Central Government.

The Physical progress is given below:—

	villages electrified	Pumpsets energised
Achievement during 1976-77 . . 1977-78	269	4150
Physcial Targets	788	5364
Physcial Achievement (upto 31-12-1977)	317	3767
Physcial targets for 1978-79 . .	850	7300

Conference of States' Harijan and Social Welfare Ministers

4671. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he proposes to convene a Conference of all the States' Harijan and Social Welfare Ministers to discuss

the effective role played by the department dealing with problems of the weaker sections of society; and

(b) if so, by what time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) No decision has yet been taken, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

आयुध उपकरण कारखाना कानपुर के लिए हैमरों की खरीद

4672. **श्री हरगोविन्द वर्मा** : क्या **रक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आयुध उपकरण कारखाना, कानपुर में उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए तीन हैमर खरीदे गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इनका उपयोग अभी तक नहीं किया जा रहा है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और यदि उनकी अभी आवश्यकता नहीं थी तो वे इतने पहले क्यों खरीदे गये ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (प्रो० शेर सिंह) : (क) और (ख). जी नहीं । "उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए" कोई हैमर नहीं खरीदा गया है । परन्तु गत पांच वर्षों में 12 पुराने हैमरों के स्थान पर 10 हैमर खरीदे गये थे और उनमें से 2 के सिवाए सभी उपयोग में हैं । ये 2 हैमर नवम्बर 1977—जनवरी 1978 में प्राप्त हुए थे जिन्हें स्थापित किया जा रहा है ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

फिल्म वित्त निगम द्वारा फिल्मों को दिया गया प्रोत्साहन

4673. **श्री श्याम सुन्दर दास** : क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि फिल्म वित्त निगम की स्थापना उद्देश्यपूर्ण, सुरुचिपूर्ण और कलात्मक फिल्मों के निर्माण के लिए प्रोत्साहन देने हेतु की गई थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो 1974, 1975, 1976 और 1977 में फिल्म वित्त निगम ने किन फिल्मों के लिए प्रोत्साहन दिया और उनमें से कितनी फिल्मों को सार्वजनिक रूप से दिखाया गया ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण अडवाणी) : (क) फिल्म वित्त निगम की स्थापना फिल्मों का स्तर ऊंचा उठाने के उद्देश्य से अच्छे तत्र और अच्छी कोटि की फिल्मों के निर्माण के लिए वित्तीय और अन्य प्रकार की सहायता प्रदान करने के मुख्य उद्देश्य से की गई थी । निगम ने फीचर और डाकुमेंट्री फिल्मों के निर्माण के लिए ऋण दिए ।

(ख) सूचना संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है ।

विवरण

1973–74 से 1977–78 तक की अवधि के दौरान जिन फिल्मों के लिए फिल्म वित्त निगम द्वारा ऋण मंजूर किया गया और उन में से जो फिल्में रिलीज की गई उनका ब्यौरा दर्शाने वाला विवरण ।

वर्ष	जिन फिल्मों के लिए ऋण मंजूर किए उनके नाम		रिलीज की गई फिल्मों की संख्या
	फीचर	डाकुमेंट्री	
1	2	3	4
1973–74	1. "तासेर देश"	1. "पोर्टेट आफ हुमेनिस्ट"	3 फीचर फिल्में (**दिक्कतरा पार्वती**, दुविधा और **दि वाइल्ड विंड**) रिलीज हो चुकी हैं । बाकी 13 में से, 6 मामलों में ऋण मंजूर किए जा चुके हैं, परन्तु वे अभी तक वितरित नहीं किए गए हैं, क्योंकि कुछ औपचारिकताएं पूरी करनी हैं, और 7 फिल्में बन रही है ।
	2. "दिक्कतरा पार्वती"	2. "डा० सलीम अली"	
	3. "दुविधा"		
	4 "त्याग पत्र"		
1974–75	5. "मनसाई ना दिवा"	——	
	6 "दिवाइल्ड विंड"		
1975–76	——	3. "वूमेन इन माडर्न इंडिया"	चार डाकुमेंट्री फिल्में निर्माणाधीन हैं और शेष 9 मुकम्मल हो चूकी हैं और उनको प्रयोजकों को सौंप दिया गया है । निर्माणाधीन डाकुमेंट्री फिल्में हैं: "न्यू ब्रिज आन नर्मदा रीवर", "क्रास रोड्स" "ह्यूमन डिगनिटी", "दि इंडियन सिनेमा सिन्स 1899" और "महाकवि नानालाल" ।
		4. "स्वर्गीय श्रीमती सरोजिनी नायडू"	
		5. "अरवन सेटलमेंट्स इन इंडिया"	
		6. "रामलीला आफ रामनगर"	
		7. "न्यू ब्रिज आन नर्मदा रीवर"	
1976–77	7. "किरात्तम"	8. "प्लांट न्यूटीएंट्स"	
1977–78	8. "लास्ट टाइगर"	9. "डा० महम्मद इकवाल"	
	9. "सुरावली"	10. ह्यूमेन डिगनिटी"	
	10. "स्ट्रेंज फेट आफ अरविंद देसाई"	11. "क्रास रोड्स · दि इंडियन सिनेमा सिन्स 1899"	

1	2	3	4
	11. "कस्तूरी"	12. 'इट इज इंडियन, इट इज गुड"	
	12. "स्मूदर्ड वायसिस'	13 'महाकवि नानालाल"	
	13 "गमन"		
	14. "घरवाली"		
	15. "प्रतिशोध"		
	16. "संभव" या सस्ती सराय"		

Investment in Electricity Boards

4674 SHRI PRASANNABHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rs 5,800 crores had been invested in Electricity so far and they could not assure even eight per cent return and incurred a total loss of about Rs 700 crores; and

(b) if so, the reasons for such loss?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) and (b). The gross investments made in the State Electricity Boards, as on 31-3-1976 were Rs 7,234 crores. Several Boards have not been able to pay the interest charges in full on State Government loans and, in some cases were not able to provide for depreciation Considering these shortfalls as losses of the Boards, the total losses upto 31-3-1976 would be about Rs. 546 crores,

The main reasons for the losses incurred are inadequate capacity utilization, power system losses, unsatisfactory inventory control and inadequate revision of tariffs to meet the total revenue expenditure of the Board which includes O & M expenditure, depreciation charges, interest on bonds and debentures and interest on institutional and State Government Loans

ट्रांस्मीशन सेंटरों की स्थापना के लिये लाइसेंस प्रणाली को उदार बनाना

4675. **श्री ईश्वर चौधरी :** क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि : शिक्षाप्रद और मनोरंजक कार्यक्रमों के प्रसारण के लिए ट्रांस्मीशन सेंटर खोलने हेतु लाइसेंस प्रणाली को उदार बनाने के प्रस्ताव पर सरकार विचार कर रही है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण आडवाणी) : आकाशवाणी और दूरदशन को स्वायत्तता सम्बन्धी कार्य दल ने अपनी रिपोर्ट हाल ही में प्रस्तुत की है । जिसे सदन की मेज पर भी रख दिया गया है । कार्य दल ने प्रस्तावित "आकाश भारती" द्वारा स्वीकृत शैक्षणिक संस्थानों को चाहे रेडियो के लिए या टेलीविजन के लिए, प्रसारण लाइसेंस दिए जाने की सिफारिश की है । इस संबंध में निर्णय सिफारिशों की जांच करने के बाद लिया जाएगा ।

Coal requirement for steel plants

4676. SHRI AHMED M. PATEL: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Steel Plants are facing great hardship for getting their coal requirements;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to solve the problem?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) No, Sir. The steel plants are at present having a stock of more than 4·36 lakh tonnes of coking coal and as such the question of their facing any hardship does not arise.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Border talks with Bangladesh

4677. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on or about 25th January, 1978 border talks were held between India and Bangladesh, if so, who represented India and who were present on behalf of Bangladesh; and

(b) whether any results/solutions have been found from those talks, if so, what?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) Talks were held between India and Banglaesh at Dacca from 25th Jnaury to 27th January, 1978. A statement giving the composition of the Indian and Bangladeshi delgations is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) This was one of the series of periodical talks held between the two countries to sort out problems of mutual interest such as territorial disputes, checking of trans-border crime, smuggling and illegal crossing of the border etc. The two delegations agreed to extend full cooperation to each other in setting out-standing issues. The Bangladesh delegation assured the Indian delegation that necessary measures would be taken towards preventing illegal migration of Bangadeshi nationals into India.

Statement

Indian Delegation

Sh. Ashwini Kumar:
Director General, BSF.

Sh. M. Dubey
Jt. Secy., Ministry of External Affairs.

Sh. H. P. Bhatnagar
Dy. Director, BSF.

Brig R. Lazarus,
Asstt. Director, BSF.

Lt. Col. S. N. Dimri
Asstt. Director, BSF.

Sh. H. R. K. Talwar,
Inspector General, BSF Shillong.

Sh. B. K. Basu,
Actg. IG BSF Calcutta.

Sh. V. K. Gaur
Asstt. Director, BSF.

Sh. Deb Mukherji,
First Secy. High Commission of India, Dacca.

Bangladesh Delegation

Maj. Gen. Mohd. Atiqur Rahman
Director General. BDR.

Mr. Harunur Rashid,
Director General, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Lt. Col. M. Abdul Hafiz,
Director, BDR.

Lt. Col. Abdul Aziz
Sector Comdr., BDR.

Mr. Mohiuddin Ahmed,
Director, Min. of Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Kazi Golam Rahman,
Dy. Secretary, Home Affairs.

Mr. M. A. Jabbar, Director Land Records.

Brig. Muhammad Waziullah Deputy DG, BDR.

मध्य प्रदेश के माण्डला जिले में कोयले का भण्डार

4678. **श्री श्याम लाल धुर्वे :** क्या **ऊर्जा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के माण्डला जिले में कोयले के भण्डार मिलने की सम्भावनायें हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) : (क) और (ख). वर्तमान सूचना के अनुसार मध्य प्रदेश के माण्डला जिले में कोयला मिलने की कोई संभावना नहीं है ?

रुई का समर्थन मूल्य

4679. **श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल :** क्या **उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत सरकार ने चालू वर्ष के लिए रुई का समर्थन मूल्य 250 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल निर्धारित किया है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि यह समर्थन मूल्य बहुत कम है और इसलिए पंजाब, हरियाणा और राजस्थान की सरकारों ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से न्यूनतम मूल्य 425 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल निर्धारित करने की मांग की है ताकि देश में रुई का उत्पादन बढ़े और आयातित रुई पर निर्भरता न रहे;

(ग) यदि हां, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इन मांगों पर क्या कार्यवाही की है अथवा करने का विचार है और यदि हां, तो कब और कैसे; और

(घ) गुजरात में उत्पादित दिग्विजय सी०ओ०–2, बी–797, हाइब्रिड–4 रुई की प्रति क्विंटल उत्पादन लागत क्या है और भारत सरकार ने चालू मौसम के लिए कितना समर्थन मूल्य निर्धारित किया है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी आभा मयती) : (क) सरकार ने चालू रुई वर्ष के लिए कपास की अच्छी औसत किस्म 320–एफ का न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य 225 रु० प्रति क्विंटल निश्चित किया है।

(ख) और (ग). जी, नहीं। कपास वर्ष 1977–78 के लिए घोषित कपास का न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य सरकार कम नहीं समझती। वस्तुत यह इससे पहले वर्ष निश्चित किये गये न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य से 16 प्रतिशत अधिक है। न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य कृषि मूल्य आयोग की सिफारिशों के आधार पर निश्चित किये जाते है। समर्थन मूल्य की सिफारिश करते समय आयोग उत्पादन की सामान्य लागत, बाजार में मूल्यों की प्रवृत्तियों, प्रतिस्पर्धा, फसलों के मूल्य, सामान्य सम्भरण स्थिति और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय उलझनों को भी ध्यान में रखता है तथा उत्पादकों के लिये अच्छे लाभ की व्यवस्था करता है। कपास के थोक मूल्य 1977–78 के लिए निश्चित किये गये न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य से कहीं अधिक चल रहे है। पंजाब, हरियाणा और राजस्थान राज्यों से इस आशय के अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए थे कि इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि कपास के चालू मौसम के बाजार मूल्य 1976–77 के कपास के मौसम से कम होने के कारण अधिक लाभप्रद मूल्य निर्धारित किये जाने चाहिए। चूंकि 1976–77 में कपास की अत्यधिक कमी थी, अत मूल्य अधिक ऊंचे थे। वह एक असामान्य वर्ष था। अत: 1977–78 में कपास के मूल्य निश्चित करने के लिए वर्ष 1976–77 के मूल्यों को तुलनात्मक आधार नहीं बनाया जा सकता।

(घ) कृषि एवं सिंचाई मंत्रालय द्वारा कपास की अलग-अलग किस्मों के लिए संगणना न करके गुजरात में सम्पूर्ण रूप से तैयार हुई कपास की फसल के लिए उत्पादन लागत की संगणना की गई थी। अत: गुजरात में हुई दिग्विजय, सी०डी–2, वी–797, हाई ब्रिड–4 कपास की प्रति क्विंटल उत्पादन लागत बता सकना सम्भव नहीं है। किन्तु इन किस्मों के कपास वर्ष 1977–78 के न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य निम्न प्रकार हैं:—

किस्म	अच्छी औसत किस्म (एफ०ए०क्यू०) कपास के लिये स्थल पर समर्थन मूल्य प्रति क्विंटल रु० में
दिगविजय ए .	325
सी०ओ०–2 .	285
बी–797 .	278
एच–4 . .	365

राज्यों में ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण

4680. **श्री राघवजी :**
श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया :

क्या **ऊर्जा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रत्येक राज्य में और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में ग्रामों की कुल संख्या कितनी है और उनमें से कितते ग्रामों में 28 फरवरी, 1978 तक बिजली लगाई गई थी और ये ग्राम कुल संख्या के कितने प्रतिशत है;

(ख) प्रत्येक राज्य और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र में उन गांवों की संख्या कितनी है जिनमें 1 अप्रैल, 1977 से 28 फरवरी, 1978 तक की अवधि में बिजली लगाई गई थी; और

(ग) सभी राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों में सम्पूर्ण ग्राम विद्युतीकरण का लक्ष्य कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) : (क) और (ख). 31–12–1977 की स्थिति के अनुसार सूचना सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दी गई है। (ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एलटी–1955/78)

(ग) राज्यों द्वारा तैयार की गई संदर्शी योजना के आधार पर यह देखा जा सकता है कि देश के सभी गांवों का विद्युतीकरण 1994–95 तक पूरा हो जायेगा।

Use of Hindi in Offices

4681. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a conference of State representative was held in New Delhi in March, 1978 to consider the use of Hindi and other Indian languages in official work and as well as its steps up in the States ;

(b) if so, whether the Ministry have examined the suggestions made in the conference;

(c) the steps being taken by the Union Ministry to implement them;

(d) whether more and more books both in Hindi and South Indian languages have been recommended to educate more and more people in the South and North ; and

(e) the steps Ministry are considering in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) . The recommendations made at the Conference are under examination.

(d) The Conference did not past any resolution in this regard.

(e) Does not arise.

रिक्त पदों का भरा जाना

4682. **श्री सुरेन्द्र विक्रम :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कार्मिक तथा प्रशासनिक सुधार विभाग में ग्रुप 'ए०', 'बी०', 'सी०', और 'डी०', के रिक्त पड़े पदों की संख्या कितनी है और उनको न भरने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) क्या उनमें से अनेक पद 1 जनवरी, 1977 और 1 जनवरी, 1978 को व्यपगत हो गये थे क्योंकि वे 6 महीनों से अधिक अवधि तक रिक्त पड़े रहे थे;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है और उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) उनमें से ऐसे पद कितने हैं जो (एक) सीधी भर्ती करने के (दो) पदोन्नति करके, और (तीन) प्रतिनियुक्ति से भरे जाने थे; और

(ङ) इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिये क्या प्रयास किये गये हैं कि भविष्य में स्थान रिक्त होते ही भर दिये जायें ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क)

समूह क	8
समूह ख	—
समूह ग	12
समूह घ	12

समूह क तथा ग में रिक्त पदों को नियमित आधार पर भरने के लिए कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं। समूह घ में पदों को नहीं भरा जा सका क्योंकि चपरासियों की भर्ती पर प्रतिबन्ध है, किन्तु अब इनमें से कुछ पदों को भरने के लिए स्वीकृति प्राप्त कर ली गई है।

(ख) छः महीने से अधिक अवधि तक रिक्त पड़े रहने के कारण 1-1-1977 अथवा 1-1-1978 को कोई पद व्यपगत नहीं हुए।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(घ) सीधी भर्ती	22
पदोन्नति	5
प्रतिनियुक्ति	5

(ङ) प्रशासन के हितों में उपयुक्त तथा आवश्यक समझी जाने वाली कार्यवाही किया जाना जारी है।

केन्द्र राज्य पत्र-व्यवहार में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

4683. **श्री महादीपक सिंह शाक्य :**
श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सभी अहिन्दी भाषी राज्यों ने केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्यालयों, मंत्रालयों और विभागों को हिन्दी में पत्र भेजने शुरू कर दिये हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे राज्यों की संख्या कितनी है और यदि नहीं, तो हिन्दी के विकास की गति तेज करने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) राजभाषा अधिनियम, 1963 के अनुसार हिन्दी को राजभाषा के रूप में न अपनाने वाले राज्यों और केन्द्र के बीच पत्राचार के लिए, सामान्यतया अंग्रेजी का

प्रयोग किये जाने का प्रावधान है। किन्तु, यदि ऐसे राज्य चाहें, तो आपसी सहमति से, यह पत्राचार हिन्दी में भी किया जा सकता है और गुजरात, पंजाब तथा महाराष्ट्र राज्यों ने केन्द्र के साथ हिन्दी में पत्राचार करना स्वीकार भी किया है।

स्पष्ट है कि ऐसे पत्राचार म हिन्दी का प्रयोग करने के लिए यदि पहल अहिन्दी भाषी राज्यों की ओर से ही हो तो श्रेयस्कर होगा।

Assistance by Army personnel to Civil Authorities

4684. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of occasions in 1976-77 the Army personnel assisted the Civil Authorities to maintain law and order, with their detailed break-up, State-wise; and

(b) the number of occasions during 1975-76 the Army personnel were deployed to maintain essential services, with their detailed break-up, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). While there was no occasion when Army personnel had to assist the Civil Authorities in the maintenance of law and order during 1976-77, a Statement indicating the number of occasions in 1975-76, when Army personnel were deployed to maintain essential services, with State-wise break-up is enclosed.

The reply excludes continued assistance rendered by Army personnel in Nagaland, Mizoram and Manipur to deal with unsatisfactory situations there.

Statement

Army Assistance for the Maintenance of Essential Services during the year 1975-76

Serial No.	State/Place	Period	Brief desciption of aid
1.	*MAHARASHTRA*:		
	Bombay Port and Dock	15 to 20 Jan 75	To assist port authorities to maintain essential services *i.e.* water, electricity supply and unloading of foodgrains/ oilships.
2.	*TAMILNADU*:		
	Madras Port Trust	16 to 21 Jan 75	Do.
3.	*ANDHRA PRADESH*:		
	Visakhapatnam Port Trust	17 to 22 Jan 75	Do.
4.	*WEST BENGAL*:		
	(*a*) Calcutta Port Trust	16 Jan to 21 Jan 75.	Do.
	(*b*) Assansol, Midnapore, Chinsurah, Chandan Nagar, Uttar Para, Budge Budge, Behrampur, Bhatpara and Barrackpore.	19 Jan to 20 Jan 75.	Telephone exchange operators were provided to man civil exchanges during Bengal Bandh on 20 Jan 75.

ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम द्वारा योजनाओं की स्वीकृति के लिए मानदण्ड

4685. **श्री मोहन भैया :**
श्री गोविन्द राव मिरो :

क्या **ऊर्जा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम की विभिन्न श्रेणियों की योजनाओं की स्वीकृति हेतु ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम, दिल्ली ने क्या मानदंड अपनाये हैं;

(ख) क्या पंजाब, हरियाणा, तमिलनाड आदि जैसे विकसित राज्यों तथा मध्य प्रदेश, बिहार और उड़ीसा जैसे पिछड़े राज्यों के संबंध में एक जैसा मानदंड अपनाया जाता है;

(ग) क्या किसी पिछड़े राज्य ने अपने पिछड़ेपन को ध्यान में रखते हुए ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम द्वारा अपनाये गये मानदंडों को शिथिल करने हेतु केन्द्रीय सरकार को लिखा है;

(घ) क्या सरकार ने मानदंड को शिथिल किया है ताकि यह ऐसे पिछड़े राज्यों के अनकूल हो सके;

(ङ) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में विद्युतीकरण की प्रतिशतता बिहार तथा उड़ीसा जैसे पिछड़े राज्यों की अपेक्षा कम है; और

(च) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार मध्य प्रदेश राज्य के पिछड़ेपन को देखते हुए उसके लिए विशेष मानदंड अपनायेगी ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) : (क) विभिन्न श्रेणियों के अन्तर्गत ऋण मंजूर करने के लिए योजनाओं की आर्थिक जीवन क्षमता के संबंध में निगम द्वारा निर्धारित किये गये मानदंड सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दिये गये हैं । [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या LT–1956/78] ।

(ख) से (घ). निगम ने विद्युतीकरण की 31 मार्च, 1971 की स्थिति के स्तर के आधार पर राज्यों को "औसत से अधिक" ("ए ए" राज्य) तथा "औसत और उससे कम" ("ए बी" राज्य) के रूप में वर्गीकृत किया है । "ए ए" राज्यों में उसी जिले के सामान्य रूप से विकसित क्षेत्रों को दूसरी और परवर्ती योजनाओं के लिए निगम द्वारा दी जाने वाली ऋण सहायता परियोजना लागत के 60 प्रतिशत भाग तक सीमित रहती है । "ए एरु राज्यों को विशेष पारेषण स्कीमों के लिए स्वीकृत ऋण 10 वर्षों की अवधि में लौटाया जाना होता है । इसकी तुलना में "ए बी" राज्यों के मामले में यह ऋण 12 वर्षों की अवधि में लौटाया जाना होता है ।

ग्राम विद्युतीकरण योजनाओं के संबंध में ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम द्वारा अपनाये गये मानदंडों को शिथिल करने के बारे में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से एक अनुरोध प्राप्त हुआ था । राज्य सरकार को सूचित कर दिया गया है कि पिछड़े और विकासशील क्षेत्रों, जिनमें मध्य प्रदेश के आदिवासी क्षेत्र भी शामिल हैं, के संबंध में उक्त निगम द्वारा अपनाये गये मानदंड पहले ही पर्याप्त रूप से शिथिल हैं ।

(ङ) मध्य प्रदेश के 70,883 गांवों में से, 31–12–1977 की स्थिति के अनुसार, 15,657 गांव (22.1 प्रतिशत) विद्युतीकृत हुए थे । उस तारीख तक बिहार में 27.3 प्रतिशत गांव और उड़ीसा में 27.9 प्रतिशत गांव विद्युतीकृत हुए थे ।

(च) मध्य प्रदेश में गांवों के विद्युतीकरण के स्तर में सुधार लाने की दृष्टि से, न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अंगस्वरूप ग्राम विद्युतीकरण के लिए 1977–78 के दौरान 6 करोड़ रुपये का अतिरिक्त आवंटन किया गया है । ग्राम विद्युतीकरण निगम ने जबलपुर में एक क्षत्रीय कार्यालय भी खोला है ताकि राज्य बिजली बोर्ड के साथ निकट

सम्पर्क रखा जा सके और योजनाएं बनाने में उनकी सहायता की जा सके।

Plan Allocation for Manipur, Nagaland Mizoram and Tripura.

4686. SHRI BHAGAT RAM Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) what is the plan allocation for Manipur, Nagaland, Mizoram and Tripura for 1977-78 and 1978-79; and

(b) what were demands of the States in this matter ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). The required information is given below:—

(Rs. crores)

	1977-78		1978-79	
	Outlay proposed	Outlay approved	Outlay proposed	Outlay approved
Manipur	31·98	22·81	36·56	28·26
Nagaland	21·28	20·93	28·76	24·53
Mizoram	14·04	11·07	17·70	16·65
Tripura	22·43	15·78	36·03	22·70

Entry of foreign firms in the sophisticated area of Electronics

4687. SHRI A. BALA PAJANOR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that foreign firms are trying to get entry through the backdoor in the sophisticated area of electronics and T.V. glass shell; and

(b) particulars of any deal made with a West German firm in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Economy measures in Ministeries

4688. SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry of Finance has asked every Ministry of the Government of India to adopt economy measures; and

(b) if so, the number of Class IV messengers attached to every Union Minister at his office and residence at present ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The in ormaton is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Independent Organisation to distribute advertisements to Newspapers

4689. SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating to create an independent organisation to distribute advertisements to the newspapers; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) and (b). Government are satisfied with the present arrangement and no independent organisation for distribution of advertisements is contemplated.

Expenditure on Cement Research Institute

4690. SHRI A. MURUGESAN:
SHRI S.D. SOMASUNDARAM:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the annual expenditure on the cement Research Institute of India during the last three years and the sources from which met;

(b) the objectives of the Institute and the extent of fulfilment of the objectives;

(c) particulars of any breakthrough in methods of cement production achieved by the Institute; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the Institute is by and large concentrated on methods of cement use rather than an improvement methods of production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Number of disabled persons in Bangladesh War

4691. SHRI BALDEV SINGH JASROTHIA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of military personnel disabled by Bangladesh war and how many of them need more artificial limb for their rehabilitation ;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is only one army artificial limb centre at Poona;

(c) if not, is it under active consideration of Government to instal such a centre;

(d) whether there is any such centre in the country created in the year 1971 or round about with the assistance of the National Defence Fund; if so, the details thereof; and

(e) who is incharge of this centre and his particulars and amount invested, persons for whose benefit it was made and number of persons benefitted Statewise ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Out of 8718 battle casualities during December 1971 operations (both sectors), there were 876 military amputees. They have all been provided with prosthetic fitings by Artificial Limbs Centre, Pune.

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e). Reference presumably is to Artificial Limb Manufacturing Corporation of India (ALIMCO) at Kanpur, a Public Sector Undertaking, under the Ministry of Indusry (Department of Industrial Development). The Corporation was incorporated as a Company in 1972 with the objective to promote, encourage and develop the availablity, use, supply and distribution of good quality Artificial Limbs and accessories to needy persons including Defence personnel etc. A sum of Rs. 400 lakhs was given to the Corporation as grant from National Defence Fund. An investment of Rs. 38 lakhs has been made by the Government by way of equity towards the capital cost of the project. It is anticipated that a further sum of Rs. 47·50 lakhs will be required to complete the project in all respects. Dr. B. Sankaran and Maj. Gen. K. Raghunath are the Chairman and Managing Director respectively of ALIMCO, Kanpur. The informaton regarding the number of persons benefitted state-wise is not readily available.

Coal Shortages in States

4692. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:
SHRI AHMED M. PATEL:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the State Governments have complained regarding coal shortages in their States;

(b) if so, the names of these States and reasons for short supply; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The States are Haryana, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat and West Bengal. During the latter half of 1977 production was affected due to the explosives strike, rains, power interruptions and some labour unrest. However, production has picked up since December,

1977 and there is now no problem of availability of adequate quantities of coal.

राज्यों में आदिवासी ग्रामों का विद्युतीकरण

4693. **श्री दलपत सिंह परस्ते :** क्या **ऊर्जा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण निगम ने 28 फरवरी, से पूर्व देश के राज्यवार कुल कितने आदिवासी ग्रामों में बिजली लगाई है;

(ख) क्या अन्य राज्यों की तुलना में मध्य प्रदेश में, जहां आदिवासी ग्रामों की संख्या अधिक है, कम आदिवासी ग्रामों में बिजली लगाई गई है और यदि हां, तो क्या मध्य प्रदेश में ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार का विचार अधिक धनराशि नियत करने का है ; और

(ग) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के शहडोल जिले में जिसे पिछड़ा हुआ जिला घोषित किया गया है, पुष्पराजगढ़, तहसील में बिजली लगाने का प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है, यदि हां, तो उसे कब लागू किया जाएगा तथा क्या शाहडोल जिले के अन्य आदिवासी खण्डों को भी विद्युतीकरण योजना के अन्तर्गत सम्मिलित किया जाएगा ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) : (क) और (ख). ग्राम विद्युतीकरण की प्रगति प्रत्येक राज्य में भिन्न-भिन्न है । यह स्थानीय स्थितियों पर निर्भर है । अतः तुलना से समग्र चित्र प्रतिबिम्बित नहीं होगा । मध्य प्रदेश में आदिवासी गांवों के संबंध में उनके अत्यन्त पिछड़ेपन को दृष्टिगत रख कर, बहुत उदार मानदण्ड अपनाए गए हैं । निगम ने कुल 91.38 करोड़ रुपए की ऋण सहायता की 200 स्कीमें स्वीकृत की हैं । इनके पूरा हो जाने पर 16,167 गांव विद्युतीकरण हो जाएंगे । 30 सितम्बर, 1977 को स्थिति के अनुसार 3720 नए गांव विद्युतीकृत किए जा चुके हैं । राज्यवार ब्यौरे संलग्न विवरण में दिए गए हैं ।

(ग) निगम ने 42.46 लाख रुपए की ऋण सहायता को एक ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीम को दिसम्बर, 1977 में स्वीकृति दी है । इसके अन्तर्गत मध्य प्रदेश के शहडोल जिले को पुष्पराजगढ़ तहसील के आदिवासी क्षेत्र आते हैं । इस स्कीम में 98 गांवों के विद्युतीकरण की परिकल्पना है । शुरू से 5 वर्षों की अवधि में पूरा किए जाने के लिए इसे सोपानबद्ध किया गया है ।

निगम ने कुल 204.27 लाख रुपए की ऋण सहायता से 3 और ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमें इससे पूर्व स्वीकृत की थीं जिनमें शहडोल जिले के 332 गांवों के विद्युतीकरण की परिकल्पना है । इन में से दो स्कीमों में आदिवासी जनसंख्या वाले क्षेत्र शामिल हैं ।

शहडोल जिले को कोई अन्य ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीम निगम के पास विचाराधीन नहीं पड़ी है ।

विवरण

जनजाति क्षेत्रों में स्वीकृत ग्राम विद्युतीकरण स्कीमों की राज्यवार स्थिति

क्र० सं०	राज्य	स्वीकृत स्कीमों की संख्या	स्वीकृत ऋण राशि (करोड़ रु०)	इसके अन्तर्गत आए गांवों की संख्या	30-9-77 तक विद्युतीकृत गांव
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	24	10.15	1278	262
2.	असम	9	5.73	1042	90
3.	बिहार	24	14.14	3277	588
4.	गुजरात	8	2.94	406	123
5.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	2	0.67	285	94
6.	मध्य प्रदेश	51	19.51	2967	566
7.	महाराष्ट्र	14	6.00	1069	516
8.	मणिपुर	1	0.43	66	---
9.	मेघालय	10	4 56	639	169
10.	नागालैण्ड	4	2.48	163	31
11.	उड़ीसा	31	12.83	3122	793
12.	राजस्थान	15	8.56	1271	402
13.	त्रिपुरा	3	1.76	324	15
14.	उत्तर प्रदेश	1	0.72	112	25
15.	पश्चिम बंगाल	3	0.90	146	46
	जोड़	200	91 38	16167	3720

पांडिचेरी में अवांछित गतिविधियों में लगे विदेशी

4694. **श्री यमुना प्रसाद शास्त्री :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पाण्डिचेरी में ओरोविल प्रोजेक्ट में कुछ विदेशी लोग रह रहे हैं तथा क्या इन में से कुछ व्यक्ति ओरोविल संगठन के उद्देश्यों के विरुद्ध अवांछित गतिविधियां कर रहे हैं और इसलिए पांडिचेरी आश्रम ट्रस्ट के प्रबन्धको ने इन विदेशियों के वीजा रद्द करने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार को लिखा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके वीजा रद्द करने तथा उन्हें उनके देशों में वापस भेजने के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) और (ख). ओरोविल प्रोजेक्ट में रह रहे कुछ एक विदेशियों तथा अरविन्द आश्रम के प्राधिकारियों के बीच कुछ विवाद उत्पन्न हुए हैं । आरोप तथा प्रत्यारोप लगाए गए हैं । सरकार के ध्यान में लाई गई शिकायतों की जांच सावधानी-पूर्वक की जाती है और प्रत्येक मामले के गुणावगुणों के आधार पर उपयुक्त कार्रवाई की जाती है ।

Auction of Buildings.

4695. SHRI R. L. KUREEL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 77 numbers of buildings had been auctioned in Rs. 13,000/- only at Roorkee though actual cost was about Rs. 2 lakhs as the contractor who purchased has given Rs. 65,000/- in pool to other bidders and ultimately sold the material in about 1·50 lakhs;

(b) why the 77 numbers of buildings costing Rs. 2 lakhs have been auctioned at a very very nominal cost;

(c) what was the cost of construction of those 77 buildings;

(d) if buildings would have been sold after dismentaling the materials by the Departmental labour what would have been the cost; and

(e) whether Government proposes to take any action against the officers for this deliberate loss ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (d). In 1963-64, 160 buildings comprising of 81 blocks of latrins, 43 blocks of urinals and 36 blocks of bath rooms were constructed to temporary specifications at Roorkee. In 1971, it was decided to convert the temporary Pan Type latrines into water-borne sanitation. After the provision of the water-borne sanitation, these 160 buildings became surplus to the requirements of the station. Out of these surplus buildings, 61 blocks and *NOT* 77 blocks comprising of 21 blocks of latrines, 23 blocks of urinals and 17 blocks of bath-rooms, the capital cost of which was Rs. 46,090·50, were decided to be demolished immediately. Accordingly, a Board of Officers was held on 15-10-1977, and the minimum reserve price for these 61 blocks of buildings was fixed at Rs. 11,900/- for auction. The Government Auctioners, M/s Roopji & Sons, Meerut were approached on 3-1-78 to auction these buildings who auctioned them after giving wide publicity on 16-1-1978. The final bid accepted was Rs. 13,900/-. The auction by the said firm was conducted in the presence of two supervising Govt. officials. It is not known in what manner and at what price the person who purchased these buildings disposed of the materials.

The auction was conducted in accordance with the rules and regulations and the price that was accepted at the auction was above the minimum reserve price fixed by the department and as also keeping in view the material used for the construction of these temporary buildings, the auction bid was quite reasonable. It is estimated that if these buildings had been demolished and the retrieved materials put to auction, the amount realised would have been less than the amount actually obtained through auction.

(c) In view of (a) to (d) no action is contemplated against any officer.

Development of Pipavav-Jaerabad Port

4696. SHRI ASHAN JAFRI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat Government have submitted to the Central Government "The Techno-Economic Feasibility Report" about the development of Pipavav-Jafrabad Port, if so, what action has been taken;

(b) whether Gujarat Government have asked Central Government to include the above project in the Fifth Five Year Plan and it was refused; and

(c) whether Central Government are now considering to include the above project in Sixth Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) to (c). The executive responsibility for the development of ports other than major ports vests primarily in the State Governments concerned. From the Fourth Plan onwards, Central loan assistance has been extended to the State Governments for the development of minor ports selected on the basis of one minor port from each maritime State. The port selected for this purpose from Gujarat was Porbandar.

The State Government had recommended the scheme for the development of a deep water, all-weather port at Pipavav for inclusion in the Fifth Plan in the Centrally Sponsored Sector. This, however, could not be done, since the provision for minor ports development in the Fifth Plan in the Centrally Sponsored Sector was limited to spill-over expenditure of the Porbandar scheme sanctioned earlier.

The Techno-Economic Feasibility Report for the development of Pipavav-Jafrabad Port, submitted to the State Government by their Consultants in December, 1975, has since been received in the Ministry and the comments of the Ministry thereon have been communicated to the State Government. Government of India have no proposal at present for the development of this port.

Emphasis in Electronics in entertainment Field

4697. SHRI P. KANNAN: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the emphasis in electronics continues to be in the entertainment field to the neglect of sophisticated professional field; and

(b) whether a statement showing a brief critical review of the balanced development achieved in the field of electronics during the last five years will be laid on the Table of the House ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes Sir, as soon as it is collected.

मैसर्स अकूजी जनबर कम्पनी को निकोबार द्वीप समूह में व्यापार करने का एकाधिकार

4698. **श्री नवाब सिंह चौहान:** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने निकोबार द्वीप-समूह में मैसर्स अकूजी जनबर कम्पनी को व्यापार करने का एकाधिकार दे रखा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह कितनी अवधि के लिए दिया गया है और उसकी अन्य शर्तें क्या हैं ;

(ग) क्या सरकार को ऐसी शिकायतें मिली हैं कि कम्पनी माल/सामान खरीदने के मामले में वहां की जनजातियों का शोषण कर रही है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) से (घ). द्वीपसमूह के निकोबार ग्रुप में मैसर्स अकूजी जेडवट्स 1976 तक व्यापार कर रहे थे । फरवरी, 1976 में उपर्युक्त कम्पनी के साथ एक समझौता हुआ जिसके अधीन उन्होंने अपने कारोबार और व्यापार को जनजातियों के व्यक्तियों या इस उद्देश्य के लिए बनाई जाने वाली जनजातियों की एक कम्पनी को सौंपना स्वीकार किया । अब व्यापार कार निकोबार में जनजातियों की केन्द्रीय सहकारिता समिति द्वारा और नानकोवरी द्वीपसमूह में एक अन्य जनजाति कम्पनी नानकोवरी मरकन्टाइल कम्पनी द्वारा किया जा रहा है ।

Development of Eastern U.P.

4699. SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.P. Government has submitted its Plan for the development of Eastern U.P. to the Planning Commission;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; especially what they propose for the development of Eastern U.P.;

(c) what part of the resources are earmarked for the development of the backward area of Eastern U.P.; and

(d) the amount of money being sanctioned by Government of India for the development of the Backward Area of Eastern U.P. on the basis of Patel Commission Report ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) No separate plan for the development of Eastern U.P. has been submitted by the State Government.

(b) However, in the States' Fifth Plan priority has been given in the Eastern U.P. to Irrigation, Power, Minor Irrigation, Agriculture, Roads, Education, Water Supply, Village and Small Industries and Health.

(c) In the four years of the Fifth Plan (1974—78), about 37% of the divisible outlay for the development of the various regions of U.P. is likely to be spent in the Eastern Region.

(d) A Special provision of Rs. 4 crores was made during 1964-65. Subsequently these programmes were to form part of State Plan. Hence no special Central Assistance is now being given on this account.

Salt Factory in West Bengal

4700. SHRI MUKUNDA MANDAL: SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government consideration to set up Salt Factory in West Bengal;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) what steps taken by Government in this regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (c). The State Government of West Bengal have constituted a Study Team consisting of the representatives of the Salt Commissioner, Geological Survey of India, Sunderban Development Board, District Magistrate, 24 Parganas, M/s. Bengal Salt Company Limited, Director, Cottage and Small Scale Industries, and Director of Industries, West Bengal, to explore the possibility of salt extraction through the Solar Evaporation Process in the Sunderbans area. The State Government have also constituted another Study Team consisting of various representatives of different Departments of the State Government and representaive of the Salt Commissioner for exploring the possibility of salt extraction in Contia area. The Reports of the Study Teams are awaited.

Supply of Nuclear Fuel to India

4701. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the editorial of Delhi 'Statesman' published on 6th March, 1978;

(b) if so, whether the facts referred to in it regarding supply and storage of nuclear fuel and the spent fuel are correct;

(c) the main features of Indo-U.S. agreement regarding supply of enriched uranium by US and taking back its 'spent';

(d) whether U.S. President has yet to make any recommendation to the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission;

(e) if so, the reasons thereabout;

(f) the reasons for failure of AEC to find out alternative source and supply from Indian Plutonium stockpile and uranium received at Jadugoda; and

(g) the Government's plan to resolve fuel supply and storage difficulties of the Tarapur Plant ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The facts in the 'Statesman' editorial of 6th March, 1978. on matters referred to in part (b) are generally correct.

(c) to (e). The position has been explained at length in the debate in the House on 23rd March, 1978 on a calling attention notice on this subject.

(f) Under the agreement we are precluded from obtaining uranium from any other source.

(g) Some new storage racks have already been installed in the Tarapur Atomic Power Station and the possibility of installing high density racks is also under consideration as a short term measure for overcoming the spent fuel storage difficulties.

Incidence of violence on Minorities

4702. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) since the advent of the new Government at the Centre how many violent incidents/riots/clashes have taken place, State-wise/month-wise where the minority communities/linguistic minorities/Scheduled Castes and Tribes have been affected; and

(b) how do the figures compare with the average yearly figures during the regime of the erstwhile Government, for the last five years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) and (b). Statements based on figures received from the State/UT Governments from time to time, and as available in the records, are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-1957/78].

Increase in range of A.I.R. Station, Jaipur

4703. SHRI S. S. SOMANI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Jaipur Station of All India Radio is not audible in the whole of Rajasthan State;

(b) Whether the Rajasthan Government have drawn Central Government's attention to this; and

(c) if so what action Government have taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) Jaipur Station of All India Radio is not meant to serve the whole of Rajasthan State. The station works in conjunction with the relaying transmitter at Ajmer for extended area coverage and provides first grade coverage to the Central region of the State. Other Radio Stations Operating in Rajasthan are at Bikaner, Jodhpur and Udaipur. Another Radio Station is also expected to be opened at Suratgarh during 1978-79, for further extending medium wave coverage in the State.

(b) No, Sir

(c) Does not arise. However Government have included in the Draft Sixth Plan upgrading of the transmitting power at Ajmer from 20 KW to 200 KW, the implementation of which will depend upon financial resources and priorities accorded by the Planning Commission

Renaming of A.I.R. Stations at Srinagar and Jammu

4704. DR. KARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that radio station in Srinagar and Jammu are not described as stations of All India Radio and

(b) if so, the reasons for this anomaly and the steps Government intend to take to remedy it ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L K ADVANI): (a) and (b). The A.I.R. Stations in Srinagar and Jammu, for various historical reasons, are announced as "Radio Kashmir, Srinagar" and "Radio Kashmir Jammu" respectively. There is no proposal at present to change the description of these stations.

Freight Equalisation of Raw Cotton

4705. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of West Bengal has urged upon Government so bring about Freight equalisation of Raw Cotton Textile Industry in the State; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). A representation had been received

long ago from the state Government of West Bengal regarding freight equalisation of raw cotton. The matter was referred to the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission set up an inter-Ministerial Group to examine this question. The Group has come to the conclusion that any scheme for freight equalisation for raw cotton would be inadvisable. The Government have accepted this recommendation.

Provision of Appeal to the Court Martials in Armed Forces

4706. SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the court martials held in the Armed Forces have the provision of appeal and written judgements;

(b) whether the British Army and other Armies in the world have one right of direct appeal to the High Court; and

(c) if so, whether there is any provision for verbatim record of evidence and written judgement ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) to (c). Under the Army Act, 1950 and the Air Force Act, 1950, there is a right of appeal against the finding/sentence of a Court Martial to the confirming officer/authority, and after confirmation to the authority superior to the confirming officer/authority. There is no provision of appeal against the decision of a Court Martial, under the Navy Act, 1957. However, all proceedings of the trial by Courts-Martial convened under the Navy Act, 1957 are reviewed by the Judge Advocate General of the Navy on his own with a view to see that there is no illegality or irregularity in the proceedings which could have occasioned a failure of justice.

There is no provision in the Army, Navy and Air Force Acts for a written judgement as in the case of the ordinary civil/criminal courts.

There is no right of appeal in the High Court against the verdict of a Court Martial according to the Codes of Britain, United States and Canada. However, there exists Court-Martial Appeal Court established in Britain by the Courts-Martial (Appeal) Act, 1951, for the purpose of hearing appeals from Army, Navy and Air-force Courts-Martial.

As per procedure laid down under the Army, Navy and Air Force Acts and the Rules framed thereunder, the proceedings of a Court Martial are taken down in a narrative form and also verbatim where considered necessary.

राष्ट्रीय राजपथ–30 को चौड़ा करना

4707. **श्री चन्द्रदेव प्रसाद वर्मा :** क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय राजपथ–30 केवल इतनी चौड़ी है कि उस पर दानापुर से आरा तक एक समय में केवल एक ही मोटरगाड़ी आ-जा सकती है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में हो रही कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए इसको कब तक चौड़ा किया जायेगा ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री चांदराम) : (क) और (ख). राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या 30 का दानापुर-आरा खंड अधिकतर इकहरी गली वाला है (यानपथ 3.5 मी०–12 फुट–और मिट्टी की पटरी) और यातायात के लिए कुछ अपर्याप्त है । दोगली तक चौड़ा करके सुधार करना कठिन है क्योंकि दोनों ओर की पट्टियों का विकास करना है और भूमि की चौड़ाई अपर्याप्त है और पास की जगह भी नीची है जहां कई स्थानों पर गंगा और सोन नदियों का पानी भर जाता है । पहले चरण में पटना से मीठा तक रेलवे लाइन के दक्षिण में एक नये संरेखन की जांच की जा रही है ।

मीटर के अनुसार किराया न लेने के लिये वाहन-चालकों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही

4708. **श्री गोविन्द मिरी :** क्या **नौवहन और परिवहन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार दिल्ली में उन वाहन-चालकों के विरुद्ध कड़ी कार्यवाही करने का है जो मीटर के अनुसार किराया वसूल नहीं करते तथा मीटर को खराब बता कर मनमाना किराया वसूल करते हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार निकट भविष्य में दिल्ली में रेलवे स्टेशनों से नगर तक तथा वापस स्थानीय बसें चलाने की किसी योजना पर विचार कर रही है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो यह योजना संभवतः कब तक लागू कर दी जायेगी?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री चांद राम) : (क) मोटर गाड़ी अधिनियम, 1939 की धारा 112 और दिल्ली मोटर गाड़ी नियमों के नियम 4.37 2(ई) के अधीन किसी टैक्सी अथवा तीन पहियों वाले स्कूटर का ड्राइवर यदि उस राशि से अधिक किराया मांगता है या लेता है जिसके लिए वह कानूनी तौर पर हकदार है, तो उसके विरुद्ध मुकदमा चलाया जा सकता है। जो टैक्सी और आटो रिक्शा ड्राईवर उपरोक्त उपबन्धों का उल्लंघन करते पकड़े जायें, दिल्ली प्रशासन उनके विरुद्ध कड़ी कार्यवाही कर रहा है।

(ख) और (ग). दिल्ली परिवहन निगम दिल्ली मेन रेलवे स्टेशन से शहर के विभिन्न स्थानों को काफी संख्या में पहले ही बसें चला रहा है। नयी दिल्ली रेलवे स्टेशन और मेन रेलवे स्टेशन के बीच मिनी बसों की अच्छी सेवा चलाई जा रही है। हजरत निजामुद्दीन रेलवे स्टेशन के लिए भी दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के तीन बस रूट उपलब्ध हैं। वर्तमान यातायात को उठाने के लिए ये सभी सेवाएं पर्याप्त समझी गई हैं और रेलवे स्टेशनों से और वहां तक कोई अतिरिक्त सेवा शुरू करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

ड्राइवरों की कार्य-कुशलता बढ़ाने के लिये की गई कार्यवाही

4709. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या **नौवहन और परिवहन** मंत्री दिल्ली परिवहन निगम को हुए लाभ और हानि के बारे में 16 नवम्बर, 1977 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 564 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) बढ़ते हुए घाटे को रोकने के लिये अपने ड्राइवरों की समस्त कार्यकुशलता को बढाने के लिये दिल्ली परिवहन निगम द्वारा लागू किये जाने वाले प्रस्तावित अल्पकालिक और दीर्घकालिक उपायों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने उन कारणों की विस्तारपूर्वक जांच की है जिससे ऐसी भारी हानि हो रही है और क्या सरकार ने इन हानियों पर पूर्णतया काबू पाने के लिये ठोस कार्यवाही करने का निर्णय किया है?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री चांद राम) : (क) दिल्ली परिवहन निगम को घाटा उसके ड्राइवरों की गाड़ी चलाने की आदतों के कारण नहीं होता। परन्तु निगम अपने ड्राइवरों के कार्यों के स्तर में सुधार करने के लिए उपाय कर रहा है। इनमें शामिल हैं— भारी गाड़ी चलाने का तीन वर्ष का अनुभव रखने वाले ड्राइवरों की भर्ती, औपचारिक रूप से नियुक्त करने और लाईन में ड्यूटी देने से पूर्व निगम के ट्रेनिंग स्कूल में ड्राइवरों

को प्रशिक्षण, डाक्टरी जांच, जिसमें नवागान्तकों की दृष्टि परीक्षा भी शामिल है, दुर्घटना न करने वालों को प्रोत्साहन देना, स्टीयरिंग पर प्रशिक्षण देना और जिनके कार्यों में कुछ कमी पाई जाये उनके लिए पुनश्चर्या पाठ्यक्रम की व्यवस्था करना। जिन ड्राइवरों की गाड़ी चलाने की आदतें दोषयुक्त हैं, उनके कार्यों की लाईन पर जांच के लिए विशेष दस्ता बनाया गया है।

(ख) निगम के घाटों के मुख्य कारण हैं—अलाभप्रद भाड़ा ढांचा और परिचालन की ऊंची लागत। घाटों को कम करने के लिए नगर सेवा के भाड़ा ढांचे में संशोधन करने के निगम के प्रस्तावों पर सरकार विचार कर रही है। निगम अपने बेड़े के प्रयोग और सामान्य परिचालानात्मक कुशलता में सुधार करने के लिए भी प्रयत्नशील है।

Committee for Comprehensive Study of Cement Industry

4710. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proposal for setting up a committee to make comprehensive study of cement industry is under consideration of Government ;

(b) if so, details therein; and

(c) time by which the committee is expected to be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI) : (a) to (c). Government are actively considering the appointment of a high level Committee for carrying out a comprehensive review of the Cement Industry. The proposed terms of reference to the Committee would include, *inter alia*, fresh study of the cost structure and ex-work price for cement. The Committee would also go into measures to encourage creation of additional capacity and maximising production. The Committee is expected to be set up very shortly.

Proposals for Atomic Projects and Scientific Services

4711. SHRI SARAT KAR : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Department of Atomic Energy have submitted their revised fiscal propsals for atomic projects and scientific services and research during the Sixth Five Year Plan period; and

(b) if so, what are the deaails thereo. and decision taken thereon ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The proposals submitted by the Department for inclusion of the projects/ schemes in the next Five Year Plan period are yet to be discussed with the Planning Commission. It would, therefore, be premature and would serve no useful purpose to give any details in this regard at the present provisional stage.

राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम के चेयरमैन के विरुद्ध शिकायतें

4712. **श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा** : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को राष्ट्रीय वस्त्र निगम के चेयरमैन के विरुद्ध जनता के प्रतिनिधियों तथा नागरिकों से शिकायतें और ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुए हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके विरुद्ध की गयी शिकायतों का पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी आभा मयती) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते।

अनुसूचित जातियों तथा जनजातियों के लोगों को जाति-प्रमाणपत्र दिया जाना

4713. **श्री राम विलास पासवान :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विभिन्न राज्यों में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा जनजातियों के लोगों को दिल्ली में जाति-प्रमाणपत्र पाने में बड़ी कठिनाई हो रही है; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो जाति-प्रमाणपत्र देने के क्या नियम हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) और (ख). संविधान (अनुसूचित जातियां) (संघ शासित क्षेत्र) आदेश, 1951 के उपबन्धों के अधीन दिल्ली के संबंध में अनुसूचित जातियों के रूप में विनिर्दिष्ट जातियों के व्यक्तियों और वहां के निवासी को ही दिल्ली के सक्षम प्राधिकारियो द्वारा अनुसूचित जाति प्रमाण-पत्र दिये जा सकते हैं। "निवासी" शब्द का अर्थ राष्ट्रपति के आदेश के अधिसूचित होने की तारीख को किसी व्यक्ति के स्थाई निवास स्थान से है जिसमें उसके राज्य/संघ शासित क्षेत्र के संबंध में उसकी जाति/जनजाति विनिर्दिष्ट की गई है। चूंकि दिल्ली के सम्बन्ध में अनुसूचित जातियां 20-9-1951 को अधिसूचित की गई थीं, अतः कोई व्यक्ति जो उस तारीख के बाद दिल्ली में आया था, दिल्ली की अनुसूचित जाति नहीं माना जा सकता। दिल्ली के सम्बन्ध में कोई अनुसूचित जनजातियां विनिर्दिष्ट नहीं है।

Corrugated Medium Paper

4714. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the paper industry is facing crisis specially in regard to corrugated medium paper ;

(b) will this crisis continue for a long time; and

(c) what steps the Government propose to take to solve this problem ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI) : (a) Government have not received any report that the paper industry is facing crisis in regard to corrugated medium paper.

(b) and (c) . Do not arise.

राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समिति के निर्णयों का क्रियान्वयन

4715. **श्री राम प्रसाद देशमुख :** क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय/विभाग में राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समिति गठित की गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसकी वर्ष 1977 में कब-कब बैठकें हुई और इन बैठकों में क्या-क्या निर्णय लिये गये हैं;

(ग) कितने निर्णयों को अब तक पूरी तरह क्रियान्वित कर दिया गया हैं; और

(घ) बाकी निर्णयों को क्रियान्वित करने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी आभा मायती) : (क) से (घ). जी, हां। औद्योगिक विकास विभाग की राजभाषा कार्यान्वयन समिति की वर्ष 1977 में दो बैठकें दिनांक 5-5-77 और 18-10-77 को हुई। इसके प्रमुख निर्णय अनुभागों में हिन्दी जानने वाले कर्मचारियों को तैनात करने, हिन्दी टाइपराइटरों का सम्भरण

करने, सरकारी कार्यों के लिए सामान्य प्रयोग में आने वाले वाक्यांशों की सूची को पुनः परिचालित करने, सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों द्वारा निर्मित माल पर द्विभाषिक चिह्नांकन करने, हिन्दी के प्रगामी प्रयोग की देखभाल करने के लिए एक उप-समिति का गठन करने आदि के सम्बन्ध में थे। भारी उद्योग विभाग में इसी प्रकार की समिति की वर्ष 1977 में 3-11-77 को केवल एक बैठक हुई थी। इसके निर्णय, हिन्दी का कार्य साधक ज्ञान रखने वाले अधिकारियों/कर्मचारियों का पुनः सर्वेक्षण करना, हिन्दी में प्रशिक्षण देना, हिन्दी अधिकारी की नियुक्ति करना, सभी परिपत्रों, सामान्य आदेशों को द्विभाषिक रूप में जारी करना आदि थे।

इनमें से अधिकतर सुझावों को क्रियान्वित किया जा चुका है। शेष क्रियान्वयन की विभिन्न अवस्थाओं में हैं।

मैसर्स मोहन मीकिन्स, गाजियाबाद की कारोबारी पूंजी

4716. **श्री रामधारी शास्त्री : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :**

(क) मैसर्स मोहन मीकिन्स, गाजियाबाद की कारोबारी पूंजी 31 मार्च, 1977 को कितनी थी और 31 दिसम्बर, 1977 को बढ़ कर कितनी हो गई ; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि जनता सरकार ने इस फर्म को अपना विस्तार करने के लिए नए लाइसेंस जारी किए हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी आभा मायती) : (क) अद्यतन तुलन पत्र के अनुसार 31 मार्च, 1977 को कम्पनी की कार्यकारी पूंजी (वर्तमान परिसम्पत्तियों में से वर्तमान दायित्वों तथा प्रावधानों को कम करके) 930.98 लाख रु० थी। 31 दिसम्बर, 1977 की कार्यकारी पूंजी के बारे में जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) कम्पनी को डिब्बा बन्द फलों तथा वनस्पति उत्पादों आदि के लिए 29 अप्रैल, 1977 को 3000 मी० टन की क्षमता का एक औद्योगिक लाइसेंस जारी किया गया था।

Conversion of the Civilian Industrial Posts in the Proof and Experimental Establishment, Balasore

4717. SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the R & D Head quarters under the Defence Ministry have received any proposal to convert all the civilian industrial posts in the Proof and Experimental Establishment, Balasore to military combatant posts ;

(b) whether Government are aware that about 700 civilian employees will be rendered surplus if this proposal materialises :

(c) whether Government are aware that a mass-scale discontentment has already started because of such a proposal: and

(d) the reactions of Government to the said proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) Yes, Sir. This is only a proposal received for examination.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Nothing has been reported so far.

(d) Government is fully aware of the consequences of such a proposal, being implemented. Therefore, it is being examined in detail, in consultation with all concerned.

Minority Commission

4718. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA : Will the Minister OF HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the persons who have been appointed members of the Minority Commission ;

(b) whether all the minority communities have been given representation on this Commission; and

(c) if any minority community has not been given representation, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) : (a) to (c). The following have been appointed to the Minorities Commission and all of them belong to minority communities :—

(1) Shri M. R. Masani—Chairman.

(2) Shri Justice M. R. A. Ansari—Member

(3) Shri V. V. John —Member

The Commission has to be working body which would keep in view the ligtimate interests of all the minoritics. So long as that is assured, it does not matter whether all minorities are represented on it or not.

Unemployment Relief to the Unemployed

4719. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a new scheme announced by the West Bengal Government in its 1978-79 budget providing for unemployment relief to the unemployed at the rate of Rs. 50 per month.

(b) ifso, Government's reaction thereto;

(c) whether the Central Government will consider to assist the West Bengal Government in implementing the said scheme ;

(d) whether the Central Government will advise all the State Governments to adopt and implement schemes of similar nature; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI). (a) No communication has been received from the Government of West Bengal, regarding the scheme of unemployment relief to the unemployed in the year 1978-79.

(b) and (c) . Do not arise.

(d) No such proposal is under the consideration of the Government.

(e) The Government feel that payment of unemployment relief would not solve the problem of unemployment. What is necessary is to provide gainful employment to the unemployed rather than gratuitous relief. The primary objective of the next phase of Development Plan would be the removal of unemployment and substantial under-employment within approximately ten years. One of the primary objectives of the Five Year Plan 1978-83, which is at present being finalised by the Planning Commission, will be the creation of substantial employment opportunities in different sectors of the economy. The largest employment potential lies in intensive agriculture through expanded irrigation, allied activities like dairy development, horticulture and forestory, rural works and cottage and small-scale industreis. New jobs will also be created by investments in infra-structure, power generation and the provision of agricultural inputs as well as in the service sector. The investment priorities in the Central and State Plans will be suitably revised in keeping with the overall Plan objectives.

C. B. I. Investigation into Corrupt Practices by B. H. E. L.

4720 DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred question No. 123 on the 1st March, 1978 regarding C.B.I. investigation into corrupt practices by B.H.E.L. and state:

(a) the exact date on which the preliminiary enquiry on illegal payments by BHEL was started by the CBI ; and

(b) the exact date on which the CBI communicated to the Minister of Industries that BHEL or its official had not made any illegal payment for contracts, signed with Libya and Saudi Arabia?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI CHARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b) . A Preliminary Enquiry case was registered by the CBI on 27-8-1977 against some officials of the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited and others on three allegations, the first two of which were about alleged illegal payments in relation to BHEL's contracts in Libya and Malayasia After the Preliminary Enquiry was registered, the Secretary, Heavy Industry, clarified certain points in respect of the first two allegations; and it was decided thereafter that inquiries for the present would be made only in respect of allegation No 3 In the light of the above, the CBI intimated to the Ministry of Industry on 24-11-77 that they were not making any inquiries regarding the first two allegations.

अनुसूचित जातियों तथा, अनुसूचित जन-जातियों की राज्यवार संख्या का पता लगाने के लिए नियुक्त समिति

4721. **श्री लालजी भाई :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों की संख्या और व्यक्तियों की संख्या की सही-सही राज्य-वार जानकारी का पता लगाने के लिए सरकार ने हाल में निर्णय किया था और एक समिति नियुक्त की थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस समिति की कार्यवाही की सही सही क्या प्रगति है ;

(ग) यह समिति अपनी अन्तिम रिपोर्ट कब तक पेश करेगी ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) और (ग). उपर्युक्त (क) को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Mini-Computer Policy

4722. SHRI P. S. RAMALINGAM : Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the mini computer policy said to have been evolved; and

(b) the proposed distribution of the manufacture as between the large scale and small scale sectors?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DSEAI) : (a) and (b). The policy of Government for the development is being finalised and will be announced shortly.

शोषित वर्गों की समस्याओं पर सम्मेलन

4723. **श्री रूपनाथ सिंह यादव :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार समाज के शोषित वर्गों की समस्याओं पर विचार करने तथा उनके समाधान निकालने के लिए दिल्ली में इस महीने में हुए अखिल भारतीय राजभाषा सम्मेलन की तरह निकट भविष्य में कोई सम्मेलन बुलाने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्वा कारण हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) जी नहीं, श्री मान्

(ख) सरकार को समाज के कमजोर वर्गों की समस्याओं की जानकारी है और इसकी निरन्तर समीक्षा की जाती रहती है ।

Buying of Second Hand Liners and Bulk Carriers

4724. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether 18 second-hand liners and bulk carriers of 1,40,000 GRT have been bought during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the reasons for going in for second-hand liners and bulk carriers ; and

(c) the quantum of saving effected as a result of the purchase of second-hand items?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) : (a) 13 second-hand liners and bulk carriers of about 1,20,000 GRT have been acquire during the current fianancial year

(b) and (c). Acquisition of second-hand vessels which have a good margin of balance life, involves lesser capital investment. These ships also start yielding immediate return, because they can be employed straightaway. Moreover, at present the prices of second-hand vessels are attractive. It is, however, difficult to quantify the overall saving because this depends upon a number of factors like type of ship, freight market conditions, etc. But the advantage, insofar as capital investment is concerned, is likely to be in the range of 40 to 60.%.

Anand Marg offer for Investigation of Crimes

4725. SHRI T. A. PAI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state,

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the offer of Anand Marg that they are prepared to be investigated of the crimes they are being accused of ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to the suggestion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) : (a) Government have seen a Press Report that the Anand Marg would welcome a judicial probe into the allegation of its involvement in the recent acts of violence and sabotage and that it would not be averse to such a probe as it would expose the real culprits.

(b) Specific cases have been instituted in connection with incidents of violence and sabotage. The result of investigations and subsequent trial will determine the involvement of the Anand Marg in these incidents. No general inquiry into this matter is considered necessary at this stage.

Ammunition Recovered from Andaman Islands

4726. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that large quantity of ammunition, including dangerous bombs were recovered from Andaman Islands;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the nature of ammunition which was dumped in the earth;

(c) how much money has been spent to take it out; and

(d) whether Government have made any inquiry about the ammunition, if so, who dumped the same there and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) : (a) to (d). In August, 1977 an ammunition dump containing old Japanese bombs was noticed near Port Blair after a landslide during rainy season. The excavation could not be commenced so far because there were certain precautions to be taken before removal of the ammunition. The bomb disposal unit of the army is attending to the disposal of the ammunition.

Setting up of Cement Plants based on Lime-stone in Andhra

4727 SHRI G. S. REDDI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the public sector Cement Corporation of India has drawn up plans to utilise limestone deposits in Andhra for setting up cement plants;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) if not, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI) : (a) to (c). The Cement Corporation of India have proposals to set up three cement plants with a capacity of 4 lakhs tonnes each at Yerraguntla, Tandur and Abilabad. While the work on the project at Yerraguntla is in progress, the work on the other two projects at Tandur and Adilabad has not yet started The approved Project Costs for these three projects at Yerraguntla, Tandur and Adilabad are Rs 1542 lakhs, Rs 1683 lakhs and 1603 lakhs respectively.

Purchase of Deep Penetration Strike Aircraft

4728. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a final decision regarding the purchase of deep penetrating strike aircraft for the Defence Services; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof and progress so far made in developing a prototype for an Indian version of such aircraft?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). It has been decided, in principle, to purchase such aircraft. Our Teams, which had gone to visit Sweden, France & U. K. for holding exploratory discussions, have just returned. Government will take a final decision after considering their reports.

Purchase of Ships from Japan Shipyard

4729. SHRI VINODBHAI B SHETH: Will the MINISTER OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state.

(a) how many ships were purchased during the last five years;

(b) of these how many were acquired : from Japan ;

(c) how many shipyards from Japan have supplied ships to India;

(d) if ships purchased from Japan are only from one shipyard;

(e) if so, criterian applied to patronise one shipyard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM). (a) 157

(b) 16

(c) 5

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Warning to Paper Industries for increase in Prices

4730. SHRI SHANKER SINHJI VAGHELA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have warned paper manufacturers that it will come down with a heavy hand to discipline the industry if it persists in its move to increase prices and create artificial shortages by restricting the production of certain varieties ;

(b) the response of the paper industry towards this warning ;

(c) the extent to which the situation has improved after the above warning issued to the paper industry; and

(d) what steps government propose to take in case the paper industry does not pay any heed to Government warning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI) : (a) to (c). Although there is no statutory control on prices of paper, Government have been discouraging the industry from resorting to unilateral increase in prices without adequate justification. Government's unhappiness at the price increase effected by some mills without consulting Government was conveyed to the paper industry at a meeting held in January, 1978. By and large the industry has abided by Government's instructions. However, a few mills have raised prices and tried to justify the price increase.

(d) The Paper (Regulation of Production) Order, 1978 has been issued on 8th March, 1978, which stipulates *inter-alia* that paper mills with an installed capacity of 25 tonnes per day or more should produce white printing paper to the extent of 30% of total production and five other common varieties of writing and printing paper (cream laid or wove paper, coloured printing paper, Duplicating paper, offset or litho paper and typing paper) to the extent of at least 33 percent of total production of which not less than 20 per cent shall be cream laid or wove paper. This is expected to lead to increased availability of commonly used varieties of paper and consequent easing of the price situation. The question of further regulatory measures and possibility of imports would be considered after seeing the results of the present Order.

Road Accidents in Delhi

4731. SHRI PRADYUMNA BAL. Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether among road accidents, involving cars are the highest in number in Delhi ;

(b) the total number of persons died in Delhi of road accidents ;

(c) how many of them died of car, bus and truck accidents separately;

(d) the main reasons of this; and

(e) the efforts made or measures being adopted to lessen the number of car accidents ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) 694 persons died in road accidents in Delhi during the year 1977.

(c) the number of persons who died of accidents by cars, buses and trucks are as below :—

Cars	65
Buses	219
Trucks	240

(d) The main reasons for traffic accidents are :

(1) Phenomenal increase in the number of motor vehicles.

(2) Heterogeneous modes of transport.

(3) Reckless and negligent driving.

(e) The following measures have been taken to minimise the number of accidents

(i) Traffic Police is making surprise checks for over-speeding and negligent driving

(ii) Conducting surprise checks to detect and prosecute drunken drivers.

(iii) A massive road safety education drive has been launched.

(iv) Restrictions are being imposed on certain roads for loading and un-loading and parking and making entry one way.

(v) Efforts are also being made to widen and improve roads and to construct more cycle tracks.

हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना के लिए पाठय पुस्तकें तैयार करना

4732. **श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया :**
श्री रूपनाथ सिंह यादव :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना के लिए पाठ्य पुस्तकें तैयार करने हेतु कोई समिति गठित की गई थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन पाठ्य पुस्तकों को वस्तुतः तैयार करने वाले कर्मचारियों को मानदेय राशि न देने के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना की पुनर्विलोकन समिति के सदस्य-सचिव को इस प्रकार की मानदेय राशि दी गई थी ;

(घ) इस योजना के प्रभारी उप सचिव के कृत्य क्या हैं ;

(ङ) क्या इस पद पर काम करने वाले अधिकारियों को कभी मानदेय की राशि मंजूर की गई है ; और

(च) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार ने इस प्रकार कितनी राशि खर्च की है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान् । 1965 में श्री रामधारी सिंह दिनकर, भारत सरकार के हिन्दी सलाहकार की अध्यक्षता में हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना के लिए पाठ्य पुस्तकें तैयार करने के लिए समिति बनाई गई ।

(ख) यह मामला अब काफी पुराना हो चुका है । सरकारी फाइलों को उनके महत्व के अनुसार निश्चित समय तक रखा जाता है । जो फाइल मिली हैं उन से पता चलता है कि पाठ्य पुस्तकों की सामग्री तैयार करने वाले कर्मचारियों को मानदेय देने के प्रश्न पर विचार नहीं किया गया था ।

(ग) जी हां, श्रीमान् । सितम्बर, 1973 में हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना के पुनरीक्षण करने के लिए समिति का गठन किया गया था और इसके सदस्य-सचिव को एक हजार रुपये का मानदेय दिया गया ।

(घ) हिन्दी शिक्षण योजना के प्रभारी उपसचिव उसके, प्रमुख होने की हैसियत

से इसका प्रशासनिक, शैक्षिक तथा नीति विषयक कार्य देखते हैं ।

(ङ) जी हां, श्रीमान् । इस पद पर कार्य करने वाले एक उप सचिव को 1-2-73 से 30-11-73 तक मानदेय दिया गया था । यह मानदेय उनको सर्वकार्यभारी अधिकारी के रूप में काम करने के लिए दिया गया था ।

(च) मानदेय के रूप में 80 रुपये प्रति मास की दर से कुल 800 रुपये दिये गए ।

पत्तनों में चोरी की घटनाएं

4733. **श्री अघन सिंह ठाकुर** : क्या **नौवहन और परिवहन** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1977 में देश के विभिन्न पत्तनों में चोरी की कितनी घटनाएं हुईं;

(ख) चोरी गए सामान का मूल्य कितना है और मुआवजे के रूप में कितनी राशि का भुगतान किया गया है; और

(ग) ऐसी चोरी की घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए क्या प्रबन्ध किए गये हैं ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री चांदराम) : (क) और (ख). 1977 के दौरान देश में बड़े पत्तनों पर चोरी के मामलों की स्थिति नीचे दिखाई गई है :-

पत्तन	चोरी उठाईगीरी के मामलों की संख्या	चोरी गए माल का मूल्य रुपये
1	2	3
बम्बई	158	20,06,628.00
कलकत्ता	355	उपलब्ध नहीं है
मद्रास	63	12,312 00
कोचीन	14	6,885 00
विजाग	249	19,900 00
कांडला	शून्य	शून्य
पारादीप	23	51,059.00
मारमुगाव	शून्य	शून्य
तूतीकोरिन	6	899.10
मंगलौर	शून्य	शून्य†

†(केवल 10 मामलों के लिए)

बड़े पत्तन न्यास अधिनियम, 1963 के अन्तर्गत, पत्तन उस माल के नुकसान के लिए जिम्मेदार नहीं है जो उसके अधिकार में आ गया है, जब तक ऐसे नुकसान का नोटिस माल के लिए दी गई रसीद की तारीख की निर्धारित अवधि के भीतर नहीं दिया गया हो । कुछ मामलों में, चोरी गया माल पुलिस सुरक्षा स्टाफ की कोशिश से प्राप्त कर लिया गया है ।

1977 में देश में विभिन्न पत्तनों में प्रतिपूर्ति के रूप में दी गई राशि नीचे दिखाई गई है :—

पत्तन	प्रतिपूर्ति के रूप में दी गई राशि रुपये
बम्बई	शून्य
कलकत्ता	28,758.60
मद्रास	शून्य
कोचीन	शून्य
विजाग	शून्य
कांडला	शून्य
पारादीप	शून्य
तूतीकोरिन	शून्य
मंगलौर	शून्य
मारमुगाव	शून्य

(ग) यह एक सतत प्रक्रिया है । पत्तनों में चोरियों की रोकथाम के लिए केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक सुरक्षा बल की स्थापना, गोदी के आस पास ऊंची दीवारों का बनाना, प्रदेश को पासों द्वारा नियमित करना, कार्यों पर कड़ी सतर्कता रखना, क्षेत्र में पुलिस गश्त बनाए रखना इत्यादि जैसे उपाय किए गए हैं ।

Abolition of IAS and IPS All India Services

4734. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the West Bengal Chief Minister has suggested for abolition of IAS and IPS all India Services; and

(b) if so, details, reasons therefor and reaction of Central Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. D. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the Memorandum sent by the Chief Minister of West Bengal wherein he has *interalia* suggested abolition of All India Services like the IAS and IPS was laid on the Table of the House on the 22nd February, 1978 in reply to Unstarred Question No 325.

The above suggestion made by the Chief Minister of West Bengal is not acceptable to the Central Government.

Thermal Power Project in Raichur District, Karnataka.

4735. SHRI RAJSHEKHAR KOLUR : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the present position in regard to thermal power project in Raichur District in Karnataka;

(b) the amount invested so far, the amount proposed to be invested and the time schedule proposed for the completion of the project; and

(c) if so, full details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) M/s Mysore Power Corporation, Bangalore have sent a proposal for installation of two units of 210 MW each at Raichur in Karnataka State. The project is under active consideration of Government.

(b) and (c). The estimated cost of this project is Rs 159·25 crores. An amount of Rs. 1·5 lakh had been spent by December 1977 on getting the feasibility report prepared and other miscellaneous matters. As per feasibility report, the first unit is scheduled to be commissioned in 1983-84 and the second unit in 1984-85.

Invitation to Chief Ministers to discuss Law and Order situations

4736. SHRI K. B CHETTRI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the States from where the Chief Ministers have been invited to Delhi to discuss the Law & Order situations in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) : (a) and (b). The presence of the Chief Ministers at the meeting of the National Development Council was availed of to arrange an informal meeting 19th March, 1978 with the Chief Ministers of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan to discuss the implementation of Government's policy on Urdu and also to exchange views on some current problems of law and order and Administration in these States.

Families ousted from Bhakra Dam Reservoir area in Himachal Pradesh

4737. SHRI RANJIT SIN Will the Minister of ENERGY be pl to state :

(a) the total number of families ousted from Bhakra Dam reservoir area in Himachal Pradesh proposed to be resettled in Haryana ;

(b) how many families out of them have actually resettled in Haryana so far ;

(c) whether more than 70 per cent families ousted from Bhakra Dam reservoir area have been allotted less than 5 acres of land whereas each family ousted from Pong Dam area has been allotted 16 acres ; and

(d) if so, the reasons for such a difference ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) and (b). 2180 families were ousted from the Bhakra Dam, and resettled in Haryana.

(c) Out of the 2180 families, that were resettled, 1411 families, constituting about 65%, were allotted land measuring less than 5 acres each in Haryana.

(d) The land for the Bhakra Dam oustees was allotted by the Bhakra Rehabilitation Committee comprising of officials and non-officials, including representatives of the oustees. Among the guidelines formulated by the Committee to determine the allocation of land to oustees, it was laid down that no oustee would be allotted land less than the area cultivated by him earlier, subject to the condition that no one would be allotted more than 25 acres

Regarding oustees of the Pong Dam, it was decided at the third meeting of the Committee of Chief Ministers for Re-settlement of oustees in the Rajasthan Canal area, held on 3/4th September, 1970, that all oustees moving to the Rajasthan Canal Project are would be given an economic and viable holding of 15·625 acres per family

Business done by M/S Larsen and Toubro

4738. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total business done by M/s Larsen & Toubro during the year 1975-76 and 1976-77; year-wise;

(b) the total profit earned by them during those years; and

(c) the total taxes paid by them during those years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (c). According to the profit and loss account of M/s Larsen & Toubro for the years ended 31st March, 1976 and 31st March, 1977, the sales and servicing of the company excluding excise duty amounted to Rs. 69·82 crores during 1975-76 and Rs. 78·12 crores during 1976-77. Other income of the company including commission, compensation and services fees during these two years amounted to Rs. 2·31 crores and Rs. 3·30 crores respectively. The total income of the company thus amounted to Rs. 72·13 crores in 1975-76 and Rs. 81·42 crores in 1976-77.

Profit before tax and development rebate reserve and investment allowance reserve of the Company amounted to Rs. 8·62 crores and Rs. 12·75 crores in 1975-76 and 1976-77 respectively.

The provision for taxes made by the company amounted to Rs. 4·55 crores in 1975-76 and Rs. 6·40 crores in 1976-77.

Closure of Big Undertakings

4739. SHRI DHIRENDRA NATH BASU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some plants of Heavy Engineering Corporation are still lying closed;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether it is a fact that over 50 per cent of the capacity is not being utilised now and if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., Ranchi consists of three engineering units, namely, Heavy Machine Building Plant (HMBP), Heavy Machine Tools Plant (HMTP) and Foundry Forge Plant (FFP). Whereas the capacity utilisation in the HMBP was over 50%, the utilisation of capacity in the HMTP and FFP was less than 50% during the period April, 1977 to February, 1978. A combination of factors, including deterioration in industrial relations during the initial part of the year, erratic power supply throughout the year, break-down of some vital equipment and fall in demand of machine tools being manufactured by HMTP have contributed towards the low utilisation of capacity in these plants.

मध्य प्रदेश में ताप तथा पन-बिजली का उत्पादन

4740. **श्री सुभाष आहूजा :**
श्री मोहन भैया :

क्या ऊर्जा मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश की ताप पन-बिजली उत्पादन की संयुक्त क्षमता क्या है और 1983–84 में क्षमता सम्बन्धी अनुमान क्या है;

(ख) क्या उत्पादन क्षमता एककों को पूर्ण क्षमता का उपयोग करने के पश्चात् भी संयुक्त क्षमता सामान्य आवश्यकता से बहुत कम है;

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश के लिए मंजूर की जानी वाली पन-बिजली परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) क्या उक्त परियोजनाओं के लिए किसी विशेष वित्तीय सहायता का उपबन्ध किया गया है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो कितनी राशि का ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश की ताप-विद्युत और जल-विद्युत उत्पादन की संयुक्त क्षमता 1012.5 मैगावाट है । सतपुड़ा ताप-विद्युत केन्द्र में तथा चम्बल घाटी के जल-विद्युत केन्द्रों में मध्य प्रदेश के हिस्से भी इस क्षमता में शामिल हैं । राज्य क्षेत्र में कार्यान्वयनाधीन और हाल ही में मंजूर की गयीं विद्युत उत्पादन स्कीमों से प्राप्त होने वाले लाभों के आधार पर, राज्य की प्रतिष्ठापित उत्पादन क्षमता बढ़कर 1983–84 तक लगभग 2599 मेगावाट हो जाएगी । सरकार ने हाल ही में केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र में कोरबा सुपर ताप विद्युत केन्द्र के 1100 मेगावाट की प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता वाले प्रथम सोपान की स्थापना का अनुमोदन कर दिया है । इस परियोजना की 600 मेगावाट क्षमता 1983–84 तक चालू किए जाने की संभावना है । इस परियोजना से भी मध्य प्रदेश को एक हिस्सा मिलेगा ।

(ख) आगामी पांच वर्षों में समग्र आर्थिक विकास के लिए अपनायी जाने वाली नीति तथा राज्य में कार्यान्वित की जा रही और स्वीकृत की गई योजनाओं से प्राप्त होने वाले लाभों के आधार पर बिजली की पर्याप्तता के संदर्भ में राज्य की विद्युत की भावी मांगों पर पुनर्विचार करना पड़ेगा और कोरबा में केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र के विद्युत केन्द्र से प्राप्त होने हिस्से पर विचार करना होगा । आशा की जाती है कि 1983–84 तक राज्य मुख्यतः आत्मनिर्भर हो जाएगा ।

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश प्राधिकारियों से तकनीकी आर्थिक अनुमोदन हेतु केन्द्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण तथा केन्द्रीय जल आयोग को दो योजनाएं प्राप्त हुई है नामशः (1) 455 मेगावाट की प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता वाली बाणसागर बहुद्देश्यीय परियोजना तथा (2) 500 मेगावाट की प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता वाली बोधघाट जल-विद्युत परियोजना ।

इसके अलावा, मध्य प्रदेश, प्राधिकारियों ने पहले नर्मदा बेसिन की कुछ जल-विद्युत परियोजनाओं अर्थात् (1) पुनासा (नर्मदा सागर) (2) ओंकारेश्वर (3) महेश्वर (4) हरिणफल (5) बरगी आदि की परियोजना रिपोर्ट भेजी हैं । चूंकि नर्मदा जल के उपयोग के अधिकार का मामला न्याय निर्णयाधीन है । अतः नर्मदा जल विवाद न्यायधिकरण द्वारा निर्णय दे दिए जाने के बाद ही इन योजनाओं पर आगे कार्रवाई की जा सकती है ।

(घ) और (ङ). राज्य की योजनागत स्कीमों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए दी गई केन्द्रीय वित्त सहायता के अलावा, कोई विशेष वित्तीय सहायता इन परियोजनाओं को दिए जाने संबंधी कोई अलग प्रस्ताव इस समय नहीं है।

दिल्ली उपग्रह टेलीविजन केन्द्र का स्थायी रूप से कार्य करना

4741. **श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा :** क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली उपग्रह टेलीविजन केन्द्र को स्थाई रूप से चलाने के प्रबन्ध न किय जाने के क्या कारण हैं जबकि इसे केन्द्रीय स्तर पर चलाना महत्वपूर्ण और अनिवार्य है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण अडवाणी) : बेस प्रोडक्शन सेंटर, दिल्ली की स्थापना 'साइट' प्रयोग, जो 31 जलाई, 1976 को समाप्त हुआ था, के दौरान सर्वथा अस्थायी ढांचे के रूप में की गई थी। बाद में सरकार ने 'साइट' द्वारा कवर किए जाने वाले क्षेत्रों में स्थलीय आधार पर सेवा प्रदान करने का निर्णय बेस प्रोडक्शन सन्टर, दिल्ली को जयपुर तथा रायपुर के प्रेषण केन्द्रों के लिए ढाई-ढाई घंटे की अवधि के कार्यक्रम उपलब्ध करने होते हैं। इसके अलावा इसको मुजफ्फरपुर प्रेषण केन्द्र, जो शीघ्र ही चालू होने वाला है, के लिए भी इतनी ही अवधि के कार्यक्रम उपलब्ध करने हैं। प्रतिदिन इतनी मात्रा में लगभग 7 1/2 घंटे कार्यक्रम तैयार करना एकल स्टूडियों के लिए संभव नहीं है।

यह और सिद्ध हो गया है कि यदि कार्यक्रमों में क्षेत्रीय पुट दी जानी हो तो यह आवश्यक है कि प्रेषण केन्द्र तथा बेस प्रोडक्शन सेंटर एक ही स्थान पर हों। 'साइट' उत्तरवर्ती क्षेत्रों में निर्माण केन्द्र और प्रेषण केन्द्र को एक ही स्थान पर करने का प्रश्न पहले ही विचाराधीन है।

Setting up of a Paper Factory in Balaghat, Madhya Pradesh

4742. SHRI KACHRU LAL HEMRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that bamboo is available in Balaghat District of Madhya Pradesh in plenty and paper factory can be very easily set up there;

(b) whether Government have been thinking or any representation has been made to Government to set up paper mill in Balaghat district of MP keeping in view the availability of raw material there; and

(c) the decision taken by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) It is known that the Balaghat area of Madhya Pradesh is richly endowed with bamboo resources which can be utilised for the manufacture of paper and paper board.

(b) Applications have been received for setting up industrial undertakings for the manufacture of paper in Balaghat district.

(c) A letter of intent has been issued for setting up an undertaking with a capacity of 45,000 tonnes per annum in district Balaghat for the manufacture of different varieties of paper. Further licensing would take into account the availability of sufficient raw materials also keeping in view the requirement of the existing mills in Madhya Pradesh.

हिन्दी अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति के लिए परीक्षा

4743. **श्री रामजीवन सिंह :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिन्दी अधिकारियों की नियुक्ति के लिए संघ लोक सेवा आयोग ने 1969 में परीक्षा ली थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका परीक्षाफल अभी तक घोषित नहीं किया गया ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार हिन्दी अधिकारियों के लिए अन्य परीक्षा लेने का है और यदि हां, तो क्या यह परीक्षा गत परीक्षा के परिणाम की घोषणा के पूर्व ली जाएगी ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान्।

(ख) जी हां, श्रीमान्।

(ग) संघ लोक सेवा आयोग ने जो परीक्षा ली थी उसमें अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों के कर्मचारी शामिल नहीं हो सकते थे। इस बंदिश के खिलाफ, एक अधीनस्थ कार्यालय के कर्मचारी ने उच्च न्यायालय में रिट-याचिका दायर की जो सफल रही। कार्मिक विभाग में उच्च न्यायालय के निर्णय के विरुद्ध, उच्चतम न्यायालय में अपील दायर करने के लिए आवेदन दे रखा है जो अभी तक अनिर्णीत है और इसलिए संघ लोक सेवा आयोग ने परीक्षा परिणाम घोषित नहीं किया है।

(घ) सरकार हिन्दी अधिकारियों का "केन्द्रीय सचिवालय राजभाषा सेवा" नामक एक संवर्ग बना रही है जिसके अंतर्गत चयन के लिए कुछ बातों के बारे में परीक्षा लेने के मामले पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

West Bengal Government request for Central Assistance for construction of Bridge over Subarnarekha.

4744. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chief Minister, Government of West Bengal has written to the Planning Commission requesting Government of India for a Rs. 2·50 crores central assistance for the construction of a bridge over the Subarnarekha at Kutighata, Midnapur; and

(b) if so, what is the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE INCHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The States Govt. are concerned as the bridge, when constructed, would fall on a State road. In fact, it has already been included in the State Plan and the State Plan proposals for 1977-78 indicated that some expenditure has also been incurred on this work. The State Govt. have been advised that if they attach a high priority to this work, they may consider provision of a suitable outlay for it in the State Plan, especially as the provision in the State Plan for 1977-78 now amounts to Rs. 8·78 crores compared to Rs. 7·62 crores originally proposed by the State Govt.

Age limit for recruitment to Class III and Class IV posts

4745. SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some State Governments for example of Madhya Pradesh and Bihar have raised the upper age limit for recruitment to class III and class IV services to 28 years and 30 years respectively;

(b) whether the upper age limit for such services in Central Government and nationalised banks is now 25 years only;

(c) whether Government propose to raise that limit to 28 if not 30, in the interest of educated unemployed from the rural areas; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) The Government of Bihar have temporarily raised the upper age limit by three years for recruitment to all categories of posts until December, 1979. The Government of Madhya Pradesh have however raised the upper age limit from 28 to 30 years for recruitment to all services and posts under the State Governments except class IV posts for which the State Government have not laid down any upper age limit.

(b) For recruitment to posts under the Central Government, the upper age limit generally varies from 24 to 30 for direct recruitment to different posts. In the nationalised banks, the upper age limit for clerks varies from 25 to 28 while for staff in other lower categories, it varies from 23 to 45.

(c) and (d). It is not possible to make any change in the existing age limits, as age limits for recruitment to Central Services/posts are prescribed from time to time keeping in view the various relevant factors and specially having regard to the qualifications and experience required for that service/post. The basic objective is to ensure that Government is able to secure the services of persons at an age most suited for the service/post concerned.

कोयले का अवैध खनन

4746. **श्री लखन लाल कपूर :** क्या **ऊर्जा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या यह सच है कि कोकिंग कोल का अवैध रूप से खनन किया जाता है तथा इसे बाजार में बेचा जाता है जिससे देश के इस्पात कारखानों को कठिनाई होती है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) : राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार गैर कानूनी खनन कार्य बन्द हो गया है किन्तु संभव है कि गैर कानूनी खनन कार्य के कुछ ऐसे मामले हो सकते हैं जो प्राधिकारियों की जानकारी में न आए हों । परन्तु इस वजह से इस्पात कारखानों को कोई कठिनाई नहीं हुई है ।

उद्योगों को बिजली की सप्लाई

4747. **श्री गंगा भक्त सिंह :** क्या **ऊर्जा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण, 1977-78 में यह बताया गया है कि बिजली की कमी के कारण 1977-78 में औद्योगिक उत्पादन में कमी हुई और यदि हां, तो बिजली की कमी वाले राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं ;

(ख) घरेलू कार्यों के लिए उपयोग की जाने वाली बिजली की फिजूल खर्ची रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या उपाय कर रही है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने अर्थ व्यवस्था और उद्योगों के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों को बिजली की सप्लाई के लिए कोई राष्ट्रीय नीति बनाई है; और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) : (क) जी, हां । कुछ क्षेत्रों में औद्योगिक उत्पादन में हुई कमी के कारणों में से एक कारण बिजली की कमी होना बताया गया है । इस समय निम्नलिखित राज्यों में बिजली पर कटौतियां/प्रतिबन्ध लागू है :—

1. उत्तर प्रदेश
2. राजस्थान
3. जम्मू व काश्मीर
4. दिल्ली
5. महाराष्ट्र
6. मध्य प्रदेश
7. कर्नाटक
8. पश्चिम बंगाल
9. असम
10. गोआ

(ख) घरेलू उपभोक्ता सामान्यतया आवश्यकता पड़ने पर बिजली इस्तेमाल करते हैं । बिजली की कमी वाले राज्यों में बिजली की फजूलखर्ची और दिखावटी प्रयोजनों हेतु बिजली के प्रयोग को हतोत्साहित करने के लिये राज्य बिजली बोर्ड ने सामान्य अनुदेश तथा मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त जारी किए हैं । बिजली की गम्भीर कमी महसूस करने वाले कुछ राज्यों में घरेलू उपभोक्ताओं द्वारा वातानुकूलन, नोअन

लाइटों, इत्यादि जैसे कुछ कार्यों के लिए बिजली का उपयोग किए जाने पर भी प्रतिबन्ध लगाये गये हैं ।

(ग) अर्थ व्यवस्था और उद्योग के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों को बिजली की पर्याप्त सप्लाई सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार दीर्घकालीन तथा अल्पकालीन दोनों प्रकार के उपाय करती आ रही है । अल्पकालीन कार्यक्रम में मुख्यतया वर्तमान क्षमता का अधिकतम उपयोग करने तथा निर्माणाधीन परियोजनाओं को चालू करने में शीघ्रता लाने पर बल दिया जा रहा है । दीर्घकालीन कार्यक्रम में सरकार का विचार 1978—83 की पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि के दौरान अतिरिक्त उत्पादन क्षमता में 18500 मेगावाट की वृद्धि करने का है ।

Resolutions passed by M.C.D.

4748. CHAUDHURY BRAHM PERKASH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received certain resolutions passed by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi for approval;

(b) whether he has received certain letters from the Chairman, Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi in this regard;

(c) if so, the particulars of (a) and (b) above;

(d) whether Government have since accorded their sanction to the said proposals;

(e) if so, when; and

(f) if not, the reasons advanced to the M.C.D. for not accepting their proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL): (a) to (f). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Curtailment of Annual Plan allocation for Tripura

4749. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware about the wide-spread resentment among the people of Tripura over the curtailment of State Government's demand for plan allocation from Rs. 32.30 crores to Rs. 22.70 crores;

(b) if so, the reason for curtailment; and

(c) whether Government do not consider that special attention is necessary to develop backward States like Tripura?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Annual Plan for 1978-79 for Tripura was finalised at Rs. 22.270 crores by the Planning Commission in discussion with the Chief Minister. The outlay for 1978-79 marks a step up of 43.8% over the approved outlay for 1977-78. The State's own net resources for 1978-79 are negative, i.e. minus Rs. 5.87 crores.

(c) In recognition of the special problems of Tripura and its backwardness, Government have already provided for a specially liberal scheme of Central Assistance under which the gap between the resources of the State and its Plan is met by the Central Government by way of assistance. In addition, Tripura as a constituent unit of the North East Council, benefits from the projects/schemes of regional importance undertaken by the North East Council.

Change in development strategy of plan

4750. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to change the developmental strategy of the plan;

(b) if so, what are the new targets for growth rate; and

(c) whether bigger industries would be kept in abeyance for the plan period?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) In the draft Five Year Plan 1978-83, a new developmental strategy is proposed with a view

to achieving substantial progress towards the aims of full employment, eradication of poverty and creation of a more equal society;

(b) The draft Plan envisages a rate of growth of 4.7 per cent. The annual growth rate stipulated for agriculture is 3.98 per cent, for industries and minerals 6.9 per cent, for electricity 10.80 per cent, for construction 10.55 per cent, for transport 6.24 per cent, and other services 6.01 per cent.

(c) No Sir. The Draft Plan provides for significant development of large and medium industries consistent with the objectives of the Plan.

Supply of Cotton on Credit by CCI to NTC (Eastern Region)

4751. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Cotton Corporation of India has stopped supply of cotton on credit to National Textile Corporation (eastern region) from February, 1978;

(b) if so, whether the NTC is delaying payment of about Rs. 6 crores due to CCI;

(c) if so, what are the details and reasons for the failure to clear the dues;

(d) whether it is also a fact that there is a conspiracy between the top officers of the NTCC (eastern region) and the private cotton suppliers to create a situation thereby the Cotton Corporation of India will be compelled to stop the supply of cotton on credit and then this field can be opened for private suppliers; and

(e) if so, the details and the action taken, if any, against such officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). An amount of Rs. 6.00 crores approximately was payable to the C.C.I. in the month of October/ November, 1977. It has since been reduced to about Rs. 1.66 crores.

(d) No, Sir. This Subsidiary has not purchased any cotton from private traders from April 1976 onwards.

(e) Does not arise.

समाचार एजेंसियों को वित्तीय सहायता

4752. **श्री राम सागर** : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या समाचार के विभिन्न घटकों के पुनर्वास के लिए कोई अनावर्ती अनुदान मंजूर किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रत्येक घटक को कितनी राशि दी जा रही है और उसका क्या आधार है ; और

(ग) यदि प्रेस ट्रस्ट आफ इंडिया या यूनाइटेड न्यूज आफ इंडिया भारतीय भाषाओं में अपनी सेवाए शुरू करें, तो क्या उन्हें 'हिन्दुस्तान समाचार' क्या "समाचार भारती' की भांति वित्तीय सहायता या अन्य सहायता दी जायेगी ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण अडवानी) : (क) और (ख). जी, हां । स्थान किराए पर लेने के लिए अग्रिम किराया देने, टेलीप्रिंटरों को चालू करने के लिए अपेक्षित फालतू पुर्जे खरीदने, डाकतार विभाग को अग्रिम किराये के भुगतान करने आदि के लिए खर्चा करने के लिए चारों समाचार एजेन्सियों को निम्नलिखित एकबारगी अनावर्ती पुनर्वास अनुदान दिया गया है ताकि ये एजेन्सियां अपना कार्य फिर से चालू कर सकें :—

	(रुपये लाख में)
प्रेस ट्रस्ट आफ इंडिया	5.00
यूनाइटिड न्यूज आफ इंडिया	9.00
हिन्दुस्तान समाचार	4.50
समाचार भारती	3.25

(ग) सरकार इस प्रकार के प्रयोजनों के लिए वित्तीय सहायता देने के बारे में विचार करने के लिए उद्यत होगी ।

Crisis in Handloom Industry in West Bengal and Kerala

4753. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the handloom industry in West Bengal & Kerala is facing serious crisis;

(b) if so, whether Government will consider to give some immediate help to the handloom industry; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) Government of Kerala have reported that there is an accumulation of handloom goods worth Rs 4·25 crores out of which Rs 2·25 crores is with the Appex Body of Handloom Weavers and worth Bs. 2 crores with the Handloom Primary Weavers Cooperative Societies. So far as West Bengal is concerned no serious difficulties have been reported by the State Government of West Bengal.

(b) and (c). Government of India have already released assistance to Kerala and West Bengal Governments as per the Statement laid on the Table of the House:

Statement

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	Funds released to States of West Bengal and Kerala during 1977-78			
		West Bengal		Kerala	
		Loan	Grant	Loan	Grant
1	2	3	4	5	6
				(Rs. in lakhs)	
1	Intensive Handloom Development Project	..	..	26·25	11·25
2	Handloom Export Production Project	..	..	7·50	2·50
3	Janata Cloth Scheme	..	22·05	..	31·81
4	Share Capital Assistance for primary handloom co-operative societies	10·00	..	23·50	..
5	Share capital assistance for Apex Bodies of handloom	20·00	..	10·00	..
6	ther the statement of West facili- inister for Cottage and Small	..	..	5·00	..
3	that the organized industries onsible for the sickness and stun-				
7	Share Capital Assistance for State Handloom Corporations	20·00	..	10·00	..
8	20% special rebate scheme on handloom cloth sales	..	13·49	..	35·64
9	Special loan for purchases of stocks from primaries for clearance of stocks	75·00	..	125·00	..
	Total	125·00	35·54	207·25	81·20

Starting of Rural Industrial Centres by the Hindustan Machine Tools

4754. SHRIMATI PARVATI DEVI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Machine Tools propose to start 25 rural industrial centres in backward areas to identify the skills of people and prepare them for full employment; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINSITER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI) : (a) and (b) : In keeping with the priorities accorded by Government for development of small scale and rural industries Hindustan Machine Tools Limited have launched a programme since February 1978 for setting up 25 rural industrial centres in backward areas. These centres will primarily operate as repair and service centres and in the process provide training to rural artisans and craftsmen and act as a catalyst for rural industrialisation. HMT will contribute Rs. one lakhs for each centre in the form of equipment and provide consultancy services. The centres are to be set up by State Government agencies which would provide the balance funds and other inputs for their operation and management.

Obscene Film Magazines

4755. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn towards obscene film magazines, brought out by some unscrupulous elements; and

(b) the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) : (a) and (b) . Powers for proscription of obscene publications are vested exclusively in State Governments under Section 95 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Prosecutions for such offences under the Indian Penal Code are also to be launched by the State Governments Necessary vigilance is being maintained by the State Governments in this regard.

चन्द्रपुर तापीय बिजली घर द्वारा बिजली का उत्पादन

4756. **श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह :** क्या ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोयले की पर्याप्त मात्रा में सप्लाई के बावजूद चन्द्रपुर तापीय बिजली घर का केवल एक बायलर ही काम कर रहा है और शेष दो बन्द पड़े हैं ;

(ख) इस बिजली घर की कुल उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी है ;

(ग) पूरी उत्पादन क्षमता के अनरुप बिजली पैदा करने में क्या कठिनाइयां हैं ;

(घ) इन कठिनाइयों को दूर करने में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) : (क) दामोदर घाटी निगम के चन्द्रपुर ताप विद्युत केन्द्र में पांच उत्पादन यूनिटें हैं । उनमें से तीन संतोषजनक रुप से कार्य कर रही हैं । दो यूनिटें हाल ही में चालू की गई हैं जो अभी तक सुस्थिर नहीं हुई हैं ।

(ख) दामोदर घाटी निगम के चन्द्रपुर ताप विद्युत केन्द्र की कुल प्रतिष्ठापित क्षमता [illegible] गयी।

(ग) 120–120 मेगावाट के चौथे और पांचवें यूनिटों के लम्बी अवधि के लिए बन्द होने के कारण इस केन्द्र के विद्युत उत्पादन पर प्रभाव पड़ा था । ये दोनों यूनिटें पुनः चालू कर दी गई हैं ।

(घ) इन यूनिटों के कार्य-निष्पादन में सुधार करने के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं । विभिन्न यूनिटों में समस्याओं का पता लगाने तथा आशोधन।सुधार कार्य हाथ में लेने के लिए एक समयबद्ध-कार्यक्रम तैयार

करने के लिए विद्युत केंद्रों का दौरा करने के लिए बह-विधा दलों का गठन किया गया है जिसमें भारत हैवी इलैक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड इन्स्ट्रूमेंटेशन लिमिटेड कोटा, केंद्रीय विद्युत प्राधिकरण आदि के प्रतिनिधि शामिल हैं।

Ban on Reactionary Organisations.

4757. SHRI SAUGATA ROY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are thinking to ban those reactionary organisations which are creating violence in the social life in the name of religion, caste etc.;

(b) if so, the names of such organisations against whom the action is proposed to be taken; and

(c) the broad outlines of the action proposed to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) : (a) Any group or organisation indulging in any activity considered unlawful under the unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967 can be banned under that Act, However, no such proposal is under cosideration of Government at present.

(b) and (c) : Do not arise

Sickness and Stunted Growth of Ancillary Industries.

4758. DR. V. A. SEYID MUHAMMAD: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the statement of West Bengal Minister for Cottage and Small Industries that the organized industries were responsible for the sickness and stunted growth of ancillary industries is correct; and

(b) if so, what measures Government propose to take in this regard to improve the health and growth of such ancillary industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI) :

(a) No Sir,

(b) Does not arise.

Attacks on Harijans, Girijans and Adivasi in various States

4759. SHRI AMARSINH VRATHAWA:
DR. BAPU KALDATE
SHRI A. K. ROY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the press reports regarding numerous attacks on the Harijans, Girijans and Adivasis the various States and Union Territories from March 1977 todate and whether Government have received several complaints in this regard.

(b) if so, the number of such attacks and the number of Harijans, Girijans and Adivasis killed therein, State-wise and the reasons for such attacks;

(c) measures taken by Government to check such incidents; and

(d) whether Central Government have issued any directives to the States in this regard; and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL):

(a) to (d). The Government are aware of such reports appearing in the Press from time to time. However, figures furnished by the State/U.T. Governments reveal that the number of crimes committed against members of Scheduled Castes (who constitute about 15% of the total population of India) constitute less than 0·8% of the total number of crimes committed in the country. Similarly crimes committed against members of Scheduled Tribes (who are about 3·6% of the total population) are not even 0·1% of the total of number of crimes committed in the country.

This matter comes within the definition of "Public Order" which is State subject, *vide* the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution.

Substantive action under the law in such cases has to be taken by the States/U.T. Governments concerned. However, the centre keeps in close touch with the State Governments and offers suggestions to them

from time to time to expedite measures aimed at removing the basic factors responsible for such incidents and for strengthening the administrative machinery to ensure prompt and effective action in such cases and to provide protection to the weaker sections of the society and instal a sense of security among them.

3 According to the information furnished by the State Governments, the number of members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who were victims of murder from March, 1977 upto January, 1978 is as sfollows:—

State	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
Andhra Pradesh	2	4
Bihar . . .	15†	Nil
Gujarat	20	51
Haryana	4*	Nil
Karnataka	9	1
Kerala	3*	Nil
Madhya Pradesh .	39*	6*
Maharashtra .	14	7
Orissa .	Nil @	7
Punjab .	11	Nil
Rajasthan	9	11
Tamil Nadu .	2	Nil
Uttar Pradesh	138	Nil
Dadra & Nagar Haveli .	1	Nil
Pondicherry .	2	Nil
Remaining States/Uts.	Nil	Nil

NOTES:—1. *figures available upto September 1977 only.

2. †figures available upto October, 1977 only.

3. @figures available upto November 1977 only.

Visit of Foreign Delegation to Indian Engineering Trade Fair

4760. SHRI UGRASEN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries wherefrom delegation visited the Indian Engineering Trade Fair, Pragati Maidan, Delhi; and

(b) the details of the trade deals negotiated with countries from which delegations had visited the fair, what are the areas of interest indicated by the foreign delegations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) A list of the countries and Institutions from which the delegations/representatives visited the Indian Engineering Trade Fair is given in the attached statement—I.

(b) The details of trade deals negotiated with the foreign countries is given in the attached Statement—II. A list of the business enquiries made by foreign delegations in different industries is given in the attached Statement—III.

Statement—I

Names of Countries from which Delegations visited the Indian Engineering Trade Fair, 1978

1. Abu Dhabi (United Arab Emirates)
2. Afghanistan
3. Algeria
4. Australia
5. Bahrain
6. Bangladesh
7. Belgium
8. Canada
9. China
10. Czechoslovakia
11. Federal Republic of Germany
12. Ghana
13. Guyana
14. Hong Kong.
15. Hungary
16. Indonesia
17. Iran
18. Iraq
19. Italy
20. Japan
21. Jordan
22. Liberia
23. Malaysia
24. Mexico
25. Mongolia
26. Nepal
27. Netherlands
28. Nigeria
29. Oman, Sultanate of

30. Pakistan
31. Philippines
32. Saudi Arabia
33. Singapore
34. Sri Lanka
35. Sudan
36. Switzerland
37. Syria
38. Tanzania
39. Thailand
40. Uganda
41. United Arab Emirates
42. United Kingdom
43. United States of America
44. Union of Soviet Socialist Republic
45. Venezuela
46. Yugoslavia
47. Zaire

Names of Institutions whose Representatives visited Indian Engineering Trade Fair, 1978.

48. Asian Development Bank (Phillippines)
49. Business International (Hong Kong)
50. International Trade Centre (Switzerland)
51. United Nations Development Programme (USA)
52. United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (Austria and Federal Republic of Germany)
53. International Bank for Reconstruction & Development (Washington, USA).

Statement—II

Statement showing the Details of Trade deals Negotiated with the Foreign Countries

Industry	Country	Value (Rs. in lakhs)
(1)	(2)	(3)
Welding . .	Zaire	20.76
Do. . .	Others	0.70
Electronics/Instrumentatioins. .	Bangladesh.	0.05
Light Engineering .	Canada	43.26
Do. . .	UAE	0.64
Do. .	Zaire	0.64
Do.	Others	1.85
Air Conditioning/ Refrigeration. .	Zaire	57.14
Heavy Engineering	U. S. A.	40.00
Small Scale Industries	Abu Dhabi	0.002
Do. . .	Bangladesh	5.00
Do. . .	Guyana	0.01
Do. . .	Zaire.	39.80
TOTAL . . .		209.852

Statement—III

Statement showing the Business Enquiries made by Foreign Delegations in Different Industries

Industry	Value (Rs. in lakhs.)
Welding . . .	159.54
Automobile . . .	54.63
Automobile/Ancillary .	0.50
Electronics/Instrumentation.	164.22
Light Engineering . .	188.44
Air-conditioning/Refrigeration..	0.70
Heavy Engineering	1152.30
Compressors .	2.55
Industrial Machinery	366.52
Machine Tools . .	57.50
Small Scale Industries. . .	56.53
TOTAL . . .	2203.43

Negotiations with the British Team of Shipbuilders for Purchase of Vessels

4761. SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD VARMA:
SHRI K. A. RAJAN:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have had negotiations with a visiting team of British shipbuilders for purchase of vessels, if so;

(b) the details, thereof;

(c) whether consequent on such negotiations the Shipping Corporation of India has placed large order for a number of vessels with the British Shipbuilders' team;

(d) and whether prices of vessels have been sharply falling in the world market; and

(e) if so, orders have been placed so quickly and terms and conditions of the proposed purchases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e). Do not arise.

Memorandum from All India Youth Federation and All India Students Federation

4762. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister has received a delegation of All India Youth Federation and All India Students Federation in the first week of December, 1977 who submitted to him a memorandum regarding unemployment, price rise, reduction of voting age, educational reforms.

(b) if so, what are their demands and what are the proposals they made to solve the problems which they raised; and

(c) what are the steps taken by Government to meet their demands and to solve the problems of youth and students ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The memorandum raised a large number of economic issues, with special emphasis on the growth of unemployment particularly among educated youth. The memonradum emphasised the importance of accelerating economic growth, industrialisation based on agro-industries and cottage and small-scale industries, speedy implementation of land reforms, extension of the public distribution system, nationalisation of export-import trade, time-bound programme for eradicating literacy, vocation oriented education and expansion of social services in rural areas.

(c) The programmes and policies in respect of these and other related problems have been laid down in the Draft Five Year Plan 1978–83, which was recently discussed by the National Development Council. Copies of the document have been placed in the Library of the House. It will shortly be published for general information.

Sainik Schools in U. P.

4763. SHRI JAGANATH SHARMA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Sainik Schools in U.P.; and

(b) whether Government propose to survey some spots in Garhwal keeping in view Advani and Khirshu in Pauri Garhwal which are very suitable sites for such location ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PROF. SHER SINGH) : (a) There are two Sainik Schools in U. P. The Sainik School at Ghorakhal, in Nainital District, is being run by the Sainik Schools Society under the Ministry of Defence, while the U. P. Sainik School at Luknow is being run by the Government of Uttar Pradesh.

(b) There is no proposal to set up any more Sainik Schools in Uttar Pradesh.

Payment of salary to employees imprisoned during emergency

4764. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had instructed to pay the full salary of the persons who were in jails during emergency;

(b) if so, whether persons arrested as Naxalites also will be included in this list; and

(c) if not, what are the reasons ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) : (a) to (c) . Instructions have been issued for payment of full pay and allowances to Central Government employees for the period of suspension during detention under MISA or for the period intervening between termination of service under proviso (c) to Article 311(2) of the Constitution and the date of reinstatement in service, in case the termination was for alleged links with banned organisations. Instructions have also been issued for

reviewing cases of employees who were convicted by courts under DISIR provided moral turpitude or violent activities were not involved. These insturctions have been communicated to State Governments also for adoption in respect of their employees. The Ministry of Labour have also issued certain instructions regarding reinstatement in service and payment of emoluments in respect of employees in the private/public sector who were detained under MISA or prosecuted/convicted under DISIR or removed from service without observance of necessary procedures. There are no separate instructions in regard to persons arrested as Naxalities and they would be covered by the general instructions referred to above.

Equipments for Generation of Power

4765. SHRI MRITUNJAY PRASAD VERMA : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :]

(a) the extent to which progress has been made in the country in regard to the invention, improvement and manufacture for sale in market of the equipments for generation of power from wind and small and low high waterfalls for purposes of operating water pumps, cooking food, air-conditioning of houses, heating water, preparing distilled water;

(b) names of the laboratories in which experiements are being made in this regard indicating the details of such experiments;

(c) the estimates of non-recurring expenditure to be incurred on the purchase and intallation of the equipments under production; and

(d) the quantum of fuel likely to be saved daily by each such equipment and State-wise period and the number of hours for which utilisation of these equipments can likely be made in each case ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) Work on development of windmills for water -pumping and electricity generation is in progress. While some prototypes have been developed, design of cost-effective systems is still in the developmental stage. The technology of utilising small and low head waterfalls for micro-hydel power generation in the range of 3 KW to 1000 KW is fairly well developed and know-how is available in the country for manufactures of small-sized generating units.

(b) Work on Wind-mill designs is being carried out in serveral organisation, viz. :

—Indian Institute of Science, Bargalore.

—National Aeronautical Laboratory, Bangalore.

—Central Power Research Institute, Bangalore.

—Indian Institute of Technology.

—Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur.

—Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., Hyderabad.

The major firms which manufacture small hydro-generating units in the country are :

M/s. Jyoti Ltd., Baroda.

M/s. Flovel, Faridabad.

(c) As the Wind-mill designs are still in the developmental stage, the investment cost in establishing wind-mills are not realistically known.

The investment cost on micor-hydel stations would vary from site to site depending upon the head, water discharge, type and capacity and the units of the civil works and infrastructure involved. At present, it is broadly in the range of Rs. 6000 to Rs. 15000 per KW.

(d) A 5 KW wind power or hydro-generating unit operating at full load for about 12 hours a day can substitute about 40 KG of coal in thermal power stations. While the micro-hydel unit can be designed to operate almost continuously, the period and number of hours of operation of wind-mill energy systems would depened on the pattern of winds and their velocity, which vary from location to location.

Supply of Coal to Steel Plants

4766. SHRI P. K. KODIYAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Coal Washeries are capable to supply low-ash coal to steel mills at a comparatively lower prices than the import prices provided that the steel mills are ready to increase the coal prices a little from the present ;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry of Steel has been apprised of this situation; and

(d) if so, what is its reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) A reduction in the ash percentage in washed coal will lead to some increase in the price of washed coal supplied to steel plants.

(b) to (d). The question of supplying coal with lower ash content is at present under examination in consultation with the Department of Steel.

Setting up of Industries in Gaya, Bihar

4767. SHRI H. L. P. SINHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the time by which setting up of small industries in rural areas would be started;

(b) whether Central Government have declared Gaya in Bihar as a backward district; and

(c) whether Central Government have given orders to the State Government for setting up industries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI) : (a) The industries in the rural areas are already being set up by entrepreneurs for which they are being given the necessary incentives under the Rural Industries Project Programme.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No Sir, the development of industries is a State Subject.

सैन्य सामग्री की नीलामी

4768. **श्री मनोहर लाल :** क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि निपटान की जाने वाली सैन्य सामग्री की पिछले तीन सालों से कोई नीलामी नहीं की गई है और ये वस्तुयें केवल समाज कल्याण संगठनों को ही सप्लाई की जा रही हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि 3 मार्च 1978 को सी० ओ० डी०, कानपुर में 9200 रुपए मूल्य की वस्तुऐं पकड़ी गई हैं जो 3 लाख रुपए में बेची जा रही थीं ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि ये संस्थाएं भारी मुनाफा कमा रही हैं यद्यपि ये इन वस्तुओं को 3 वर्ष तक नहीं बेच सकती हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में मंत्री महोदय ने क्या कार्यवाही की है अथवा करने का विचार है जिससे करोड़ों रुपए के घाटे को रोका जा सके ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम): (क) जी नहीं । नीलामियां नियमित रूप से की जा रही हैं ।

(ख) राज्य सरकार की सिफारिशों पर रक्षा स्टाक से फालतू सूती पैराशूट तथा रस्से जेन कन्या इन्टर कालेज, मुजफ्फरनगर को दिए गए थे । इस संस्था के अनुरोध की असलियत के बारे में प्राप्त एक शिकायत मिलने पर सी०ओ०डी०, कानपुर को 3-3-78 को अनुदेश दे दिए गए कि उक्त संस्था को उन्हें एलाट किया गया सामान तब तक न दिया जाये जब तक राज्य सरकार इस बारे में जांच पूरी न कर लें ।

(ग) आरोप के बारे में सरकार को कोई जानकारी नहीं है ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Task force on Western Ghats

4769. SHRI AGHAN SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to a news item published in the 'Indian Express' dated 13th January, 1978 under caption 'Task Force Warning to Western Ghats'; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the steps proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The report of the Task Force has been discussed by the National Committee on Environmental Planning and Coordination Relevant recommendations of the Task Force have been brought to the notice of the concerned departments and State Governments.

Resentment on high rate interest charged from tribals of Dumka, Bihar

4770. SHRI ROBIN SEN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that amongst the Tribals in Dumka, District Bihar, particularly in Jamtara area, money lending business on high interest against Land Mortgage by the non-Tribal money lenders is still prevailing;

(b) whether due to this Tribals being unable to repay the loan, are forced to transfer the lands to the non-Tribal money lenders;

(c) as a result of this strong resentment is there amongst the Tribals and few unhappy incidents have occurred in the Jamtara area during the last three years; and

(d) if so, whether Government of India contemplate to advise the Bihar Government to take immediate steps to stop the practice of money lending ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) : (a) to (d). Information has been called for from the Bihar Government, and will be placed on the table of the House when received

Reports of the Committee on Evolving Price Policy for Cotton and Cloth

4771. SHRI VASANT SATHE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received a report of the Committee on evolving pricing policy for cotton and cloth;

(b) if so, what are the main recommendations of the committee; and

(c) the action proposed to ensure fair deal to cotton growers in the country and check effectively the profiteering and fraudulant practices adopted by middlemen and Millionaires ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) and (b). Reference here is perhaps to a Committee appointed by Government to evolve a nexus between prices of kapas, the mill-gate delivery prices for cotton and the prices of yarn and cloth. The Committee has submitted its report in which it has observed that it will be possible to establish such a nexus, based on various assumptions enumerated by the Committee. These assumptions call for major structural changes in the patterns of cotton trading and conversion technology in the mills.

(c) Minimum support prices for various varieties in cotton are evolved and announced from year to year by Government. Cotton Corporation of India would intervene in the market whenever market prices fall below support levels. Besides, with an increasing participation, an important cotton markets, Cotton Corporation of India sets the tone for an appropriate price for different varieties. These steps are designed to ensure a fair deal to the cotton growers.

Principles for granting Central Assistance to States and Union Territories

4772. SHRI HITENDRA DESAI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) how much Central assistance for the year 1978-79 Annual Plan is proposed for each of the States and Union Territories; and

(b) what principles have been followed for granting such Central assistance ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) and (b). The Central budget provides for assistance of Rs 2360 crores for State Plans in 1978-79. Within this total, State-wise figures are yet to be worked out, having regard to the Gadgil formula and other modalities of covering the gaps in States' resources. The figures for Union Territories, which have been finalised, are shown in a Statement laid on the Table of the House

Statement

Rs. lakhs

Union Territories	Central assistance for 1978-79
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	10,44·00
2. Arunachal Pradesh	23,25·50
3. Chandigarh	5,26·61
4. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3,20·00
5. Delhi	60,66·00
6. Goa, Daman & Diu	22,58·00
7. Lakshdweep	2,43·64
8. Mizoram	16,64·81
9. Pondicherry	7,50·00
Total Union Territories,	151,98·56

Species of Plants in Botanical Garden, Calcutta

4773. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been any increase of species of plants in Botanical Garden of Calcutta after independence;

(b) if so, the number thereof; and

(c) if not, what are the reasons ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Estimated number of Species in the Indian Botanic Garden, Howrah :

	At the time of Independence	at prsent	Increase
Non-Herbaceous	1100	1400	300
Herbaceous	800	900	100
Weeds	350	350	..
Total	2250	2650	400

(c) Does not arise.

Reservation of Seats for Tribals and Adivasis in Industries

4774. SHRI AMARSINH V. RATHAWA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government proposes to make it obligatory on the part of managements in industry and big business to recruit a certain percentage of labour from among the Tribals and Adivasis ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether Government have received suggestions, letters, memorandum, appeals, and resolutions in this connection; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken on the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (d). In the resolution passed at the 20th session of Bhartiya Depressed Classes League in December, 1977 one of the recommendations made was that the Government may provide for adequate representation in posts and services in the private sector for the members of Scheduled Castes/Tribes by an amendment in the Constitution if so required, on the lines of the Apprentice Act. A proposal to reserve certain percentage of employment to the members of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communities in the private sector undertakings was considered by Government and it was felt that statutory or other measures for ensurin uch reservation would not be appropriate. It was con-

sidered that the trade organisations might continue to be persuaded to take steps to ensure that an adequate share of employment was given to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In pursuance of this decision an appeal was issued in 1975 to all industrial undertakings in the private sector through Directors of Industries, technical authorities and Chambers of Commerce and Industries urging them to impress on their constituents the desirability of providing a due share of employment in the private sector to the members of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communities.

As regards public sector undertakings, reservation for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communities is governed by the guidelines issued by Government.

Compensation to persons uprooted in Mizoram

4775. DR. R. ROTHUAMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 2869 on the 7th December, 1977 and state :

(a) the specific Central assistance, the exact amount and various forms of help extended in this regard;

(b) the actual number of families, villages, rehabilitated under this scheme;

(c) whether only a handful, especially few well-to-do families in town, have received these grants till now and that 90 per cent uprooted innocent families all over Mizoram have not received, even a single paise under this scheme; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to look into all these allegations and instruct the State Government to collect facts and figures regarding utilisation of the Rehabilitation grants and lay the reports on the Table of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) : (a) to (d) . Facts are being ascertained.

Return of Arms to Mizos for Protection of Crops

4776. SHRI R. ROTHUAMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that law and order situation has vastly improved all over Mizoram;

(b) whether the greatest need for the villagers in the context of the ensuing famine in Mizoram is to protect their crops and cultivations against rats and wild animals ; and

(c) whether Central Government propose to instruct the State Government to return the licensed guns belonging to villagers, now kept under the safe custody of the Government to their rightful owners as was done in Nagaland ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of Mizoram are alive to the situation created by multiplication of rats due to bamboo-flowering. As a result of various measures taken by the U. T. Government as many as 26 lakhs rats have been killed so far. During the last two years, rodenticides worth Rs. 11·76 lakhs were distributed by the Government of Mizoram.

(c) It is within the competence of the Government of the Union Territory to take into custody or return the licensed weapons depending on the law and order situation prevailing in a particular area within the Union Territory.

Shipping Recruitment Centre at Marmagoa

4777. SHRI AMRUT KASAR : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Legislative Assembly of Goa. Daman and Diu had passed a resolution demanding a Shipping Recruitment Centre at Marmagoa in view of the large number of Goan population joining the avocation of seamen; and

(b) what steps Government have taken to start such centre ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) : (a) and (b). A proposal was received from the Government of Goa, Daman & Diu in April 1974 for setting up of a Recruitment Centre in Marmagoa. It seems that the proposal was ventilated in the Goa Assembly. After due consideration, the Ministry did not accept this proposal because it was not justified on the basis of the criteria for opening of Seamen's Recruitment Offices.

गुजरात में एक शक्तिशाली टेलीविजन स्टेशन की स्थापना

4778. **श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल** : क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गुजरात सरकार ने गांधीनगर में 10 किलोवाट शक्ति का टेलीविजन केन्द्र स्थापति करने का अनुरोध किया है ।

(ख) क्या गुजरात सरकार ने इस उद्देश्य के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार को नि:शुल्क भूमि देने का भी प्रस्ताव किया है ;

(ग) बड़े शहरों में अन्य केन्द्रों की तरह गुजरात में शक्तिशाली टेलीविजन केन्द्र स्थापति न किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का विचार वर्ष 1978-79 की अनवरत योजना के दौरान गुजरात में शक्तिशाली टेलिविजन केन्द्र स्थापति करने का है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण अडवाणी) : (क) और (ख). जी हां । गुजरात सरकार ने हाल के एक पत्र में गांधीनगर में 10 किलोवाट का एक टी० वी० ट्रांसमीटर स्थापित करने का अनुरोध किया था और इसके लिए भूमि नि:शुल्क देने की पेशकश भी की थी ।

(ग) और (घ). अहमदाबाद में टेलीविजन केन्द्र स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना (1978-83) के प्रारूप में शामिल किया गया है। तथापि, उसका कार्यान्वयन वित्तीय संसाधनों की उपलब्धि तथा योजना आयोग द्वारा प्रदान की जाने वाली प्राथमिकताओं पर निर्भर करेगा ।

All India Indian Official Languages Conference

4779. SHRI DHARMAVIR VASISHT :
SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the main points of discussions and recommendations of the three day All India Indian Official Languages Conference held in March 1978 in New Delhi ;

(b) the number of delegates who attended the conference State-wise ;

(c) whether mother tongue as medium of instructions at various levels of education was approved and recommended; if so, any machinery evolved to implement it; and

(d) the steps proposed to implement the three language formula ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) :

(a) The following were the main points of discussions at the All India Official Languages Conference held in March, 1978 :—

(i) Use of Indian Languages in Official Work-Problems and Solutions.

(ii) Use of Indian Languages in Public Undertakings—Problems and Solutions.

(iii) Mechanical aids, training and translation.

(iv) Use of Indian Languages in Public Services.

(v) Use of Indian Languages in the field of law.

The recommendations of the Conference are given in the statement laid on the Table of the house. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1958/78]

(b) The number of delegates, state-wise, who attended the Conference is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1958/78]

(c) and (d). The use of the mother tongue and that of the regional languge at all the levels (upto the degree stage) as medium as also the question of implementation of the three language formla were favoured by most of the delegates, but no resolution in these matters was passed as the subject did not fall within the scope of the conference.

Sales Tax in Delhi

4780. SHRI DURGA CHAND : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) what is the amount of sales tax collected against the assessment in Delhi during the last three years, year-wise ;

(b) what is the expenditure incurred on the sale tax administration in Delhi during the last three years, year-wise ;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is a great evasion of sales tax in Delhi;

(d) whether it has been reported to Government that the sales tax lawyers are in league with the sales tax officers in the evasion of sales tax in Delhi ; and

(e) if so, what steps are being taken to check the evasion ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) : (a) 1974-75 . Rs. 52·46 crores
1975-76 . Rs. 73·00 crores
1976-77 . Rs. 85·75 crosre

(b) 1974-75 . Rs. 75·32 lakhs
1975-76 . Rs. 90·59 lakhs
1976-77 . Rs. 100·57 lakhs

(c) No. Sir, However, some unscrupulous dealers do indulge in evasion of Sales Tax.

(d) Government have not received any such complaint.

(e) Following steps have been taken to check evasion of sales Tax :—

(i) According to standing instructions every dealer is required to be surveyed alteast once in a year by the Ward Inspector, and a report furnished about his activities to the Ward Officer. Such reports are duly considered at the time of assessment for the relevant period.

(ii) A Vigilance & Enforcement Cell is also operating in the Sales Tax Department, Delhi. It carries out special surveys of the markets and conduct raids on dealers reported or suspected to be indulging in tax evasion. Important cases of tax evation are also scrutinized and assessed in this Cell.

(iii) Informers who give useful information leading to detection of tax evasion are suitably rewarded.

Documentaries on the Lives of People of Himachal Pradesh

4781. SHRI DURGA CHAND : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Films Division have made documentaries on the life of various regions of Himachal Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the names of such documentaries made during the last three years;

(c) the names of all documentaries so far made on the life of the people of Himachal Pradesh ; and

(d) the arrangements for the exhibition of these documentaries in the various parts of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No documentary film on Himachal Pradesh was made by the Films Division during the last 3 years. One film entitled "Kinnaur My Beloved" produced by an independent producer was, however, purchased by the Films Division in 1977.

(c) (i) Kulu—The Happy Valley (B & W) 1951

(ii) Himachal Pradesh (B & W) 1959

(iii) Himachal (longer version) colour 1959

(iv) Himachal (international version) colour 1961

(v) Holiday in the Hills (colour) 1960

(vi) Kangra and Kulu (colour) 1960

(vii) The Twin Valleys (colour ultra-scope) 1964

(viii) Lahul and Spiti (Colour) 1964

(ix) Kulu Manali—(Colour) 16 mm 1966

(x) Gaddis (Colour)—1970

(xi) "Kinnaur My Beloved" purchased from an independent producer in 1977

(d) All the films mentioned above were released on theatrical and non-theatrical circuits excepting those mentioned at Serial Nos. (iv), (vii) and (ix) as these were not intended for internal release.

Taking over of Handidhua Colliery in Orissa by Central Coalfields Ltd.

4782. SHRI PABITRA MOHAN PRADHAN : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the date of Agreement made with the previous owner (the Mining Department of Orissa Government) for taking over the management of the Handidhua Colliery at Talcher in Orissa by Central Coalfields Limited. ;

(b) the steps taken to run the colliery i.e. to produce coal from the pit (mine).

(c) the time (month and year) when de-watering and sand stowing began and the approximate time when dewatering will be over ; and

(d) the terms and conditions to absorb the employees of the said Handidhua Colliery who were in the employment of the Mining Department by the time of taking over the said mine from the Orissa Government's Mining Department ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHNDRAN) : (a) There is no agreement for taking over the management of Handidhua Colliery which is an abadoned mine. After discussions between the representatives of Central Coalfields Ltd. and the Govt. of Orissa on 5-7-1976 the former applied for a mining lease and working permission which have been granted. The lease agreement is now in the process of execution.

(b) At present dewatering operations are going on in the mine. A decision about working the colliery can be taken after a proper survey of the mine is made after dewatering.

(c) Dewatering began from June, 1976. The time of completion of dewatering cannot be forecast due to non-availability of proper plans. Necessity for sand stowing has not arisen yet.

(d) As per the understanding with the Orissa Government the Central Coalfields Limited had agreed to screen the 95 permanent labourers who had been working in Handidhua Colliery and that candidates so selected would be given preference whenever vacancies arise in relevant categories in Orissa Area of Central Coalfields Ltd. On this basis 44 workers have so far been engaged in pumping operations in Handidhua Colliery.

Recommendations made in the report of the Commissioner for S.C. & S.T.

4783. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Ministr of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry issued any guidelines to States to adopt the recommendations made in the Report on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by the Commissioner submitted every year and accepted by the Government of India ;

(b) if so, how far the recommendation made by the Commissioner to adopt the working Group on "Tribal development based on forest" have been implemented by the States and Centre ; and

(c) whether any new approach has been introduced in forest policy for tribal development ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) : (a) The Commissioner's recommendations are sent to the State Governments so that they may take them into account while framing their policies and programmes.

(b) and (c). In framing the development programmes in respect of forests in the tribal sub-plan areas and the programmes of the Integrated Tribal Development Projects, the recommendations of the Working Group are kept in view. In developing the forest policy, the question of giving full rights to tribals over minor forest produce, the replacement of Contractors by forest labour co-operative societies, abolition of forest villages ownership of forests by tribals are being pursued.

Radio Station at Barhampur, Orissa

4784. SHRI GIRDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Orissa approached his Ministry to set up Radio Station at Barhampur, Ganjam, in near future ;

(b) if so, the decision of Government to open another Radio Station in Orissa and

(c) the reasons for the delay in taking decision ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A proposal for the setting up of a radio station at Barhampur (Orissa) has been included in the Draft Sixth Plan (1978—83). However, its implementation will depend upon the availability of financial allocations and relative priorities.

Setting up of Cement Industry at Koraput, Orissa

4785. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry received a report from the Government of Orissa to set up Cement Factory in the district of Koraput, Orissa to explicit the lime-stone reserves near Sunki and Pottangi areas; and

(b) if so, when this report will be cleared by Government of India so that the early decision to set up cement industry will be possible by the Government of Orissa.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI) : (a) and (b). The Government of Orissa proposed in January, 1978 the setting up of a Cement project in the Koraput district of Orissa State in the Central Sector. A cement project in this district does not appear feasible till either Dantewada-Sukhma-Rajmudry rail line comes up or Kottavalse-Kirundal railway line is thrown open to general goods traffic. The Ministry of Railways has been requested to examine the latter possibility.

Installation of Power Generator at Haldia

4786. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR DHARA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the power generators have been installed at Haldia at a cost of about Rs. 1 crore for working the plants, when West Bengal State Electricity Board's power will not be available ; and

(b) Whether any of these generators worked properly and supplied the load during power failure of West Bengal State Electricity Board, which is very frequent ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE INCHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Proposal to increase the Number of items for Small Sector

4787. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR DHARA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred question No. 1172 on 1st March, 1978 regarding proposal to increase the number of items for small sector and state whether Government propose to keep proper restrictions upon the medium and large scale industries so that they would not be allowed to produce any item of these produces ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI) : Yes Sir, according to the statement on Industrial Policy, "where large scale units, whether belonging to large houses or not, are already engaged in the manufacture of items reserved for the Small Scale Sector, there will be no expansion in their capacity". For the medium scale industries also, the same approach would apply.

Development of enriched uranium at Tarapur

4788. SHRI MADHAVARAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Scientists at Atomic Energy Commission have developed enriched uranium at Tarapur ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Road Accidents and Compansation to Victims

4789. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) In view of the increasing number of road accidents not only in big cities but in other places, due to rash and negligent driving whether Government are

considering that the Laws relating to penal action and award of compensation in these offences need to be amended to make provisions more punitive and highly compensative, for effective check on these offences ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to bring forward a comprehensive legislation before the Parliament in near future ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) : (a) to (c). To minimise road accidents, the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, was amended by the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 1977, to provide for more stringent punishment for offences leading to such accidents, namely, driving a motor vehicle having alcohol in the blood or driving a motor vehicle under the influence of any drug or driving them rashly or negligently. Maximum speed limit for motor cycles has also been laid down in the Act. The law further provides that endeavour shall be made to enforce this speed limit by inserting in a motor cycle a device, like a governor, to ensure that the vehicle is not driven at a faster speed.

All the above provisions have already been brought into force.

The Motor Vehicles Act already contains provisions for payment of compensation to victims of road accidents and appointment of Motor Accidents Claims Tribunal for adjudicating upon claims for such compensation. The amount of compensation has to be determined by the Tribunal after taking into account all the circumstances of a case and the Act does not lay down any limit on the amount of compensation that may be awarded by a Tribunal. The question of any amendment to the Act to increase the amount of compensation payable to the victims of road accidents, therefore, does not arise.

Amount Due to Central Government For Paradip Port

4790. SHRI PADMACHARAN SAMANATASINHERA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether some amount was to be paid by Central Government to Orissa Government when the Central Government took Paradip port from Orissa Government ;

(b) if so, what is the amount ; and

(c) whether this amount was paid to Orissa Government if so, when and the interest thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) : (a) No money is to be paid by the Central Government. The money invested by the State Government in the development of the Harbour was to be treated as loan to the Port to be repaid in due course with interest when the port is financially in a position to undertake such repayments.

(b) The reconciled amount has yet to be settled.

(c) No. The Paradip Port Trust are not yet in a position to pay.

दिल्ली की नई योजनाओं के लिये राशि का आवंटन

4791. **श्री दयाराम शाक्य** : क्या **योजना** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या योजना आयोग ने दिल्ली की अगले वित्तीय वर्ष की योजनाओं के लिए 10 करोड़ रुपए की कटौती कर दी है जिससे राजधानी में नया बिजलीघर स्थापित करने तथा वायूदूषण नियंत्रण कार्यक्रम पर प्रभाव पड़ा है ; और

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि योजना आयोग द्वारा स्वीकृत धनराशि में दिल्ली की नई योजनाओं के लिए केवल 13 करोड़ रुपए ही निर्धारित किए गए हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) दिल्ली प्रशासन ने अगले वित्त वर्ष के लिए 125.92 करोड़ रु० के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव किया था । इसके मुकाबले में संसाधनों की उपलब्धता और स्कीमों के प्रकार को ध्यान में रखते हुए 108 करोड़ रु० के आकार की योजना अनुमोदित की गई है ।

इस अनुमोदित परिव्यय में वायू प्रदूषण नियंत्रण के लिए 1.5 करोड़ रु० शामिल हैं। राजधानी में वायू प्रदूषण की समस्या को और न बढ़ने देने की दृष्टि से नए तापीय बिजलीघर के लिए धनराशि की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है ?

(ख) दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा दी गई सूचना के अनुसार इस अनुमोदित योजना परिव्यय में नई स्कीमों के लिए 10.22 करोड़ रु० की धनराशि की व्यवस्था है ।

सी०ओ०डी० छिपको में कर्मचारी

4792. **श्री दयाराम शाक्य** : क्या **रक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सी०ओ०डी० छिपकी में जो 35 वर्ष पुराना और महत्वपूर्ण तथा स्थाई डिपो है कर्मचारियों के हक को कभी मंत्रालयों के नियमों अथवा कभी फैक्टरी अधिनियम के अधीन छीन लिया जाता है ; और

(ख) किन परिस्थितियों में सचिवालय एवं फैक्टरी अधिनियम वहां लागू होते हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) जी नहीं, यह सच नहीं है ।

(ख) प्रश्न में जिन सचिवालय नियमों के बारे में कहा गया है सम्भवत: उनका तात्पर्य विभागीय नियमों से है। सेवा की सामान्य शर्तों के सभी मामलों में सी० ओ० डी० छिपोकी के औद्योगिक तथा गैर-औद्योगिक कामगारों पर वही नियम लागू होते हैं जो फैक्टरी अधिनियम 1948 के अधीन पंजीकृत अन्य आर्डनैन्स अडपओं के कर्मचारियों पर लागू होते हैं । परन्तु औद्योगिक कामगारों को रक्षा सेवाओं में सिविलियन (औद्योगिक कर्मचारी) छुट्टी नियमावली 1954 अथवा फैक्टरी अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत जो भी उन्हे लाभदायक हो अर्जित अवकाश लेने की छूट है ।

Doordarshan Centre at Coimbotore

4793. SHRI K.A. RAJU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) is there any proposal in giving priority to Coimbatore city in Tamil Nadu for setting up a Doordarshan centre which is the thickly populated city with maximum industrial labour of South India; and

(b) if so, when the scheme will be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI) : (a) No, Sir. There is at present no proposal to set up a Doordarshan Centre at Coimbatore.

(b) Does not rise.

Starting of Large Scale Industry at Pollachi, Tamil Nadu

4794. SHRI K.A. RAJU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) Whether there is any proposal with the Government of India to start a large scale industry at Pollachi area of Tamilnadu under the scheme of developing rural areas : and

(b) if so, whether there is any scheme of opening a cement factory and also a baby food production factory under public sector.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI) : (a) and (b). There is at present no proposal to set up a large scale industry under the public sector at pollachi in Tamil Nadu.

स्टेशन डाइरेक्टरों के पदों के लिए सीधी भर्ती

4795. **श्री टी० एस० नेगी :** क्या **सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वर्ष 1976 में आकाशवाणी के असिस्टेंट स्टेशन डायरेक्टरों को विधागीय तौर पर स्टेशन डायरेक्टरों के पदों पर पदोन्नत किया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने असिस्टेंट डायरेक्टरों को साक्षात्कार के लिए बुलाया था और उनमें से कितने व्यक्तियों का चयन किया गया था ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि आधे से अधिक व्यक्तियों को स्टेशन डायरेक्टर के रूप में पदोन्नत कर दिया गया था यद्यपि उनमें से कुछ ने दो वर्ष तक भी असिस्टेंट स्टेशन डायरेक्टर के रूप में कार्य नहीं किया था ; और

(घ) क्या विभाग का विचार भर्ती नियमों में परिवर्तन करके सीधी भर्ती का कोटा बढ़ाने का है जिससे अर्हता प्राप्त व्यक्तियों का चयन किया जा सके ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण अडवाणी) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) और (ग). वर्तमान भर्ती नियमों के अनुसार, केन्द्र निदेशक 75 प्रतिशत पद पदोन्नति द्वारा निम्नानुसार भरे जाते हैं :—

"(1) वे सहायक केन्द्र निदेशक जिनकी ग्रेड में नियमित आधार पर नियुक्ति के बाद 5 वर्ष की सेवा हो ।

(2) उपर्युक्त (1) के न हो सकने पर सहायक केन्द्र निदेशक और प्रोग्राम एक्जीक्यूटिव के ग्रेडों के वे अधिकारी जिनकी इन ग्रेडों में नियमित आधार पर नियुक्ति के बाद कुल मिलाकर 10 वर्ष की सेवा हो ।

(3) उपर्युक्त (1) और (2) के न हो सकने पर, वे अधिकारी जिनकी प्रोग्राम एक्जीक्यूटिव के रुप में सामान्य ग्रेड में या सलेक्शन ग्रेड में या दोनों ग्रेडों में 10 वर्ष की सेवा हो "।

उक्त (2) के अनुसार, 69 सहायक केन्द्र निदेशकों को इण्टरव्यू के लिए बुलाया गया था जिनमें से 11 उपस्थित नहीं हुए थे । 42 सहायक केन्द्र निदेशकों का आकाशवाणी के केन्द्र निदेशक (सामान्य ग्रेड) के रूप में पदोन्नति के लिए चयन किया गया था। इनकी संख्या, जिन व्यक्तियों का इंटरव्यू किया गया, उसकी कुल संख्या अर्थात, 58 के आधे से अधिक थी। चयन भर्ती नियमों के अनुसार तथा संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के एक सदस्य की अध्यक्षता में गठित विभागीय पदोन्नति समिति की सिफारिश पर किया गया था । पदोन्नति के लिए चुने गए कुछ व्यक्तियों ने सहायक केन्द्र निदेशक के रुप में दो वर्ष से कम काम किया था ।

(घ) आकाशवाणी के केन्द्र निदेशक (सामान्य ग्रेड) के पदों के लिए सीधी भर्ती का कोटा बढ़ाने का फिलहाल कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

Cement Trade going down

4796. SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) how far it is true that cement trade has gone down and industry is helped by Government in the private sector and details thereof ;

(b) whether Government are aware of the fact that the cement has become very expensive and rather a rare commodity ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and what steps Government intend to take to make it available for common people ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI) (a) to (c). The production of cement during 1977 at 19·10 milliion tonnes was the highest ever achieved. Whenever the industry faces constraints like inadequate supplies of coal, power, wagons etc. assistance is extended to the industry to overcome these constraints to maintain optimum level of production to the extent possible. This assistance is extended to all the manufacturing units irrespective of whether they are in the private or public sector.

In spite of the maximum production, shortages in the supplies of cement has developed on account of inadequate capacities due to poor forward planning in the past, higher demand for the execution of public works as well as from agriculture, industry and housing. Substantial quantities of cement were also required to repair the damages caused by the cyclones in Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. The estimated gap between demand and availability of cement in the country is about 2 million tonnes.

Government are implementing several measures aimed at increasing production by the existing units, installing additional capacity and for the conservation and better utilisation of cement. The more important steps include the installation of pre-calcinators and greater use of slag, fly ash and other pozzolanic material, setting up of new cement plants at the location of steel plants to utilise local slag and limestone, establishment of mini cement plants to utilise smaller limestone deposits and also expediting the construction schedules of new units and expansions. Government have also decided to import about 1 million tonnes of cement to augment the availability of cement in the domestic market. Government are watching the impact of the imported cement at the market and will continue to import further quantities, if necessary, in an attempt to bring down the selling price of cement to the level fixed by the Government. Government are also contemplating the appointment of a high level body of undertake a fresh comprehensive study of the industry with a view to determining the present constraints in the way of increasing capacity and the remedial action necessary in that connection. Government are also exploring the ways of encouraging the industry to utilise the available excess grinding capacty to materialise additional production even out of the existing capacity.

औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े क्षेत्र

4797. **श्री राजकेशर सिंह** : क्या **योजना** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जिलों को औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़ा घोषित करने के लिए क्या मानदण्ड अपनाया जाता है ;

(ख) देश में ऐसे जिलों की संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ग) उन क्षेत्रों के नाम क्या है जहां, जिलों को अगले वर्ष आर्थिक दृष्टि से पिछड़ा घोषित किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

प्रधान मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद् की राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों की समिति के निर्णयों के अनुसरण में, निम्नलिखित मानदन्ड राज्य सरकारों और संघ शासित क्षेत्रों को परिचालित किए गए थे, जिन्हें रियायती वित्त की सुविधाओं के लिए पात्रता प्राप्त करने के लिए औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े जिलों का निर्धारण करने के हेतु 'मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों' के रूप में अपनाया जाना चाहिए :—

(1) खाद्यानों/वाणिज्यक फसलों का प्रति व्यक्ति उत्पादन, इस बात पर निर्भर रहते हुए कि क्या वह जिला मुख्य रूप से खाद्यान्नों/वाणिज्यिक फसलों का उत्पादन करने वाला है (अंतर-जिला

तुलनाओं के लिए खाद्यान्नों और वाणिज्यिक फसलों के बीच परिवर्तन दरों को राज्य सरकारों द्वारा पूर्व निर्धारित आधार पर आवश्यकता होने पर निश्चित किया जाना चाहिए) ।

(2) जनसंख्या का कृषि कामगारों से अनुपात ।

(3) प्रति व्यक्ति औद्योगिक उत्पादन (सकल) ।

(4) जनसंख्या के प्रति लाख में कारखाने के कर्मचारियों की संख्या या वैकल्पिक रूप में जनसंख्या के प्रति लाख में द्वितीयक और तृतीयक कार्यकलापों में लगे हुए व्यक्तियों की संख्या ।

(5) बिजली की प्रति व्यक्ति खपत ।

(6) जनसंख्या की तुलना में पक्की सड़कों की लम्बाई या जनसंख्या की तुलना में रेलवे की लम्बाई ।

राज्य सरकारों द्वारा औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े जिलों के निर्धारण के प्रयोजन के लिए अपनाए गए मानदण्डों के सम्बन्ध में भेजे गए सांख्यिकीय आंकड़ों पर योजना आयोग द्वारा सम्बन्धित मंत्रालयों के परामर्श से विचार किया गया था। भेजे गए उन आंकड़ों के आधार पर, सामान्य रूप से सम्बन्धित राज्य के औसत से नीचे सूचकांकों वाले जिलों को रियायती वित्त की सुविधाओं के लिए पात्र होने के हेतु औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े जिलों के रूप में चुना गया है।

(ख) अब तक रियायती वित्त की सुविधाओं के लिए पात्र होने के हेतु विभिन्न राज्यों और संघ शासित क्षेत्रों से 247 जिलों को औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े जिलों के रूप में चुना गया है।

(ग) पहले की चौथी योजना के प्रारूप (1966-71) को तैयार करने के सम्बन्ध में योजना आयोग ने राज्य सरकारों से आर्थिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े जिलों के विकास की ओर विशेष ध्यान देने का अनुरोध किया था, जो इस प्रकार वर्गीकृत किए गए थे--(1) रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्र, (2) दीर्घकालिक सूखा प्रवृत्त क्षेत्र, (3) सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों सहित पहाड़ी क्षेत्र, (4) जनजातीय जनसंख्या की अधिक बहुलता वाले क्षेत्र, (5) और अधिक घनी आबादी वाले परन्तु आय, रोजगार और जीवन-स्तर आदि के निम्न स्तरों वाले क्षेत्र/वर्ग (5) के सम्बन्ध में एक कार्यकारी दल ने राज्य सरकारों द्वारा भेजे गए क्षेत्रीय विकास के संकेतक समूह की समीक्षा की थी और आर्थिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े क्षेत्रों का निर्धारण करने के लिए 15 संकेतकों की सिफारिश की थी। राज्य सरकारों को ऐसे क्षेत्रों के निर्धारण में सहायता करने की दृष्टि से ये संकेतक परिचालित किए गए थे। अधिकांश राज्यों ने अपने जिन क्षेत्रों को आर्थिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के रूप में निर्धारित किया है वे या तो पूरे जिले हैं या खण्ड हैं या ग्राम समूह हैं।

अगले वर्ष इस सूची में किन्हीं जिलों/खण्डों को जोड़ कर या हटा कर कोई परिवर्तन करने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

Agreement with West German Firm for Supply of Machinery and Equipment

4798. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been alleged that Modi Rubber Company Ltd., Modinagar, entered into an agreement with a West German firm for the supply of machinery and equipment required in connection with the setting up of the said firm ;

(b) whether it has also been alleged that in connivace of some officials of the Ministry subsequently a duplicate agreement was entered into, enhancing the value by more than Rs. 90 lakhs which is to be paid in foreign exchange ; and

(c) if so, what are the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI) : (a) to (c). Allegations were received by the Government that M/s. Modi Rubber Limited, Modinagar, U.P. while entering into a collaboration agreement with M/s. Continental Gummiwerke, a West German firm, had simultaneously entered into a secret agreement with them whereby M/s. Modi Rubber Ltd., had agreed to pay extra royalty and handling charges to M/s. Continental Gummi-werke which were to be adjusted by inflation of purchases made through them. Enquiries were entrusted to the Directorate of Enforcement and as a result of investigations three show-cause notices were issued by the Enforcement Directorate to M/s. Modi Rubber Limited and some Directors of the company. After receipt of the replies to the show-cause notices the cases are under adjudication and are part heard. The Enforcement Directorate has no information regarding the allegation of the connivance of officials of the Ministry in the alleged secret agreement.

Contractors in BCCL and CCL

4799. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of contractors in operation in Kustore and Basadevpur-Ekra collieiries of the Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. and the Kathara area of the Central Coal Fields Ltd. and the amount involved in their contracts and the jobs they are doing ;

(b) whether it is a fact that lot of irregularities, intimidations followed in securing these contracts and inflated bills are paid resulting in the sudden richness in the conractors and loss to the Company ; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) The number of contractors employed in Kustore and Bansdeopur-Ekra Collieries of Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. is 24 and 16 respectively and the approximate amount involved in these contracts is Rs. 31 lakhs and Rs. 33 lakhs respectively. The number of contractors employed in the Kathara area of the Central Coalfields Ltd. is 41 and the amount involved is Rs. 174 lakhs approximately. These contracts relate mainly to work such as transportation of coal and sand, various civil works, drilling of bore holes, repairs and maintenance of buildings, sinking of air shafts water supply schemes etc.

(b) and (c). The contracts have been awarded following established procedure. As regards payment of bills these are always made only after proper scrutiny and verification of work.

Censorship of Press

4800. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention is drawn to a press report in the Delhi edition of "The Times of India" dated February 24, 1978 under the caption "Government interference in Press remains, says C.R. Irani" ;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto;

(c) whether it is a fact that the dissenting notes by some of the members of the Kuldeep Nair Committee on "Samachar" had been "completely changed" by somebody without the knowledge, much less consent of the dissenting members concerned, and whether the said Committee was verbally told that some Ministers of Central Government wanted certain recommendations to be made by the Committee on "Samachar" ; and

(d) if so, facts and reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K ADVANI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) A statement giving facts of the case is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in library. See No. LT—1959/78*]

Changes in the Film Censorship Rules

4801. SHRI R.V. SWAMINATHAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a judge of the Delhi High Court has stated in his judgement in the case of a film banned by the censors last year that censorship of films is too rigid ; and

(b) if so, whether Government have examined the judgement ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI) : (a) and (b). The Hon'ble Judge had, *inter alia*, opined that the old censorpship guidelines were very extensive and could be applied in such a way as to result in the banning of almost all films which had a realistic plot. He also opined that it was even more extraordinary that Indian film censorship should be so rigid at a time when contemporary censorship has been relaxed to a very great extent in other countries. The revision of the censorship guidelines to which the Hon'ble Judge referred, had already been under consideration of Government for some time. The Central Government have since issued new directions to the Board of Film Censors setting out the guidelines for certification of films for public exhibition by the Board of Film Censors. These guidelines became effective from 7th January, 1978.

Discontenment among employees of Nuclear Fuel Complex Hyderabad

4802. SHRIK. A. RAJAN : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the discontentment among employees of Nuclear Fuel Complex, Hyderabad;

(b) if so, their grievances; and

(c) steps being taken to redress their grievances ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI) : (a) The Government is aware of the demands of the employees in question.

(b) The demands are as follows :—

1. Revocation of orders removing from service the General Secretary of the Association.
2. Cancellation and withdrawal of charge sheets pending against the Association leaders.
3. Revocation of termination orders issued to two employees.
4. Scrapping of agreement dated 8-4-1976.
5. Speedy settlement of the charter of demands submitted on 25-8-77.

   The demands contained in this charter are :—

   (i) Change of service conditions.

   (ii) Improvement in promotion policy.

   (iii) Canteen to be run departmentally.

   (iv) Deduction from the salaries of the employees of the Association's monthly subscription.

   (v) Providing suitable accommodation for the Union's office near the NFC premisses.

(c) Discussions have been held with the Associations's representatives on all the demands and some of the demands have already been agreed to As far as disciplinary action against various employees is concerned, the Association has been told that the employees can file appeals to the competent authority. Nevertheless, the employees have chosen to go on strike from February 15, 1978 instead of continuing the negotiations. No negotiations can be resumed unless the employees return to work.

Sale of Coal by Delhi Small Industries Development Corporation

4803. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the coal shortage in Delhi has proved

a bonanza for the Delhi Small Industries Development Corporation ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the DSIDC officials themselves admit that the coal they have sold is 'virtual dirt' and the selling of the dirt coal has proved even more lucrative to the Middlemen who brought the coal from the DSIDC ; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Delhi Food and Civil Supplies Department which is responsible for coal distribution in the capital has fixed the retail price for regular coal at Rs. 25.80 per quintal and Rs. 15 per quintal for dirt coal and it is surprising as to why the coal dealers have been allowed to sell the DSIDC rotten coal at such exorbitant rates?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN) (a) : No, Sir.

(b) No. Sir, the Coal which the DSIDC have sold after inviting tenders is fine coal below half inch size.

(c) It is a fact that the Delhi Administration have fixed the retail price of regular soft coke at Rs. 25.80 per quintal. No price has been fixed by Delhi Administration for fine coal obtained after screening the coal at half inch size.

Newsprint Quota to Avantika Daily

4804. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to USQ No. 274 on the 22nd February, 1978 and state :

(a) the basis on which circulation number of 'AVANTIKA' has been fixed at 2000 wehereas even less than one thousand copies of the daily are published every day at present ;

(b) whether the Daily was given 10 metric tonnes of newsprint in 1975-76 if so, the reasons why the quota of newsprint has been increased to 35 metric tonnes and 21.48 metric tonnes in 1976-77 and 1977-78 respectively ;

(c) whehter the same was either used, in the printing of publicity material for the elections to the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies or was sold to the small traders; and

(d) if so, whether Government propose to enuqire into all the facts ?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BRODCOSTING SHRI L K ADVANI (a) The assessment of circulation of 2000 copies of the daily 'AVANTIKA' was made on the basis of physical verification and subsequent examination of documents and records of the publisher for the year 1976.

(b) Yes, Sir. The newspaper was given 10 metric tonnes of newsprint during the year 1975-76 purely on an *ad hoc* basis pending finalisaion of the investigation of the CBI at the instance of CCI&E against the paper regarding the misuse of newsprint. In 1976-77, in view of the decision of the CCI&E to close the case with a warning, the entitlement of the paper worked out on the basis of the performance particulars submitted by the paper and duly certified by the Chartered Accountant with the admissible growth of 5 percent as per provisions of the Newsprint Allocation Policy for the year, came to 40.88 metric tonnes, out of which 35 metric tonnes was released as requested by the paper, though the actual lifting by the party was 16.50 metric tonnes. For the year 1977-78 the Daily was allotted 21.48 metric tonnes of newsprint on the basis of 2,000 copies assessed by the Government.

(c) and (d). As for the misuse of newsprint for purposes other than publishing the newspaper during the year 1976-77, the question does not arise since the performance particulars for the year have been duly certified by the chartered accountant. As for the 1977-78, whether or not there has been any misuse of news print will be known only after the performance particulars are received by the Office of RNI some time during 1978-79. In view of this, the question of any enquiry does not arise at this stage.

Atrocities on Harijans

4805. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR : SHRI K. LAKAPPA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that several Harijans and other people of economically weaker sections have been assaulted, humiliated, attacked and even brutally killed in any part of the country, including his own constituency during the months of January and February, 1978;

(b) if so, the full facts thereof;

(c) whether the offenders were got hold of, detained, questioned/interrogated and

prosecuted promptly as per laws and rules ;

(d) if so, broad details thereof; and

(e) the punishment if any, given to those who were proved guilty ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) : (a) to (e). Like other members of the society, members of Scheduled Castes have also been victims of crimes. According to the statistics received from the State/Union Territories Governments, the number of such cases registered under IPC during the period 1st January to 28th February, 1978 is as follows :—

State	*No. of cases*
Punjab	6
Haryana	9
Andhra Pradesh*	4
Gujarat*	27
Himachal Pradesh*	7
Karnataka*	9
Maharashtra*	69
Orissa*	3
Uttar Pradesh*	432
Pondicherry*	4

*Figures available for January 1978 only.

Note.—Information in respect of other Union Territories and States of Meghalaya, Nagaland and Sikkim is nil. Information in respect of remaining States is Not Available.

Action in all such cases has to be taken by the State/Union Territory Government concerned in accordance with the law and further details on individual cases and individual accused persons are not furnished by them in their statistical returns.

Rural Electrification in Gujarat

4806. PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Rural Electrification Programme in various States is conducted inadequately and at a slower pace;

(b) if so, concrete steps being taken to remedy and improve the situation; and

(c) whether the two capital districts of Ahmedabad and Gandhinagar in Gujarat have reached to one hundred per cent rural electrification by the end of 1977 and if not, the details of the uncovered regions so far, and the reasons for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) Though in some States the progress is slow, for the country as a whole there has been a steady increase in the coverage of rural electrification.

(b) With a view to ensuring a definite quantum of rural electrification, a special allocation under the Minimum Needs Programme is made. These funds are disbursed through the R.E.C. In addition, the R.E.C. has opened regional offices with a view to assisting State Electricity Boards in formulating schemes and resolving bottlenecks at the local level. The programme of the Rural Electrification Corporation has also been increasing steadily to keep with the growing demand.

(c) The progress of electrification of villages in districts Ahmedabad and Gandhinagar in Gujarat is given below :—

District	Total Number of villages	Villages electrified upto 31-1-78
Ahmedabad	674	433
Gandhinagar	75	75

All the villages in district Gandhinagar and more than 64% of the villages in district Ahmedabad have been electrified.

Capacity of Transport Ships

4807. SHRI B. P. MANDAL : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the number and capacity of transport ships in our country; and

(b) how do they cope with our requirements ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE-IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM) : (a) 372 ships of 5.36 million GRT/8.81 million DWT as on 1-3-1978.

(b) Our ships carried 41.6% of the national trade during 1976-77, accounting for the carriage of nearly 100% of the coastal trade, about 40% of the liner trade and 70% of the wet bulk trade. In the dry bulk trade, our ships carried about 28.%.

Production and requirement of electricity

4808. SHRI B. P. MANDAL :
SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA :

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) the total Kws. of electricity produced in the country vis-a-vis the total rquirements, State-wise;

(b) the steps Government contemplate to fill up the gap ; and

(c) the target of electricity by the end of the next Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) A statement showing the requirement and availability of power in the country State-wise for the month of April, 1978 is given in the statement attached.

(b) and (c). To meet the shortfall in requirement of power in the country, an additional generating capacity of about 4000 MW is schedued to be commissioned during the year 1978-79. During the 5 year Plan period of 1978-83, an addition of 18,500MWof additional generating capacity is envisaged.

Besides the addition of the new capacity, several steps are being taken to maximise power generation from existing thermal power stations.

Statement

Statement showing the anticipated requirement verses availability in various States during the month of April, 1978.

(All figures in MW)

State	Requirement	Availability	Surplus/(+) shortfall(—)
Northern Region			
Chandigarh	32	27	(—)5
Delhi	379	379	..
Haryana	571	457	(—)114
Himachal Pradesh	59	59	..
Jammu & Kashmir	111	84	(—)27
Punjab	700	676	(—)24
Rajasthan	550	550	..
Uttar Pradesh	2247	1776	(—)471
Western Region			
Gujarat	1305	1403	(+)98
Madhya Pradesh	980	582	(—)398
Maharashtra	2590	2156	(—)434
Goa, Daman & Diu	70	55	(—)15
Southern Region			
Andhra Pradesh	882	1137	(+)255
Karnataka	1190	815	(—)375
Kerala	532	819	(+)287

State	Requirement	Availability	Surplus(+) shortfall(—)
Tamil Nadu (including Pondicherry)	1576	1038	(—)538
Eastern Region			
Bihar	550	352	(—)198
D.V.C.	775	666	(—)109
West Bengal	900	710	(—)190
Orissa	470	545	(+)75
North-Eastern Region			
Arunachal.	5·40	5·40	..
Assam	173·00	135·16	(—)37·84
Manipur	8·62	5·34	(—)3·28
Meghalaya	16·80	16·80	..
Mizoram	4·50	2·10	(—)2·40
Nagaland	13·08	5·69	(—)7·39
Tripura	8·00	9·95	(+)1·15

Deaths due to Police Firings

4809. SHRI B. P. MANDAL :
DR. RAMJI SINGH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of deaths caused due to police firing in the country in 1975, 1976, 1977 and uptil 7th March, 1978 State-wise; and

(b) in how many cases the C.R.P., the B.S.F. and the State Police were used for the purpose in each State, force-wise and State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) : (a) and (b) . The information is being collected from State Governments and Union Territories and would be laid on the Table of the House when received.

Manpower in Public Sector and Private Sector Industries

4810. SHRI B. P. MANDAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to s tate :

(a) the total manpower employed in public sector and private sector industries of the country; and

(b) the percentage of our population depending on industries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI) : (a) and (b). The information is contained in tables on employment at pages 80 & 81 of the "Economic Survey 1977-78" already laid on the Table of the House. Information in respect of percentage of population depending on industries is not available. This was also not collected during 1971 census.

Arrest of D.T.C Bus Pass forgers

4811. SHRI MAHI LAL: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the DTC bus pass forgers have been arrested recently by the Delhi Police;

(b) whether the arrested persons have any link with the employees of DTC; and

(c) the steps taken by the DTC to curb such forgery ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As the case is *sub-judice* in the Court of Metropolitan Magistrate, Delhi Cantt., it is not possible to say anything in this regard, at this stage.

(c) The checking staff of the Corporation has been alerted.

Projects undertaken by Cement Research Institute

4812. DR. BALDEV PRAKASH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the projects undertaken by the Cement Research Institute since its foundation in 1966;

(b) the results of the projects undertaken and the costs thereof; and

(c) whether any assessment of the work done by the C.R.I. has been done by Government if so, the report of it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Delay in Uranium shipment to India

4813. SHRI A. K. ROY:
SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK:

Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item in the Statesman, February 78 "Uranium Shipment to India may be further delayed" and the editorial in the Times of India, 3rd March, 1978 "Answer to U. S. bullying"; and

(b) if so, what government contemplates to face the situation and save the Tarapur Atomic Power Plant?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The position has been fully explained in the debate on 23rd March, 1978 on a calling attention notice on this subject.

विदेशों को निर्यात की गई भारतीय फिल्मों की संख्या

4814. **श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार शर्मा :** क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1976–77 तथा वर्ष 1977–78 में किन किन देशों को भारतीय फिल्मों का निर्यात किया गया ;

(ख) उसके परिणामस्वरूप कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की गई ;

(ग) क्या विदेशों को निर्यात की जाने वाली फिल्मों का स्तर सुधारने की आवश्यकता है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाई की है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री लाल कृष्ण अडवाणी) : (क) उपलब्ध आंकड़ों के अनुसार 1976–77 तथा 1977–78 के दौरान भारतीय फिल्में जिन देशों को निर्यात की गई उनके नाम संलग्न विवरण में दिए गए हैं ।

(ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और उसको यथा समय सदन की मेज पर रख दिया जाएगा ;

(ग) फिल्मोत्सव–1978 के दौरान भारतीय चलचित्र निर्यात निगम द्वारा आयोजित फिल्म बाजार में जिन विदेशी प्रतिनिधियों ने भाग लिया था, उन्होंने भारतीय फिल्मों की लम्बाई, कथोपकथन, नृत्य तथा गीत क्रम को कम करने पर बल दिया था ताकि मुख्य कथानक लम्बे व्यवसायों के कारण स्वीकार न हो । उनके अनुसार इससे भारतीय

फिल्में एशियन एथेनिक सैटलर्स को छोड़कर विदेशी दर्शकों को अधिक पसन्द आयेंगी ।

(घ) विदेशी प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा व्यक्त किए गए विचारों से भारतीय चलचित्र निर्यात निगम के माध्यम से फिल्म निर्माताओं/निर्यातकों के संगठनों को सूचित किया जा रहा है। सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में और कोई कार्यवाई करने की स्थिति में नहीं है क्योंकि हमारे देश में फिल्मों का निर्माण निजी क्षेत्र में है ।

विवरण

1976–77 और 1977–78 के दौरान जिन देशों को भारतीय फिल्मों का निर्यात किया गया उनके नाम दर्शाने वाला विवरण ।

(1) 1976–77 के दौरान जिन देशों को भारतीय फिल्मों का निर्यात किया गया उनके नाम अफगानिस्तान, आस्ट्रेलिया, बहरीनद्वीप, दुबई, कुवैत, ओमन, कतार, सऊदी अरब, अबु धावी, बारबाडोल, गयाना, सुरीनाम, त्रिनीदाद, एफ० आर० वैस्ट इन्डीज, मलेयेशिया, सिंगापुर, बोत्स्वाना, जिब्राल्टर, लीबिया, सनेगल, मोरक्को, जोर्डन, लेबनान जाम्बिया, घाना, लाईबेरिया, नाइजीरिया सियरा लियोंन, इथोपिया, केन्या, मलावी, तंजानिया, जर्मन जनवादी गणराज्य, फेडरल रिपब्लिक आफ जर्मन, बोलिविया, कोलम्बिया, पेरु मारिशस, हांगकांग, बेलजियम, बर्मा, कैमरुन, कनाडा, अमरीका, श्रीलंका, चेकोस्लोवाकिया, फिजी द्वीप फिनलैंड, फ्रांस, यूनान, इंडोनेशिया, ईरान, इराक, इज्राइल, इटली, कोरिया गणतंत्र, मलादीव द्वीपसमूह, नेपाल, नीदरलैंड, ोलैंड, पुर्तगाल, रुमानिया, दक्षिण यमन, लोक तांत्रिक गणराज्य, सेशन्स, स्पेन, सुडान स्वाजीलैण्ड, स्विटजरलैंड, थाईलैंड, अरब गणतंत्र मिश्र, वर्तानिया, सोवियत संघ, यमन अरब गणतंत्र, यगोस्लाविया ।

(2) भारतीय चलचित्र निर्यात निगम द्वारा 1977–78 के दौरान भारतीय फिल्मों के निर्यात के लिए जिन देशों के लिए शिपिंग बिल पास किये गये उनके नाम अफगानिस्तान, आस्ट्रेलिया, बहरिन द्वीप, दुबई, कुवैत, ओमन, कतार, सऊदी अरब, अबु धावी, बारबाडोस, गुयाना, सुरीनाम, त्रिनीदाद, एफ० आर० वैस्ट इंडीज, मलेयेशिया, सिंगापुर, बोत्स्वाना, जिब्राल्टर, लीबिया, सेनेगल, मोराक्को, जोडन, लेबनान, जाम्बिया, धाना, लाइबेरिया, नाइजीरिया, सियरालियोन, इथोपिया, केन्या, मलावी, तंजानिया, जर्मन जनवादी गणतंत्र, फेडरल रिपब्लिक आफ जर्मन, बोलिविया, कोलिम्बया, पेरु, मारिशस, हांगकांग, फिलीपीन, मनीला, बैलजियम, बर्मा, कनाडा, अमरीका, श्रीलंका, चैकोस्लोवाकिया, फिजी द्वीप, फ्रांस, इंडोनेशिया, ईरान, इराक, इस्रायल, मालदीप द्वीपसमूह, पुतगाल, रुमानिया, सेशैल्स, सुडान, स्विटरजलैंड, थाईलैंड, इंडोचीन, अरब गणतंत्र मिश्र, बर्तानिया, आयरलैंदड, सोवियत संघ, यमन अरब गणतंत्र, यगोस्लाविया, बुलगारिया, हालैंड, हंगरी, जापान, तैवान ।

सार्वजनिक जीवन में खर्च में मितव्ययता करना

4515. **श्री रामानन्द तिवारी :**
श्री शरद यादव :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सार्वजनिक जीवन में मितव्ययता करके और आडम्बरपूर्ण खर्च रोक कर सादगी का वातावरण बनाने के सरकार के वचन को पूरा करने के लिए मंत्रालय ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है ; और

(ख) बड़े होटलों आदि में समारोहों और उद्घाटनों पर किये जाने वाले खर्च पर रोक लगाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) और (ख). वर्तमान सरकार को सादगी बरतने एवं सभी आडम्बरों से बचने की नीति को ध्यान में रखते हुए खर्च में अधिकतम किफायत किये जाने के लिए वित्त मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी किए गए अनुदेशों का इस मंत्रालय में पूर्ण रूप से पालन किया जा रहा है। इसके परिणामस्वरुप आतिथ्य, बिजली के उपकरण जिसमें वातानुकूल शामिल है, फर्नीचर, सजावट, मंत्रियों तथा उनके निजी स्टाफ के दौरे तथा स्टाफ कार के खर्च में पिछले वर्षों की अपेक्षा पर्याप्त कमी की गई है जो निम्नलिखित आंकड़ों से देखी जा सकती है :–

	1976–77	1977–78
	रुपये	रुपये
आतिथ्य . .	76,900.00	27,575.79
बिजली के उपकरण . . (जिसमें वातानुकूल शामिल है)	3,99,686.89	2,26,094.93
फर्नीचर तथा सजावट . .	96,988.70	62,048.72
मंत्रियों तथा उनके स्टाफ के दौरे	1,99,418.02	84,556.05
स्टाफ कार . .	1,34,820.55	1,27,101.82

Crash of Defence Plane near Barnala

4816. SHRI G. M. BANTWALLA: SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the press report in Hindustan Times dated 4th March, 1978 wherein it has been stated that a Defence plan es crashed on 3rd March, 1978 near Barnala in Punjab resulting in the death of 8 service personnel;

(b) if so, the causes thereof; and

(c) whether any inquiry has been conducted into the accident and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir. A Defence Plane crashed near Barnala on 2nd March, 1978 and not on 3rd March 1978 in which 8 service personnel were killed.

(b) and (c). A Court of Inquiry has been ordered to investigate the causes of the accident and the same will be known when the Court of Inquiry submits its report.

Disassociation of Employees from the existing recognised federations

4817. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of employees have disassociated from the existing recognised Federations as they failed to protect the rights of the employees during the emergency and have joined genuine trade organisation like Bharatiya Pratiraksha Mazdoor Sangh;

(b) whether the Ministry recognise Bharatiya Pratiraksha Mazdoor Sangh on All India Federation as it claims nearly fifty thousands of membership of defence employees at the time when this Federation formally applied for recognition;

(c) which are categories/Trades of Defence Employees on whom restrictions have been imposed to form or join any trade union/Association; whether there is any proposal to remove these restriction;

(d) are there any registered trade unions of Army Medical Corps Employees functioning, if so, how many; and

(c) if not, what are the measures adopted by the employees of that Corps to redress their genuine grievances ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) Government have no such information.

(b) Not yet. A Federation of All India Character is recognised only when Government is fully satisfied about its strength, membership, activities etc. including that of the Unions affiliated to it.

(c) Civilian employees in Defence Establishments not termed as 'Trade' or 'Industry' and those employed in Depots/Establishments in the States, Union Territories and the Districts mentioned in SRO No. 17-B, dated the 5th September 1977, cannot form trade unions. Managerial and Supervisory Staff who are not termed as 'workers', Foremen, Assistant Foremen, Chargemen, Cooks, Water Carriers, Barbers and similar staff working in unit lines/messes also cannot become members of Trade Unions. Some of the categories of workers mentioned above, can however, form Associations.

(d) Yes, Sir. There are at present three registered Trade Unions of Army Medical Corps Civilian Employees which are functioning in Army Medical Units.

(e) Does not arise.

Promotion of Civilian employees.

4818. SHRI DAYA RAM SHAKYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many civilian employees in the subordinate level (category-wise) have been promoted to the higher rank since 1973;

(b) how many of the service prsonnel of Military Engineer Services (category-wise) got promotion during the same period;

(c) how many civilian employees in Military Engineer Services (category-wise) got more than one promotion during the last three years and how many service personnel of the same category got more than one promotion during this period; and

(d) the lingering frustration of the civilian subordinate staff ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) to (d). The information is being collected from Commands and lower formations and will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

नई दिल्ली में बलात्कार के मामले

4819. **श्री विनायक प्रसाद या दव :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विगत 2 मार्च 1978 को राजधानी के सुजानसिंह पार्क में कुछ गुण्डे एक 13 वर्षीय लड़की को चाकू दिखा कर एक घर में ले गये और बारी बारी उसके साथ बलात्कार किया ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उसी दिन मन्दिर मार्ग पर से कुछ गुण्डों ने एक 30 वर्षीय महिला को उसक बेटों के सामने छुरे दिखा कर खींच लिया और उसके साथ बलात्कार किया; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो बढ़ती हुई राहजनी और बलात्कार की घटनाओं को रोकने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल) : (क) घटना का संबंध भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा 363/368/342 थाना तुगलक रोड़ के अधीन एफ० आई० आर० सं० 88 तारीख 2-3-1978 से है मामले की जांच पड़ताल हो रही है । दो व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं, जबकि तीसरे व्यक्ति को जो फरार है, गिरफ्तार करने के प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं ?

(ख) घटना का संबंध भारतीय दंड संहिता की धारा 368/376/34 थाना मंदिर मार्ग के अधीन एफ० आई० आर० सं० 91 तारीख 3-3-1978 से है । 30 वर्षीय महिला के पति की शिकायत पर मामला दर्ज किया गया था । एक अभियुक्त को गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया है जबकि शेष दो को गिरफ्तार

करने के प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं। मामले की जांच पड़ताल हो रही है।

(ग) ऐसी घटनाओं को रोकने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किये गये हैं :—

(1) नामी अपराधियों और समाज विरोधी तत्वों की गतिविधियों को रोकने के लिए कड़ी निगरानी रखी जाती है।

(2) निर्धारित स्थलों पर घुड़सवार गश्त लगाई जाती है।

(3) महत्वपूर्ण स्थलों पर टुकड़ियां तैनात की जाती है।

(4) वायरलैस सज्जित वाहनों में दिन रात कारगर गश्त लगाई जाती है।

(5) बदमाशों पर कड़ी निगरानी रखी जा रही है।

उत्तर प्रदेश-आसाम रोड का निर्माण

4820. **श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव :** क्या **नौवहन और परिवहन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से लेटरल रोड प्रोजेक्ट के तहत चीन के आक्रमण के समय ही उत्तर प्रदेश आसाम रोड बरास्ता दरभंगा फारबिशगंज बनाने का कार्य शुरु किया गया था ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि सुरक्षा विभाग द्वारा किया गया निर्माण कार्य दरभंगा और फारविशगंज (पूर्णियां) के बीच एक स्थान तक पूरा किया गया था ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से बना यह भारत नेपाल सीमा मार्ग 2530 मील अधूरा रहने के कारण बेकार पड़ा है जबकि उस पर पहले ही कई करोड़ रुपये खर्च किये जा चुके हैं ; और

(घ) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क), (ख) और (ग) का उत्तर स्वीकारत्मक है तो क्या इस काम को पूरा करने के लिये कदम उठाये जायेंगे ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में प्रभारी राज्य मंत्री (श्री चांदराम): (क) से (घ) संभवत: सदस्य महोदय का आशय उस पार्श्ववर्ती सड़क से है जिसका संबंधित राज्य सरकारों ने केन्द्रीय सहायता से उत्तर प्रदेश बिहार, पश्चिम बंगाल और असम से होकर गुजरने वाले पीलीभीत-लखीमपुर-नानपारा-डोमारियागंज बस्ती,-कसिया-पीपराकोठी-मुजफ्फरपुर-बरौनी-पूर्णिया-अरारिया-ठाकुरगंज-चालसा-हशीमारा-भालिका- संकोश-काचू, गांव-सिदली और अमीनगांव रुट के साथ उत्तर प्रदेश में बरेली से असम में अमीनागांव तक विकास किया है। इस मार्ग में कुछ भाग राज्य सड़कों का है और कुछ भाग राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों का है। लगभग सारी सड़क पूरी हो गई है और इस पर यातायात आ जा रहा है। दरभंगा और फोर्ब्सगंज पार्श्ववर्ती सड़क के उपर्युक्त रुट पर नहीं पड़ते। दरभंगा और फोर्ब्सगंज के बीच जब किसी सड़क का विकास किया जाएगा तो वह राज्य सड़क होगी और बिहार सरकार इसके निर्माण से संबंधित होगी।

सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृत कृषि-उद्योग योजनाएं

4821. **श्री विनायक प्रसाद यादव:** क्या **उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने बिहार में औद्योगिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े जिलों के विकास के लिये जिलेवार, कौन कौन सी कृषि उद्योग योजनाओं को स्वीकृति दी है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार सहरसा जिले में, जहां पटसन का उत्पादन बहुत अधिक मात्रा में होता है, बड़े और छोटे पटसन उद्योग स्थापित करने का है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी आभा मयती) : (क) एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

विवरण

कृषि आधारित सम्भाव्य उद्योगों की सूची

भागलपुर

मसालों का चूर्ण, रस्सी तथा बान बनाना ।

संथाल परगना

सवाई घास की रस्सियां, स्ट्रा बोर्ड ।

मुंगेर

स्ट्रा बोर्ड ।

बेगूसराय

अंडी पिराई, मसालों का चूर्ण ।

नालंदा

निर्जली कृत आलू चिप्स, स्ट्रा बोर्ड ।

भोजपुर

स्ट्रा बोर्ड , चावल की भूसी का तेल ।

औरंगाबाद

चावल मिलें, दाल मिलें, पशु चारा, स्ट्रा बोर्ड, बिनौला पिराई, खंडसारी गुड़, दुबारा उबाला गया अलसी का तेल ।

गया

चावल मिलें, स्ट्रा बोर्ड , डिओडोराइज्ड रंग रहित खाद्य तेल, पशु चारा, बिनौला, पिराई, गुड़ खंडसारी, दुबारा उबाला गया अलसी का तेल ।

पटना

आधुनिक चावल मिलें, स्ट्रा बोर्ड, गुड खंडसारी डिओडोराइज्ड रंग रहित खाद्य तेल, दुबारा उबाला हुआ अलसी का तेल, पशु चारा, बिनौला की पराई ।

दरभंगा

पशु चारा ।

मधुबनी

स्ट्रा बोर्ड, फल परिष्करण, रस्सी तथा बान बनाना ।

समस्तीपुर

मसालो का चूर्ण ।

कटिहार

कुछ नहीं ।

पूर्णिया

जूट की रस्सियां, स्ट्रा बोर्ड, चावल की भूसी का तेल ।

सहरसा

तेल मिलें, चावल मिलें, स्ट्रा बोर्ड, खंडसारी, फल परिरक्षण, उमेठी जूट, रस्सियां तथा बान बनाना, खाद्य परिष्करण ।

मुजफ्फरपुर

पशु चारा, फल परिरक्षण ।

सीतामढ़ी

स्ट्रा बोर्ड, पशु चारा ।

वैशाली

कुछ नहीं ।

गोपालगंज

स्ट्रा बोर्ड, आलू का भांड़, लहसन चूर्ण ।

सिवान

पशु तथा कुक्कुट पालन चारा, स्ट्रा बोर्ड, बिनौलों की पिराई, निर्जलीकृत आलू के चिप्स।

पूर्वी चम्पारन

स्ट्रा बोर्ड, मसाला चूर्ण, सवाई घास की रस्सियां, सिवैयां।

पश्चिमी चम्पारन

बेकरी, स्ट्रा बोर्ड।

पालामऊ

रस्सी बनाना, मसाला चूर्ण, लाख तैयार करना।

Construction of Manparai Hydro Electric pumped storage scheme in Tamil Nadu

4822. SHRI K. A. RAJU: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total loss incurred consequent on the construction of Manparai Hydro Electric pumped storage scheme in Coimbatore District of Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether there is any proposal to revive the scheme considering the importance of shortage of energy of Tamil Nadu;

(c) if so, the cost of the revised estimate; and

(d) the time by which the scheme is proposed to be revived ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The Manparai Hydro Electric pumped storage scheme in Tamil Nadu is intended to provide a peaking capacity of 400 MW to the Grid. The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board have intimated that no loss to the Board is anticipated consequent on construction of the Project.

(b) to (d). The Tamil Nadu Electricity Board have indicated that the scheme has been revived in December, 1977 and works are being resumed. The revised cost has been intimated to work out to Rs. 73·40 crores.

Preparation of a Film in Himachali dialect

4823. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to prepare a film in Himachali dialect as it has been done in Haryanvi and Bhojpuri dialects;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) if not, what are the reasons therefor;

(d) what are the dialects of regional languages, other than the languages enumerated in the Constitution, in which films have been prepared and exhibited; and

(e) what are the names of the films prepared in the above dialects and languages during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) to (c). Production of feature films in India is in the private sector. Government undertakes the production of only documentaries/short films through Films Division.

(d) These dialects are:—(i) Avadhi; (ii) Dogri, (iii) Magdhi; (iv) Chhatisgari; (v) Maithilli; (vi) Coorgi; (vii) Tulu; (viii) Haryanvi; (ix) Rajasthani; (x) Bhojpuri; (xi) Konkani; & (xii) Manipuri.

(e) Information is given in the statement attached.

Statement

Names of the Films prepared in dialects of regional languages other than the languages enumerated in the Constitution during the period 1973-74

Sl. No.	Name of the film	Year of production
	TULU	
1.	Kass Daaya Kandane	1973
2.	Koti Chennaya	1973
3.	Udalda Tudar	1973
4.	Yaan Sanyasi Aape	1973
5.	Yer Multhina Thappu	1974
6.	Bayya Mellige	1974
7.	Savirodorti Savitri	1976
8.	Tulunadu Siri	1976
9.	Nyayagu Zindabad	1977
10.	Bollidota	1977

Sl. No.	Name of the film	Year of production
	HARYANVI	
1.	Beera Shera	1973
2.	Chaudhary Hapulsingh (Jat Julaniwala)	1974
	RAJASTHANI	
1.	Laj Rakho Rani Sati (Save me, Rani Sati)	1973
	BHOJPURI	
1.	Daku Rani Ganga	1977
2.	Dangal	1977
	KONKANI	
1.	Boglantt	1975
2.	Bhuierantlo Munis (Cave man)	1976
3.	Mog Ani Maipas	1977
	MANIPURI	
1.	Lamja Parshuram	1974
2.	Nagak-E-Ko-Nangse	1974
3.	Saaphabee	1976

Setting up of Low Power Transmitters

4824. SHRI DURGA CHAND: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration for setting up low power transmitters to be administered by local bodies as stated in the 'Yojana' of 1st December, 1977;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to bring cultural revolution by setting up an autonomous infrastructure in each block in the form of publication of literature, exhibitions, film production and projection and oral communication etc. as stated in the 'Yojana' of 1st December, 1977; and

(d) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI L. K. ADVANI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Employment to local people in super thermal power station in Madhya Pradesh

4825. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH:
SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Super Thermal Power Station of 2000 MW, originally sanctioned for Singarauli collieries in Madhya Pradesh and now shifted to U.P., its major portion still falls in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether keeping that in view, Government will consider giving employment to the local people in proportion to the land; and

(c) if not, reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No, Sir. The plant site for the Super Thermal Station is located in Mirzapur District of Uttar Pradesh. There has been no change in the project site since it was sanctioned. The major portion of the land required for the project lies in Uttar Pradesh. Some land is proposed to be acquired in Madhya Pradesh for construction of railway line for coal transportation and for construction of discharge channel for cooling water system.

(b) and (c). The recruitment is based on guidelines applicable to Public Sector Undertakings which provides for employment of persons belonging to the displaced families to the extent vacancies are available.

Per capita plan allocation for Tripura, Manipur, Nagaland, and Mizoram

4826. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA:
SHRI BHAGAT RAM:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state the total population figures of Tripura, Manipur, Nagaland and Mizoram and how does the plan allocation work out to per capita?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI): The information is given in the Statement attached.

Statement

State/Union Territory	Population according to 1971 Census (in lakhs)	Fifth Plan		1974-75		1975-76		1976-77		1977-78		1978-79	
		Outlay (Rs. crores)	Per capita (Rs.)	Plan outlay (Rs. (crores)	Per capita (Rs.)	Plan outlay (Rs. crores)	Per capita (Rs.)	Plan outlay (Rs. crores)	Per capita (Rs.)	Plan outlay (Rs. crores)	Per capita (Rs.)	Plan outlay (Rs. crores)	Per capita (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Tripura	15·56	69·68	448	10·48	67	12·03	77	15·07	97	15·78	101	22·70	146
Manipur	10·73	92·86	865	10·50	98	14·00	130	17·66	165	22·81	213	28·26	263
Nagaland	5·16	83·63	1621	14·00	271	15·36	298	17·70	343	20·93	406	24·53	275
Mizoram	3·32	46·59	1403	6·90	208	7·25	218	8·72	263	11·07	333	16·65	501

हिन्दी टाइपराइटरों की कमी

4827. **डा० महादीपक सिंह शाक्य :** क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिन्दी टाइपराइटरों का हिन्दी के विकास में बहुमूल्य योगदान है ;

(ख) क्या देश में हिन्दी टाइपराइटरों की भारी कमी है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार इस दिशा में क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी आभा मयती) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) और (ग). कुछ समय पहले अपेक्षित संख्या में हिन्दी टाइप राइटरों के समय से प्राप्त करने में कुछ कठिनाई अनुभव की जा रही थी। हिन्दी टाइप राइटरों के उत्पादन में वृद्धि करने और इनकी पूर्ति बढाने के लिए पिछले दो वर्षों से गहन प्रयत्न किए गए हैं। इन प्रयत्नों के फलस्वरूप 1975 में जहां इनका उत्पादन 3169 था, 1977 में बढकर 9362 टाइप राइटर हो गया है। इनके उपलब्ध होने की स्थिति में पर्याप्त सुधार हुआ हैं। निर्माताओं के पास पूर्ति के लिए बचे क्रयादेशों की संख्या भी अधिक नहीं है। ।

सरकार द्वारा इस दिशा में किए गए उपायों में निम्नलिखित उपाय शामिल है :—

(1) कुछ नये उपक्रमों के मामले में यह कल्पना की गई है कि उन्हें कम से कम 50 प्रतिशत हिन्दी और अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं के टाइप राइटर बनाने चाहिएं। कुछ अन्य नये एककों के मामले में यह शर्त लगा दी गई है कि सरकार उत्पादन शुरू करने के दो वर्षों के बाद जितनी संख्या में हिन्दी टाइपराइटरों की आवश्यकता होगी उतनी संख्या में उत्पादन करने का निदेश दे सकती है ।

(2) विद्यमान उत्पादकों को हिन्दी और भारतीय भाषाओं में टाइपराइटरों का उत्पादन करने की उनकी क्षमता का पूरा पूरा उपयोग करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है। हिन्दी और अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं में टाइप राइटरों का निर्माण करने के लिए एक विद्यमान निर्माता को हाल ही में अतिरिक्त क्षमता प्रदान की गई है।

Setting up of big Production Units in the States

4828. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) What are the details regarding the clearance given by the Central Government to enterpreneurs for setting up big production units in the States in 1977-78, State-wise; and

(b) the details of licences including a private pesticide manufacturing units and the letters of intents have been favoured respectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (KUMARI ABHA MAITI) : (a) and (b). A statement showing the state-wsie distribution of number of letters of intent and industrial licences issued under the

Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951 for setting up of new undertakings during 1977 and Jan-Feb. 1978 is enclosed.

The details of letter of intent and industrial licences including name of the party, item of manufacture, capacity, location of the project etc. are published in "Weekly Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import Licences & Export Licences" and "Monthly List of Letters of Intent and Industrial Licences". Copies of these publications are available in the Parliament Library.

However, details of LIs and ILs issued for setting up of new undertakings for the manufacture of pesticides during 1977 and January-February, 1978 are given in the enclosed statement.

Statement

State-wise distribution of number of letters of intent (LI) and Industrial Licences (IL) issued under the Industries (D&R) Act, 1951 during the year 1977 and January—February, 1978 for setting up of new undertakings.

States	1977 &		Jan.—Feb., 1978	
	LI	IL	LI	IL
1. Andhra Pradesh	15	11	..	2
2. Assam	1	2		1
3. Bihar	7	4		1
4. Delhi	6	2		
5. Goa, Daman & Diu	..	1		..
6. Gujarat	26	16		3
7. Haryana	4	10		4
8. Himachal Pradesh	3	1		1
9. Jammu & Kashmir	5	1		..
10. Karnataka	17	13		1
11. Kerala	10	6		1
12. Madhya Pradesh	13	3	..	1
13. Maharashtra	36	27	2	2
14. Meghalaya	1	..	..	..
15. Nagaland	1	..	..	..
16. Orissa	6	1		
17. Punjab	9	11		
18. Rajasthan	6	8		1
19. Tamil Nadu	13	8	2	1
20. Uttar Pradesh	20	7	1	1
21. West Bengal	12	9	1	..
Total	211	141	6	20

Statement

Name and address of the party and location of the undertaking.	Item of manufacture capacity and type	Letter of Intent/ Ind. Licence No. and Date.
	LETTERS OF INTENT	
1. M/s. Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd., Calcutta. (Midnapore—W.B.)	Dimethoate—150 tonnes Fenitrothion—300 tonnes Ethion—100 tonnes (N.U.)	LI: 242/77 dt. 25-7-77
2. M/s. Shriram Bearings Ltd., D.C.M. Premises Delhi-6. (Aurangabad—MAH.)	Quinalphos—300 tonnes Monocrotophos—200 tonnes (N.U.)	LI: 244/77 dt. 30-7-77
3. M/s. Andhra Pradesh Ind. Dev. Corpn. Ltd., Hyderabad. (Backward Area—A.P.)	Malathion Technical—600 tonnes (N.U.)	LI: 338/77 dt. 24-10-77
4. M/s. Madhya Pradesh State Industries Corpn. Ltd., Civil Lines, Bhopal. (Backward Area—M.P.)	Malathion Technical—450 tonnes (N.U.)	LI: 485/77 dt. 31-12-77
5. Sh. Pawan Xumar Jain, 3, Rajendra Place, New Delhi-8. (Bullandshahr—U.P.)	Malathion Technical—900 tonnes (N.U.)	LI: 525/77 dt. 31-12-77
	INDUSTRIAL LICENCES	
1. M/s. BASF India Ltd., Dr. E. Moses Road, Bombay-400011 (MAHARASHTRA)	Basalin—200 tonnes Bavistin—135 tonnes (N.U.)	C: IL: 255/77 dt. 30-8-77
2. M/s. Hindustan Mineral Products Co. Pvt. Ltd., III Industrial Area, Bombay. (Broach—GUJARAT)	Methyl-2 Benzimidazole Carbamate—400 tonnes (N.U.)	C: IL: 334/77 dt. 18-11-77

विद्युत प्रेषण लाइनों को बनाने के लिये अनुमति

4829. **श्री मोहन भैया जैन :**
श्री सुभाष आहूजा :

क्या **ऊर्जा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विद्युत बोर्ड का विद्युत प्रेषण लाइनों को स्थापित करने के लिए विद्युत तथा दूर संचार समन्वय समिति से पूर्व अनुमति प्राप्त करनी होती है ;

(ख) उन्हें अनुमति प्रदान करने में समिति का सामान्यतः कितना समय लगता है ; और

(ग) क्या अपने कार्य के अंश को पूरा करने के लिए अनेक विभागों के लिए कोई समय सीमा निर्धारित की गई है ?

ऊर्जा मंत्री (श्री पी० रामचन्द्रन) : (क) जब विद्युत और दूर संचार लाइनें नजदीक नजदीक होती हैं तब विद्युत लाइनों से दूर संचार लाइनों पर वोल्टताओं के प्रेषण की संभावना रहती है । दोषपूर्ण स्थिति में इससे बड़ा खतरा रहता है और दूर संचार लाइनों पर

कार्य कर रहे व्यक्तियों के लिए यह घातक सिद्ध हो सकता है। यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि सुरक्षा संबंधी पर्याप्त पूर्वोपाय किए जाएं, 1949 में भारत सरकार के एक संकल्प द्वारा एक विद्युत तथा दूर संचार समन्वय समिति स्थापित की गई थी। सुरक्षा संबंधी उपाय के रूप में विद्युत तथा दूर संचार समन्वय समिति ने निर्णय लिया था कि लाइनों के ऊर्जन से पहले पूर्व स्वीकृति प्राप्त की जानी चाहिए।

(ख) सामान्यत: स्वीकृति तत्परता से दे दी जाती है, परन्तु जिन मामलों में प्रेरणा को वोल्टताएं अधिक होने की संभावना होती हैं उनमें सुरक्षा संबंधी आवश्यकताओं के संबंध में विस्तृत अध्ययन करने पड़ते हैं और उन मामलों में स्वीकृति देने में समय लग जाता है।

(ग) सामान्यत: डाक-तार विभाग और रेलवे को निर्धारित समय में अपना कार्य पूरा करना होता है जिससे लाइनों के ऊर्जन में और परिणामस्वरूप विद्युत ले जाने में देरी न हो।

Black Market of Steam Coal

4830. SHRI BHAGAT RAM : Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item published in the "Punjab Kesary" dated the 31st January, 1978 about black market of steam coal;

(b) if so, the steps taken or being taken to stop it ; and

(c) whether the 25 per cent cut will be restored ?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Coal production has been increased and ample stocks of coal are now available at the pit-heads. Facilities have been offered for its transport also by road.

(c) All cuts have been restored from 3-1978 by the Railways.

Gross Product and per Capita Income of Tripura Manipur, Nagaland and Mizoram

4831. SHRI BHAGAT RAM : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state the latest gross product and per capita income figure of Tripura, Manipur, Nagaland and Mizoram ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI MORARJI DESAI)) : Estimates of net domestic product and per capita income at current prices for Manipur and Tripura for the latest year (1975-76) for which the data are available are as follows :—

State	Net domestic product (Rs. lakhs)	per capita income (Rs.)
1. Manipur	9178	740
2. Tripura	14642	813

Similar estimates for Nagaland and Mizoram are not available.

Length of National Highways in Gujarat

4832. SHRI DHARMASINHBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the length of National Highways in Gujarat is proposed to be made about 3602 kilometers in 1981 as per a 20-year scheme ;

(b) whether Government of Gujarat have requested Central Government to declare 2275 kilometers of roads as National Highways and if so, the reasons for not doing so by the Central Government;

(c) when Central Government will declare roads of Gujarat as national highways and the length of roads in kilometers to be declared as national highways in the State ;

(d) whether Central Government are not in a position to declare all the roads of Gujarat as national highways; and

(e) when Kandla-Jamnagar-Okha-Porbandar-Mangrol-Veravall--Bhavnagar-Khambhat Coastal type road, Ahmedabad-Indore-Bhopal road, and Surat-Dhulia-Nagpur-Calcutta road will be declared as National Highways and the difficulty experienced by the Central Government in declaring these three roads as National Highways ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): (a) to (e). Presumably, the Member is having in mind the proposals submitted by the Gujarat Government for the declaration of ten routes, 2308 Kms. in length, as National Highways in the 5th Plan so as to achieve the target of 3602 Kms. calculated by them on the basis of the "Report of Chief Engineers on Road Development Plan for India (1961-81)". Due to financial constraints and other priorities, the Central Government are unable to declare any new roads as national highways. All such proposals will, therefore, have to wait till adequate funds become available for the expansion of the existing National Highway System.

रामकृष्ण अध्ययन दल द्वारा की गई सिफारिशें

4834. **श्री धर्मसिंह भाई पटेल** : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मंझले उद्योगियों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए रामकृष्ण अध्ययन दल द्वारा किस प्रकार की सिफारिशें की गई हैं ;

(ख) यह अध्ययन दल कब नियुक्त किया गया था और इसने सरकार को प्रतिवेदन कब प्रस्तुत किया था ; और

(ग) इन सिफारिशों में से किन किन सिफारिशों को सरकार कब क्रियान्वित करेगी।

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी आभा मयती). (क) औद्योगिक विनियम और प्रक्रिया अध्ययन दल द्वारा 2 फरवरी 1978 को जारी किये गये प्रेस नोट में दी गई हैं। इसकी प्रतियां संसद पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध हैं।

(ख) दिनांक 31 अक्तूबर, 1977 के आदेश के अनुसार, नियुक्त अध्ययन दल ने अपनी अन्तरिम रिपोर्ट 31, जनवरी 1978 को और अन्तिम रिपोर्ट 20 फरवरी 1978 को प्रस्तुत कर दी है।

(ग) अध्ययन दल की सिफारिशें सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

लघु उद्योगों का बन्द होना

4835. **श्री छबिराम अर्गल** : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र के अधीन पंजीकृत एककों की राज्यवार संख्या कितनी है और उनमें से कितने एकक प्रत्येक राज्य में काम कर रहे हैं तथा कितने एकक बन्द पड़े हैं ; और

(ख) प्रत्येक राज्य में लघु उद्योग एककों के बन्द होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी आभा मयती): (क) विकास आयुक्त लघु उद्योग की परिवीक्षा में आने वाले राज्य उद्योग निदेशालयों में 1-1-1978 तक पंजीकृत लघु एककों की राज्यवार संख्या नीचे दी गई है।

राज्य का नाम	पंजीकृत एकक
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	16360
असम	2952
बिहार	12141

राज्य का नाम	पंजीकृत एकक
गुजरात	19030
हरियाणा	10079
हिमाचल प्रदेश	2546
जम्मू और कश्मीर	2211
कर्नाटक	12241
केरल	12288
मध्य प्रदेश	13044
मणीपुर	644
महाराष्ट्र	20944
मेघालय	276
नागालैंड	193
उड़ीसा	3840
पंजाब	21614
राजस्थान	12261
सिक्किम	अप्राप्त
तमिल नाडु	23654
त्रिपुरा	698
उत्तर प्रदेश	17535
पश्चिम बंगाल	56265
अरुणाचल प्रदेश	131
चण्डीगढ़	585
दादर और नगर हवेली	210
दिल्ली	7342
गोवा, दमन, और द्वीप	1006
मिजोरम	263
पांडेचेरी	545
	270898

टिप्पणी:— आंकड़े अनन्तिम हैं।

अप्राप्त :— सूचना प्राप्त नहीं हुई।

राज्य उद्योग विभाग में लघु एककों के पंजीकरण की संशोधित पद्धति को 1975 में लागू किया गया था। इस पद्धित के अन्तर्गत राज्य उद्योग विभागों द्वारा एककों के पंजीकरण को खत्म करने की सूचना का भी प्रावधान रखा गया है। लगातार एक वर्ष से अधिक अवधि तक बन्द पाये जाने वाले एककों का ही पंजीकरण खत्म किया जाता है पंजीकरण खत्म करने की सूचना के प्रतिवेदन सभी राज्यों से नियमित रूप से प्राप्त नहीं हो रहे हैं। किन्तु प्राप्त प्रतिवेदनों से पता चलता है कि उद्योग निदेशालयों में पंजीकृत एककों में से बन्द किये गये एककों की संख्या अधिक नहीं है। 12 राज्यों से प्राप्त सूचना नीचे दी गई है :—

क्र० सं०	राज्य/केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्र	बन्द एककों की संख्या
1	हरियाणा	115
2	हिमाचल प्रदेश	16
3	मध्य प्रदेश	584
4	उड़ीसा	54
5	पंजाब	1276
6	राजस्थान	290
7	उत्तर प्रदेश	252
8	चण्डीगढ़	39
9	दादर और नगर हवेली	20
10	दिल्ली	149
11	गोवा, दमन और द्वीप	16
12	पांडेचेरी	10

(ख) सामान्यतया लघु एककों के बन्द होने के कारण मांग में कमी, कच्चे माल की कमी अपर्याप्त धन इत्यादि हैं।

Laying of a Pipeline for taking Petrol by China

4836. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA:
SHRI DHARM VIR VASISHT:
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) is Government aware of the fact that a pipeline for taking petrol etc. has been laid by the Chinese Government upto Tibet ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) is it also a fact that China is making war preparations very quickly; and

(d) what steps Government have taken to meet the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) to (d) . Government have seen reports regarding commissioning of an oil pipeline from Golmo in Tsinghai province of China to Lhasa. However, Government are not aware of any Chinese war preparations.

It is hardly necessary to add that we maintain constant vigilance on all our borders and also complete defence preparedness.

News Item "Rs. 9 Lakhs for R.S.S. from Foreign Source"

4837. SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN:

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Prime Minister has been drawn to a news appeared in Times of India dated 27-2-1978 under the caption "Rs. 9 lakhs for R.S.S. from Foreign Source" alleged;

(b) if it is so, what is Government's reaction on it ; and

(c) whether it is a fact that this money is allotted to intensify its activities in four tribal districts of Madhya Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS : (SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c): There is no infrmation with the Government that the R.S.S. have received Rs. 9 lakhs from a foreign source.

12·04 hrs,

RE: CALLING ATTENTION NOTICE ETC.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to make one submission. There was a calling Attention motion on tobacco prices which have crushed. Today, you can buy a quintal of tobacco for Rs. 85 on 15th of March, the Minister had given an assurance that a certain quantity of tobacco would be purchased by Government. Although 15 days have passed, almost not an ounce of tobacco was purchased. As a result, this is the failure on the part of the Tobacco Board and the controlling Ministry, namely, the Ministry of Commerce. I would like to ask the Government to make a statement as to what they have done after 15th of March when they had given an assurance with regard to purchase of tobacco.

The tobacco growers have been deprived fifty to sixty crores of rupees this year. (*Interruptions*) The Indian Tobacco Company is making all the money.

MR. SPEAKER : You have said that. There is no notice about it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I have given an adjournment motion.

MR. SPEAKER : Your adjournment motion has been disallowed.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSV: Then in whatform can I bring it on the floor of the House ?

MR. SPEAKER : When the demands for Grants of the Commerce Ministry come up, you can take up the matter. It is coming on 4th April.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : You have rejected my adjournment motion. I would like to be guided as to in what form I can bring the matter.

MR. SPEAKER : You discuss the matter when the Demands for Grants come up.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I want to apprise the House that the Tobacco growers are being robbed. The tobacco which was sold for Rs. 800 per quintal last year is being sold at Rs. 85 a quintal.

MR. SPEAKER : Should you make up your absence in one day ? You have been absent for some days. Are you trying to make it up ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I just want to a make a submission. Your guide Would you admit a call attention ? me. Would you admit a 377 ?

MR. SPEAKER : Yes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You kindly make an observation. Why can't you allow ? One the one hand,

you say you are for the agriculturists and on the other hand, they are being exploited.

MR. SPEAKER : Why do you exploit the House ? They are being exploited. But you are now exploiting the House. That is all.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I will continue to exploit the House for their interest. You make an observation, You tell me, whether you will admit a call attention.

MR. SPEAKER : I have permitted a call attention. You have already taken.....

(*Interruptions*)

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : (विक्रमगंज) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने कल एक नोटिस दिया था नियम 184 के अन्दर । . . .

MR. SPEAKER : It will be placed before the Business Advisory Committee and it will be considered.

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : एक मिनट सुन लीजिये । यह जो अखबारों ने बयान आज आया है बिल्कुल गुमराह करने वाला है, और वहां लगातार जो घटनायें घटी हैं विसरामपुर . . .

MR. SPEAKER : There is a calling attention tomorrow.

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : काल अटेंशन से काम नहीं चलेगा । लगातार चार घटनायें घटी हैं जलाने की, जिन्दा जलाने की, मारने की । और हमने मुख्य मंत्री को कहा है और प्रधान मंत्री जी ने मुख्य मंत्रियों को लिखा है जिस जिले के अन्दर हरिजनों पर लगातार ज्यातियां हों वहां के जिला पदाधिकारी से जवाबतलब किया जाये । रोहतास जिला पदाधिकारी के अन्दर जनवरी, फरवरी और मार्च में ऐसी घटनायें हुई हैं । इसलिये मैं सरकार का और सदन का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूं कि कम से कम 6 घंटे इस पर डिस्कशन हो ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बहुत कमती हो गया 6 घंटे तो ।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह . 4 घंटे कम से कम इस पर बहस होनी चाहिए क्योंकि एक जिला पदाधिकारी के अन्दर मेरी कांस्टीट्यूऐंसी में चार बार हरिजनों को जलाने, मारने की तीन महीने में घटनायें घटी हैं । यह कोई साधारण बात नहीं है । तो मैं चाहता हूं कि इस पर फुल डिस्कशन हो और काल अटैंशन से इस पर काम नहीं चलेगा ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखेंगे ।

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar) : Mr. Speaker, Sir just now you said that a calling attention will be admitted. So far so good. Now, I do not think that such matters can be disposed of merely and purely by discussions in this House. I agree with you on this point. But since the hon. Prime Minister is sitting here. I would like you to request him to tell the House as to what concrete action the Government are taking to see that such things do not happen repeatedly.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not advise anybody. I expect ....

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR : Discussions are occasionally helpful. But let the Prime Minister assure the House once for all that he will take up this matter as his personal responsibility and ensure that such assaults on the Harijans are put an end to. We want that thing to happen. We want the Prime Minister to give an assurance on that.

SHRI RAM AWADHESH SINGH :...**

MR SPEAKER : You have already mentioned that. Don't record.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola) : Sir, I want to make a submission. You will recall that, in the Business Advisory Committee, we thought of, what you described as upgrading the Home Ministry's Demands for Grants. If that had taken place, then a serious matter like this could, perhaps, be discussed at length in the discussion on the Home Ministry's Demands for Grants. That has now been put off upto 17th April. Therefore, the urgency has arisen. In Calling-Attention, we are left to out luck in the ballot

[Shri Yasant Sathe]

I have given notice, and so many others have also given notice. If we are lucky in the ballot, then it is alright. Otherwise, as has happened in the case of the incident in the Delhi University, in the ballot if the names of Members belonging to only one Party come, then you cannot help it. Then it does not get a balanced representation or expression of opinion in the House. I would, therefore, request you and also the Leader to agree with my friend to have a discussion, maybe for two hours or three hours, so that all sections of the House can express themselves. I am willing to sit after 6 O' Clock on any day. On a serious matter like this, let us have an immediate discussion, maybe tomorrow or the day after. If the Prime Minister agrees, we are willing to sit late, from 6 O' Clock to 8 O' Clock or whatever you like.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): Sir, I would like to make two submissions. One is with respect to certain assurances given by the Minister on the Call-Attention Motion regarding tobacco growers in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. You may please ask the concerned Minister to come with an immediate response to the Member's request. What will happen otherwise is, the one day's delay will mean that they will sell in distress and the farmers will lose crores of rupees. It is because of this urgency, that I am drawing attention to this matter.

My second submission is this. I have read in the newspapers that the Hathi Committee's report and recommendations are going to be rejected by the Government. I would like to know, Sir, whether that progressive measure which has been recommended will be taken by the Government.

MR. SPEAKER : Today the discussion on the Demands for Grant of the Ministry of Petrolum, Chemicals and Fertilisers is coming up.

श्रीमती अहिल्या पी० रांगनेकर (बम्बई उत्तर-मध्य) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो सवाल यहा रखा गया है, यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है और वह इसलिये कि महाराष्ट्र में भी हरिजनों की दो घटनाएं हुई हैं। सब जगह यह ड्रो रहा है। अभी साठे साहब बोल रहे थे, (**व्यवधान**) मैं उनको बताना चाहती हूं कि उनके जो होम मिनिस्टर हैं महाराष्ट्र में उनको भी जहा बताना पड़ेगा क्योंकि वहां पर एक केस ऐसा है कि 3 महीने से एक हरिजन को उसके घर में भी नहीं जाने दिया गया है। उसके लिये कौन रिस्पौंसिबल है, यह सवाल जब वहां आयेगा तब बताया जायेगा। लेकिन हर स्टेट में यह हो रहा है, इसलिये अगर इस पर बहस नहीं करेंगे तो यह मामला बढ़ता जायेगा।

MR. SPEAKER : We have got the meeting of the Business Advisory Committee today. We will consider it.

श्रीमती अहिल्या पी० रांगनेकर : अगर पार्लियामेंट इस पर चर्चा नहीं करेगी तो लोग हमसे पूछेंगे कि क्या हो रहा है, क्योंकि यह बड़ा भारी सवाल है सारे हिन्दुस्तान के लिये। (**व्यवधान**)

श्री उग्रसेन (देवरिया) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, सब का निवेदन सुन रहे हैं, मेरा भी एक निवेदन है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमने आपसे आग्रह किया था कि एकतरफा मामला चल रहा है। कर्नाटक, आन्ध्रप्रदेश में और महाराष्ट्र में पुलिस अफसरान के सामने हरिजनों को कुएं पर पानी भरने के कारण कोड़े से पीटा गया। इस बारे में हम सब हरिजनों सदस्यों ने कालिंग एटेन्शन नोटिस दिया है। लेकिन अभी तक उस के लिये अवसर नहीं दिया गया है। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस विषय पर चर्चा के लिए समय दिया जाये, ताकि पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में इस प्रकार की जो घटनायें हो रही हैं, उन पर विचार किया जा सके।

MR. SPEAKER : Should everybody speak on the same thing ?

श्री उग्रसेन : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी हाल ही में आन्ध्र प्रदेश के गुन्टूर जिले में एक हरिजन को मार डाला गया। कर्नाटक के बंगलौर जिले में तीन रोज पहले एक हरिजन महिला को जान से मार दिया गया। इससे पहले तीन और हरिजनों को कर्नाटक में गवर्नमेंट ने जान से मरवा दिया था। माननीय सदस्यों ने इस बारे में ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्तावों के नोटिस दिये हैं, लेकिन आप ने अभी तक उन पर ध्यान नहीं दिया है। मैं श्री साठे की राय से सहमत हूं कि हम आज छः बजे दो घंटे के लिए बैठ जायें और किसी भी सरकार के अन्तर्गत गरीबों पर, हरिजनों पर या किसी भी जाति पर जो जुल्म हो रहे हैं, उन पर विचार किया जाये। हमारी सरकार उस के लिए तैयार है और हम भी उस के लिए तैयार हैं।

SHRI B. RACHAIAH (Chamaraja Nagar) : We have got the report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1974-75. If time is allotted for a discussion on that, these things could be discussed at length during that debate.

MR. SPEAKER : I am not the authority for that; it is for the Business Advisory Committee to consider that. I invite you to come before that Committee.

12.17 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Review and Annual Report of Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd., Naini, Allahabad For 1976-77

The Minister of Industry (Shri GEORGE FERNANDIES) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hinidi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 719A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(1) Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Pumps and Compressiors Limited, Naini, Allahabad, for the year 1976-77.

(2) Annual Report of the Bharat Pumps and Compressors Limited, Naini, Allahabad, for the year 1976-77 along with the Audited Accounts and the Commeents of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[*Placed in Library. See No. LT-1934/78*]

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : Sir, I have written to you with regard to this item.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I would like to bring to your notice how the Industry Ministry is functioning. The Annual Report of the Ministry of Industry was sent out of Lok Sabha on the 26th evening and it reached Members on the 27th morning. The size of this report is such that if you are a studious man, you will take two days to go through it. Yesterday, the debate on the Ministry of Industry has started, when the Annual Report was dumped on us on the 27th morning. What is this joke? Is it not a ritual ? Are we follwing the same bureaucratic trickery? We know the trickery. These are all tricks. The Members have no time, have no sources, and cannot read things. The whole parliamentary system is becoming a big joke.

SHRI HARI VISANU KAMATH (Hoshangabad) : A few days ago, I requested you and the Prime Minister to jointly ginger up the Ministries.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr Minister, I do not think, it was proper to give the report only one day earlier and ask the Members to be ready for the discussion.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, I do appreciate the criticism. There are two points. One is that this report is for the year 1977-78 and the year 1977-78 has yet to end in terms of financial year. Something is wrong with the entire system. The practice has been to produce the report till the eleventh hour so that the uptodate information is made available. 31st March, 1978 has yet to expire in another three days, and here is the report for the year ending 31st March 1978. Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu has a point and I believe, this is a matter which we will have to consider and you must also consider. This is the basic question.

Secondly, demands for grants of my Ministry were due for consideration four days from now. The demands for grants for the Ministry of Commerce were placed before the demands for grants of the Industry Ministry. Unfortunately, for

certain administrative reasons, the reason being that the new import policy is to be announced on the 1st April, it was thought proper to discuss the Commerce Ministry's demands following that and I was asked to immediately get ready with my demands to be considered here. That is the reason why the report could not be given in time. I am indeed sorry that it was not possible to submit it earlier. But, Sir, I am not trying to.....

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Thumkur): What is this ? You owe an apology.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I do not think Mr. Lakkappa's criticism is warranted. I said that something is wrong with the system.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Let him change the system.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I have inherited your system. Please give me some time to change it. Give me some time to change it. You never applied your mind to this question, that we are submitting the report for 1978 before the year is out. You never applied your mind to it. Please give me some time. Just because you can yell, you cannot have it the way you like. Over the years you have been submitting the report before the year is over. You have perpetuated this. I have now discovered this and I will set it right. Mr. Speaker, Sir, we would need your assistance in this.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Very good. It is the usual bureaucratic trickery. We know it.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Fernandes, please lay your paper on the Table.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I have already laid it.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Chand Ram.

ANNUAL ACCOUNTS OF CALCUTTA PORT TRUST FOR 1976-77 WITH AUDIT REPORT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI CHAND RAM): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Calcutta Port Trust for the year 1976-77 and the Audir Report thereon, under sub-section (2) of section 103 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963.

[*Placed in Library See* No. LT-1935/78]

12.23 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGET PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED DETECTION OF A TIME BOMB ON 25TH MARCH 1978 AT THE RESIDENCE OF THE INDIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER AT CANBERRA

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the follwoig matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

The reported detection of a time bomb on 25th March 1978, at the residence of the Indian High Commissioner at Canberra and the continuing threat to security of life of the personnel of Indian Mission in Australia.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE): Mr Speaker, Sir, the High Commissioner of India in Canberra has reported to the Ministry of the recent incidence when a time-bomb was discovered in the grounds of the High Commissioner's residence on the 25th March 1978. Around 1130 hours on that day the Australian Police who were on security duty at the rIsidence of the High Commissioner, discovered a time-device connected to a powerful bomb consisting of five gelignite sticks. The bomb was wrapped in a satchel and was concealed under a hedge along the rear fence of the High Commissioner's residence and was set to explode at 1445 hours on the same day The device was found about 25 metres from the living quarters of the High Commissioner and about 20 meters from the housekeeper's rooms. The local Bomb Dispoasal Squad was immediately called in to defuse the explosive device. The High Commissioner, his family and two members of his staff were in the house at the time of the incident

The local police believe that the bomb was placed the pevious night. The initial investigations by the local police suggest a smiliarity in the type of explosive and packing between the device now discovered at the residence of the High Commissioner and the earlier one used at the Sydney Hilton Hotel at the time of the Regional Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in February 1978. Further investigations are being carried on by the local authorities. So far the identity of the persons responsible for the incident has not been established.

Immediately following the incident, the local Police Guard was reinforced and the patrolling in the area was also intensified. The local authorities have provided adequate arrangements for the protection of the High Commissioner, the other members of the Staff of the High Commission and the High Commission premises in Canberra. The arrangements in Sydney where we have our Consulate-General besides other Government of India offices, are also according to requirements.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: This incident is not an isolated incident. I do not know. The External Affairs Ministry always comes out with the plea that action will be taken on such serious terrorist activities abroad on our foreign missions. Eight months ago in the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' conference there was such an incident and the Prime Ministers including our beloved Prime Minister had a providential escape.

This is the twelfth time. These terrorist activities have been operated upon in the foreign missions even including London. There have been threatening letters by Anand Margis and its allied organisations and it was banned by the previous Government.

Time and again we have brought to the notice of this House and it was discussed on various occasions—even the questions were tabled and the External Affairs Minister, I do not know on what particular point of time, whether it is fictitious or inauspicious that he took over charge as Foreign Minister, it is most unfortunate that certain things are taking place.

He had answered on the occasion of Starred Question No. 62 that letters of threat have been received by eleven missions in all, according to me it is twelve. Incidence of attack have taken place only in Canberra, London and Air India Melbourne. The Missions concerned have taken up with the respective host governments for providing adequate security to the personnel and property. This is dated 17th November.

Again there was one Iqbal Singh who was stabbed by the Australian, identified as associated with Anand Margi.

Again about local foreign offices as well as the security agencies, he has given the additional information to the main question. I could not get authenticated English version. I will read what he had stated.

'कल कुआलालम्पुर में एयर इंडिया के कार्यालय में एक घटना हुई हैं, मैं उसका भी उल्लेख कर देना चाहता हूं। एयर इंडिया का दफ्तर 14 मंजिली इमारत में है। वहां शौचालय में टाईम बम पाया गया।'

Even in Kualalumpur Air India Office time bomb was found. The terrorist activities are continuously in operation for the last one year, even inside, even outside.

MR. SPEAKER : Let us come to the question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I want to make a brief statement. We have to see the facts.

Again that even the Minister was not clear on an occasion. One member put a question—There was threat of attack on about 12 foreign missions abroad. Has any arrest been made so far in this connection? The Minister has just now said —they have been taking precautionary measures and they are in contact with the foreign countries. No action has been taken.

MR. SPEAKER: How can our Government take action in a foreign country?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Our Government may talk to the international bodies, international agencies—what the pull our Government has got outside? I am asking this. But this Government has nothing except the coined word—congenial non-alignment. I can only say that the Anand Murti Charan Singh is here and the Anand Margi the External Affairs Minister and to co-ordinate it is this Advani's Radio and Information. These are the three factors fully operating in the country for the last one year. These are the people who know where the Anand Margis are functioning and under whose organisation they are infilterating and how this R.S.S. and Anand Margis have got link together. I am bringing it to your notice because he himself had stated (*interruptions*)

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Saddar): You kindly allow me to rise on a point of order.

While inviting your attention on his motion he is accusing. He is accusing Mr. Advani, Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee and Chaudhri Charan Singh. May I request you kindly to ask him not to men-

[Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta]

tion all these names which are not relevant? You will agree with me that if you allow such things there will be a *hullagulla* and it will be very difficult to control it. He should not repeat it. He is levelling baseless charges against Mr. Advani, Mr. Vajpayee and others, unnecessarily. He should be relevant.

SHRI K LAKKAPPA: Can I ask one simple question?

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot put a question to him. You are unnecessarily travelling outside the scope of the question. It is totally outside. Please confine yourself to the question. Please come to the question. You have taken a lot of time over it.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Sir, I would like to draw your attention to the Call Attention discussion on the same subject. These are about the terrorist activities. The Home Minister has answered this in this House and the External Affairs Minister, Mr. Vajpayee has answered this in the Rajya Sabha. Just I would like to quote even that also. Here it is stated:

'Shri Charan Singh: Threatening letters were being received from the Anand Marg and its allied organisations abroad demanding the release of its Founder-Head Shri P. R. Sarkar *alias* Anandmurti.'

I don't know who is this Anandmurti.

MR. SPEAKER: This is a Calling Attention. You have taken more than eight minutes.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: This is the crude practice practised here and sold abroad, Sir. I would like to quote one thing.

MR. SPEAKER: You can't go on like this. This is not a speech. I have to stop you.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: No, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot go on like this.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Here it is stated and this news item is from Bangkok dated 26th March:

'Two Australian and Americans who are members of the Ananda Marg, arrested here in February, will be prosecuted for illegal possession of weapons, police announced yesterday. Timothy Hilton Jones, 25, a Philosophy Teacher, and Caroline Lee Spark, 25, School Teacher, both of Australia, and Sarah Child, 24, a Psychologist from United States, were arrested on February 15, after police allegedly recovered 1·25 kg. of explosives in their hotel room.'

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot allow this.. Please come to the question.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I am coming to the question. This is about the Sydney bomb incident during the Commonwealth Heads of State meeting. This has come to light then. There is an organised attempt by the Ananda Marg. This Government for the last one year has not taken any step to urge upon the international bodies and the international organisations to provide security and to unearth such things.

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the question. You have taken more than ten minutes.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: An organised attempt has been made by the Ananda Marg. Our Foreign Minister Mr. Vajpayee has not taken any steps to unearth such activities and to take steps to urge upon the international bodies and organisations. Have you made any attempt in this regard ? Have you appealed to the international bodies and organisations to provide security to our people in view of these things. Will the Government consider the question with organisations affiliated inside or outside, in consultation with your Anandamurti of the Home Ministy ? I want to know what steps the Government is going to take in the matter.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I don't know whether the date on which I arsumed office was auspicious or inauspicious. But I do know that election dates were announced after consulting astrologers ! Sir, so far as the question of taking action against those who are indulging in terrorist activities abroad against the property of our High Commission and against our personnel is concerned. it is the responsibility of the host Government to take action. In certain cases, action has been taken. There was an attack on Col. Iqbal Singh, India's Military Attache in Canberra and the accused has been arrested and is under trial.

Then, two persons have been arrested for attacking Mr. Ahluwalia, the Assistant in our High Commission in London and those arrests took place after combined operations of Indian and British Police. They are under judicial custody and they are being charge-sheeted. In the third

case in which Mr. Koteswar, Assistant Director, I.S.M. was attacked in Washington, the case is under investigation. Efforts are being made by Government of the United States of America to trace the accused. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: **

MR. SPEAKER: What is the use of this running commentary ? Don't record.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Sir, our security agencies are acting in close cooperation with the agencies of the countries where the incidents have taken place. Even the help of INTERPOL has been sought and the help is forthcoming.

Sir, instead of praising the Indian personnel working abroad for their high morale, we are seeing a spectacle. (*Interruptions*) I know their life is in danger and in spite of these dangers, they are doing their duty to the country. There is not a word of encouragement.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: What encouragement—we are concerned.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Lakkappa, it is not correct. It is not only you who are concerned but the entire House is also concerned.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: **

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: At present, I am prepared to give some latitude to Mr. Lakkappa.

MR. SPEAKER: There is a limit for the latitude.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Even Mr. Lakkappa has got some limits.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: You take the consent.

MR. SPEAKER: Not consent in this way. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Sir, I am not yielding to him. Government is naturally concerned and we have initiated action at our level but the House has to appreciate that these incidents are taking place abroad and, unless the host Government—some of the Governments are taking action and a few persons have already been arrested and they have made confessions and they are taking action, we have sought the help of the Interpol which is an international agencies.... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: How many ?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: What do you mean by 'how many' ?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: **

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record. You are entitled to put your question. Don't make running commentaries.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Mr. Lakkappa is entitled to everything but the Minister is not entitled to have his say.

Sir, I would like to assure the House that Government is vigilant.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: **

MR. SPEAKER: Don't record. Every minute he gets up and puts a question.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: It is for you to control.

MR. SPEAKER: The only way to control him is not to record.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: In selected Missions, we have already increased the number of security guards and even in this case which took place in Canberra, the police was there and they immediately came and they did not allow the time device to explode. We are naturally worried and we are taking adequate steps and we hope that in cooperation with the foreign Government, particularly the Government of those countries where these acts are taking place, we will be in a position to control these acts and those who are guilty abroad be brought to book. Minister May I ask

MR. SPEAKER: One ers in India. diated these have not answered. Wh the embassies posal. ? Are you banni addressed to the and copies sent to

SHRI ATAL B embassies abroad? Anand Marg wa was removed by that they have also sent he *Times of India* and

SHRI K. L what your G

AKER : These are public

SHRI Now th dered

RI HARI VISHNU KAMATH : Mi am not going to read any more an rs. This is the only letter I have read. e Minister answering my question on at day, on the 2nd March, also said :

**Not recorded.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (Mangalore): It is a serious issue on which we are having deliberations. The entire country is concerned about this. As you know, since about eight months, we are having series of incidents in the Institutions which are connected to the Indian High Commission in Australia. As you know, there was a fire in the office attached to Indian High Commission in Australia and that fire caused a loss to the tune of 25,000 US$. Immediately thereafter, there was the abduction of our military attache and his wife at the knife point from their house. Apart from this there were other incidents also in our institutions. Further these institutions were subjected to demonstrations. I may further submit that, as our learned External Affairs Minister has stated, out officials in these institutions and embassies have faced these incidents courageously. Is it not our duty to protect these officials who are connected with the Indian High Commissions when their lives are in danger, when their properties are in danger? Is it not our concern to look after their interests, is it not the duty of the nation, of this House and of our Government to look after their interests? That is why, I say that it is a great set back to the performance of our External Affairs Minister and I can charge the Government of India today that they have failed in giving protection not only to the people of our country but also to the officials who are working for our country in the foreign countries. I would like to know whether we are having any deliberations and whether we are in a position to hold any discussions with the foreign countries so that we can give some protection to these people who are serving our country in the foreign countries. Apart from this, there is wide-spread violence here.

MR. SPEAKER: That has nothing to it.

MR. SPE
this. This i NARDHANA POOJARY:
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MR. SPEAKER:
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dated 26th March: POOJARY:

"Two Australian and Ameri
are members of the Ananda tting
arrested here in February, wil eign
prosecuted for illegal possession o-
weapons, police announced yesterd d
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people are committing crimes against our officials? I want to know whether the Government is able to find out whether there is any connecting link is in this country in view of the fact that there are a number of viloent incidents in this contry. Also there were rail accidents and these, accidents were due to sabotage. Further I cannot brush aside the Air-India accident killing 213 innocent people. An attempt is also made in foreign countries to kill the innocent officials of our country. That is why I would like to know whether our Government of India is holding a conference of the representatives of all the nations to discuss and have deliberations in order to give protection not only to the officials of our country, but to the officials of all the other countries.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Mr. Speaker, I would like to assure the House that whatever is possible at this end is being done. As I stated earlier, security guards from India have been provided in such selected missions and wherever the situation warranted it, the strength of the guards has been increased. Additional funds are being provided for improvements in physical security measures in a number of places. All Indian missions and posts abroad have been advised firstly, to observe and intensify security measures for which instructions are already available with them and secondly, to keep close liaison with the local security agencies through the Foreign Offices.

I would like to inform the House that some of those who have been arrested for attack on our personnel have made confessions and they have said that they are indulging in these activities because they would like Anandamurti to be released.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): You agree to that.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: There is no question of agreeing or not agreeing.

MR. SPEAKER: You need not answer those questions which come from other quarters.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Recently, on the 17th February 1978, three Anand Margis were arrested at Bangkok for possessing explosives. One Anand Margi, Nyall Anthony Kidd who comes from Ireland, was arrested and is being prosecuted in London. But so far as the bomb explosion in Sydney is concerned, or the recent incident in Canberra is concerned, the Australian police or the governmental agencies have not reached any conclusion so far. The moment they arrive at a decision, they will

inform us and I will come to the House and take the House into confidence. But I would like the House to appreciate, and I would like to really have an exchange of views on what hon. Members expect from the Government to do in Australia or in Philippines or in Switzerland except (i) strengthening our own security arrangements and (ii) impressing upon the host governments to take stern action where action is warranted, and that is being done. I have already informed the House that Interpol has been contacted and their co-operation is forthcoming, but still incidents persist and we have to take some additional measures if the situation so warrants.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: He has not answered whether he is holding any conference.

MR. SPEAKER: What about the holding of conference about criminal cases?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: There is no proposal to hold any new Conference on terrorism. The United Nations is already seized of the matter. And the question is being discussed in depth; and India is a party to that Conference; and we are making our own suggestions.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH (Hoshangabad): Since last October, it has been a distressing, if not a frightful tally: first Los Angeles in the United States; then Washington; then London, then these two i.e., in Sydney and Canberra--almost one every month. I raised a question in the House on the 2nd March. And that question, the ballot not having favoured me, was relegated to the unstarred list; but the Minister gave a very detailed answer. My question was with regard to the threatening letters received by our Missions abroad from the Universal Proutist Revolutionary Federation, which is regarded as the political wing or arm of Anand Marg. I am not sure whether there are any proofs of that; but this Federation is regarded as the international political wing or arm of the Anand Marg. I wanted to know whether copies of a threatening letter or document addressed to the Prime Minister by the Universal Proutist Revolutionary Federation, North American Command, was received by many of our Embassies and Missions abroad in November and/or December last. This question was asked on the 2nd March. I also wanted to know the names of the countries in which such Embassies and/or Missions are situated; whether a copy of the said letter or document will be laid on the Table; and if not, the reasons therefor. The Minister was good enough to give copies of the letters —he did not lay them on the Table—in the answer itself. He gave four letters received by our embassies or missions abroad from this Universal Proutist Revolutionary Federation. "Prout" is also the political organ or journal of the Anand Marg in India. It is a weekly—or fortnightly, I am not sure. One of the letters received by our embassy in USA is very ferocious and venomous. And it bears reading. It is very brief. By your leave, I crave the indulgence of the House to read it. It was received by the Embassy of India, Washington on the 7th December 1977:

> "Prime Minister Morarji Desai, the Universal Proutists Revolutionary Federation demands the immediate and unconditional release of political prisoner P. R. Sarkar. The attempted assassinations of an Air India employee in Los Angeles and an Indian Embassy official in Washington DC should convince you that we will not stop until our objective is achieved. We will escalate our US operations to execute many more Government representatives and countrymen...."

It means "Your countrymen."

> "Their homes will be burnt while they sleep at night. Their wives and daughters will be abducted, raped and held until a ransom is received for their release. We will not stop these acts of violence until Shri P. R. Sarkar is released.
>
> We have warned you Mr. Desai. Act now. Their blood is on your hands. UPRF, US Division, North American Command."

In spite of these threats, the sense of duty and the spirit of dedication shown by the staff in our embassies and missions abroad is very commendable; and the Minister has rightly emphasized that. May I ask whether the Anand Marg leaders in India, some of them, have repudiated these letters sent by the UPRF to the embassies and missions abroad—addressed to the Prime Minister here and copies sent to our missions and embassies abroad?

I find from this that they have also sent copies of it to the *Times of India* and *Hindustan Times*.

MR. SPEAKER : These are public knowledge.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH : So I am not going to read any more letters. This is the only letter I have read. The Minister answering my question on that day, on the 2nd March, also said :

[Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath]

"The investigations are continuing. The letters of threat were handed over to the local security authorities for investigation by them";

—that means, in those countries—

"The names of known Anand Margi activists have also been made available to them. Any other assistance required is rendered to the extent possible."

May I ask in this context whether it is a fact that the Ananda Marg leaders in India, some of them, have repudiated the letters of threat that have been issued by the UPRF, by saying that they have nothing to do with those letters issued by the UPRF, which is regarded as the international political wing of the Ananda Marg, and whether the Anand Margis in India have condemned the violent activities, and whether *per contra* the Government has got reasons to believe that the Ananda Margis in India are implicated, or are suspected of....

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil) : This kind of statement is very unfortunate. You are trying to justify the

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH : I am not.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : You are doing it.

MR. SPEAKER : In the Calling Attention why don't you put a question ?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : You are defending the Anand Marg.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH : I am not defending it.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : You are defending it. It is very unfortunate.... (*Interruptions*) Our people are being killed and you are defending them. I am very sorry, you are doing it.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH : He has not followed the question.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : We followed it very well.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH : I want to know whether the Government has reason to believe this—I do not know myself whether this is true—and if true, what action has been taken on this ? There is an appeal pending. Shri P. R. Sarkar has filed an appeal in the High Court. That question also was raised by me in the last session, last year.

MR. SPEAKER : What has that to do with this ?

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH : I want to know whether the appeal filed by Shri P. R. Sarkar, since these fellows are asking for the release of Sarkar—we do not defend that—....

MR. SPEAKER : What is your question now ?

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH : My question is plain, whether Government has got any further information from these countries—because it was a month ago that Government got a communication from those countries where these incidents have taken place—about the progress of investigations, because the answer, given by Shri Vajpayee was that the letters have been handed over to them, and the Ananda Margi activists....

MR. SPEAKER : This is not a Calling Attention but calling everything into question.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH : I want to know what progress has been registered with regard to these investigations in foreign countries and in India.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Kamath, you have taken quite some time. Please come to the question.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH : I want to know whether any communication has been received since then and whether these letters have been sent also to other Embassies and Missions abroad, not merely in the United States and what action Government propose to take with regard to the activities of these Anand Margis in India, if it is suspected of violent activities, on the same lines as their international political wing abroad, because if they are linked up, then action should be taken in India also against Anand Margis. What action is being taken ?

13 hrs.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I would like to confirm that a number of our officers abroad have received letters threatening bodily harm to them. The following are the stations where such threats have been received: London, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, Stockholm, Helsinki, Manila, Kaula Lampur, Islamabad, Canberra, Khatmandu, Washington, Paris, Copenhagen, Ottawa, Hong Kong, Kabul and Port of Spain. I have already given information to this House in response to a question tabled by the hon. Members.

I would also like to confirm that these letters of threat have emanated mainly from an organisation which calls itself the Universal Proutist Revolutionary Federation. In one case, in the case of Copenhagen, the letter was signed by an organisation calling itself the Universal Army. In all the cases the letters call for the immediate and unconditional release of Shri P. R. Sarkar who is undergoing a prison sentence following conviction on charges of murder. He has gone in appeal, but that appeal has not been heard.

We have received some additional information from the Government of the United Kingdom. According to that information, one person named Kidd, who is an Irish Anand Margi....

MR. SPEAKER : You have mentioned that in your answer.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : He had made a confession saying that the threatening letters have originated from the London Anand Marg office.

So far as the United States of America is concerned; the format of the letter is different from what has been received in the United Kingdom, but the Federal Bureau of Investigation is going into the whole matter, and we expect to hear from them very soon.

The office-bearers of the Anand Marg have denied any connection either with the Universal Army or with the Universal Proutist Federation, but Government is not prepared to accept that denial, and we are making enquiries and we hope that the truth will be found out.

I have replied to the question put by my hon. friend. (*Interruptions*)

The matter is in a court of law. An appeal has been filed. Government has no intention of interfering in the process of law, and we have decided not to be cowed down by such threats or acts of terrorism.

SHRI HARI VISHNU KAMATH : I thank him for the answer. I asked if a link is established between the Anand Marg and UPRF, will that link provoke the Government to take action against the Anand Marg also in India ?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Investigations are being made. It will not be in the public interest to disclose more than that.

श्री श्याम सुन्दर लाल (बयाना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के माध्यम से सरकार से पूछना चाहूंगा कि ये जोघ टनाएं घट रही हैं उन के बारे में पहले भी कई बार सदन में कहा गया है कि इस की हम जांच करा रहे हैं। अभी जो घटना घटी है 25 तारीख को उस से देश में ही नहीं बल्कि सारी दुनियां में जहां पर भी हमारे लोग हैं वहां उन सब में एक बहुत बड़ी बेचैनी है और हिन्दुस्तान के जो लोग हैं उनमें भी असुरक्षा की भावना पैदा हो रही है। मैं समझता हूं हम लोगों ने समय रहते इसके लिए अगर कोई ठोस कार्यवाही नहीं की तो आज शाखों पर चोट हो रही है कहीं ऐसा न हो कि कल जड़ पर चोट हो और जिस पेड़ के नीचे हम बैठे हैं वह पेड़ ही गिर जाये। अगर समय रहते इसके लिए कोई ठोस काम नहीं किया गया, हम आनन्दमार्ग के पीछे लगे रहें या किसी और के पीछे लगे रहें उसके बजाये इसकी अस्लियत में जाकर कि इसके पीछे कौन है उसका ठीक तरह से पता लगाकर उसके खिलाफ ठोस कार्यवाही करने की जरूरत है। हम लोग सिर्फ जांच करवा रहे हैं, उससे कोई तसल्ली वाली बात नहीं होती है। इसके लिए एक ठोस एजेंसी का निर्माण किया जाये और उस एजेंसी का काम सिर्फ यह हो कि देश में और विदेशों में जहां जहां भी इस किस्म की एजेंसियां कार्य कर रही हैं उनकी पूरी तरह से जांच करवा कर जो संगठन इसमें इन्वाल्व पाये जाते हैं उनके खिलाफ ठोस कदम उठाये जायें। समय रहते अगर हमने सीरियसली इस मामले को नहीं लिया तो मैं बड़े अदब और तहजीब से आपके माध्यम से सदन को बताना चाहता हूं कि कहीं ऐसा न हो कि हम लोग किसी बहुत बड़ी साजिश के शिकार हो जायें और उसकी गिरफ्त में हम सभी आ जायें। मेरी सरकार से प्रार्थना है कि वह इस

[श्री श्याम सुन्दर लाल]

मसले को बहुत लाइटली न ले बल्कि जहां तक हो सके सीरियसली लेकर इस पर तुरन्त इमीडिएट ऐक्शन होना चाहिए और तुरन्त कोई न कोई एजेंसी कायम होनी चाहिए और ठोस इमीडिएट कदम उठाये जाने चाहिएं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य को विश्वास दिलाना चाहूंगा कि हम इस मामले को हलके तौर पर नहीं ले रहे हैं। यह बड़ा गम्भीर मामला है और इस सम्बन्ध में जो भी आवश्यक और प्रभावी कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए वह हम कर रहे हैं लेकिन बार बार ठोस शब्द दोहराने से किसी बात में ठोसपन नहीं आता है। हमें अन्तर करना चाहिए कि भारत में जो कार्यवाही हम कर सकते हैं वह कार्यवाही विदेशों में करना हमारे लिए सम्भव नहीं है। विदेशों में कोई भी कदम उठाने में विदेशी सरकार को सहायता से, उनके माध्यम से हमको आगे बढ़ना पड़ेगा। यह धारणा पैदा होना भी ठीक नहीं है कि विदेशी सरकारें हमें सहयोग नहीं दे रही हैं, वे सहयोग दे रही हैं और उनके सहयोग से कुछ लोग पकड़े गए हैं, उन्होंने कुछ बयान भी दिए हैं और हम आगे जांच कर रहे हैं। कोई नयी एजेंसी कायम करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। एजेंसियां बहुत हैं, वे अपने काम में लगी हुई हैं। उन्हें और थोड़ा सक्रिय बनाकर तुरन्त किसी नतीजे पर पहुंचे, इसके लिए हम प्रयत्नशील हैं।

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FIFTEENTH REPORT

SHRI NIRMAL CHANDRA JAIN (Seoni) : I beg to present the Fifteenth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

MR. SPEAKER : Now we come to 377 statements.

13.10 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(1) REPORTED ACCUMULATION OF MOLASSES IN KHANDSARI FACTORIES IN GUJARAT

श्री धर्म सिंह भाई पटेल (पोरबन्दर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, लोक सभा के नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत में लोक-महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय--"मोलेसेज"-- के बारे में एक संक्षिप्त वक्तव्य देना चाहता हूं।

खांडसारी फैक्ट्रियों में खांडसारी बनाने के बाद जो मोलेसेज वहां जमा हो जाती है, उस के बारे में गुजरात सरकार की नई नीति से गुजरात के सौराष्ट्र प्रदेश के धोराजी, उपलेटा, जाम कंडोरणा, वंथली, मांगरोल, जाम जोधपुर, जैतपुर, आदि तालुकों की 40 खांडसारी फक्ट्रियों में मोलासिज का बहुत ज्यादा स्टाक जमा हो गया है, क्योंकि खांडसारी बनाने के बाद उस में से 60 प्रतिशत मोलासिज निकलता है। व्यापारी को मोलासिज में से बने हुए ढाई-किलो गुड़ पशु-आहार के लिये बेचने का नियम गुजरात सरकार ने बनाया है। इस से खांडसारी वाले छोटे उद्योगों को बहुत परेशानी हो रही है।

गुजरात खांडसारी मैन्युफैक्चरर्स एसोसियेशन, उपलेटा, ने दिनांक 1-3-1978 को गुजरात के मुख्य मंत्री जी, उद्योग मंत्री जी, नशाबन्दी मंत्री जी, कृषि मंत्री जी, सहकार मंत्री जी और केन्द्रीय कृषि मंत्री जी को आवेदन-पत्र भेज कर मांग की है कि खांडसारी बनाने के बाद बची हुई मोलेसिज में से गुड़ बना कर 20 डिब्बे या 500 किलोग्राम गुड़ बेचने की होलसेल

व्यापारियों को छूट (इजाजत) दी जाये या कंट्रोल भाव से गुजरात या केन्द्र सरकार उस मोलेसिज की खरीद कर लें। इस के बारे में गुजरात सरकार या केन्द्रीय सरकार तुरन्त कदम नहीं उठायेगी तो सभी खांडसारी फैक्ट्रियां बन्द हो जायेंगी। इस से प्रतिदिन 36000 मजदूरों को रोजी-रोटी मिलती है, वह बन्द हो जायेगी और गन्ना उत्पादक किसानों को बहुत नुकसान हो जायेगा। यदि इन 40 फैक्ट्रियों के मोलेसिज का प्रश्न तुरन्त हल नहीं किया जायेगा, तो फैक्ट्री वाले किसानों से गन्ना लेने का कोंट्रैक्ट रद्द कर देंगे--इससे गन्ना उत्पादक किसानों को बहुत नुकसान होगा।

13.12 hrs.

[SHRI RAM MURTI *in the chair*]

हमारे सौराष्ट्र प्रदेश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कोई बड़ा उद्योग नहीं है, केवल यही छोटी-छोटी खाण्डसारी फैक्ट्रियां है। इस लिये किसानों की उन्नति के लिये, ग्रामीण खेत-मजदूरों को रोजी-रोटी देने के लिये, भारत सरकार इस इकट्ठी हुई मोलेसिज और आगे इकट्ठी होने वाली मोलेसिज का प्रश्न गुजरात सरकार के साथ मिल कर हल करे। आप के माध्यम से माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी, और उद्योग मंत्री जी और श्रम मंत्री जी से मेरी यही प्रार्थना है।

(ii) REPORTED SHORTAGE OF RAILWAY WAGONS FOR COAL

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : (Rajgarh) : Mr Chairman, Sir I draw the attention of the House under Rule 377 to the very serious situation arising in the country due to acute shortage of railway wagons, the delays and handicaps in the movement of coal and coke, the consequent starving or near-starving of various thermal units, the staggering of industries dependent on coal, the closing down of Saurashtra Cement and Chemical Factory, the dwindling stocks and low coal inventories causing a grave situation and threatening crisis throughout the country.

This crisis has got to be solved, not only by the Ministry of Railways but through a coordination committee to be set up consisting of the Minister of Industry, the Minister of Railways and the Minister of Coal. In the last three days a lot of criticism has been going on in papers. Some say that the coal is not available with the Coal India. The Coal India says that there are no wagons. When there are wagons, there are certain industries which do not want to take high priced low-ash-content coal from certain collieries. All these things are causing a jam which will affect all industries to a screeching halt, affecting the entire economy of the country in the next two to three months.

After these statements that have appeared in the news papers in the last three days it is very unfortunate that the Government has not come out with any statement. Neither the Minister of Railways, nor the Minister of Coal and Fertilizers, nor the Minister of Industry has come out with a statement saying what is really happening and what has the Government done to solve the situation by providing mass movement of Coal through rake movement of wagons from the collieries and for setting of priorities as to which industries need the coal first.

As far as my information goes there are 14 thermal units in Maharashtra with about 4-8 days stock as of today and, in the next week or so they will come down to a screeching halt. The same thing will happen to Rajghat and Indraprastha power stations in Delhi about which we are also very much concerned. The cement industries are closing down. The non-movement of coal, the shortage of wagons and the non-availability of sufficient stock or the low inventories all this is creating a crisis about which this house has been warning the Government since the last two or three months.

There was a strike at the Indian explosives because of which coal mines were not able to produce as much coal as they wanted. Now that they have geared up their production, the wagons are not available. When the wagons are available, the stocks are dwindling. Therefore I would suggest, in order to avoid such a crisis, to set up a coordination committee consisting of these three Departments. There is no coordination between these three Departments. They should stock-

[Dr. Vasant Kumar Pandit]

pile coal and coke in every State and then the States would at a very short notice either through road transport or other methods of transport move the coal to the required industries, to the required thermal power stations, industries and even to consumers whose requirement of coal is low.

This crisis, therefore, has given warning to the Government about it. Whatever may be the reason due to this crisis a stituation like this should not arise in the coming future. A coordination body consisting of 3-4 depratments should be set up immediately so that this problem can be solved. Otherwise this crisis may bring an economic recession as far as coming three months are concerned. I would like to draw the attention of the house to the fact that the coming months are the peak consumption period for the requirement of electricity. During these three months the stock in the thermal power stations and the industry should be as high as possible. Therefore I would call upon the Government to come forward and publicly allay our fears by working out exactly what arrangement has been made as far as movement of coal is concerned—how much coal is available ; how many wagons are available ? As far as public is concerned the public should be assured that coal will be available within the next 10-15 days, coal will be available to every consumer on priority basis as expeditiously as possible.

सभापति महोदय : श्री राम प्रकाश त्रिपाठी ?

श्री भगत राम (फिलौर) : पंजाब में भी कोयले के संकट के कारण भट्टे बन्द पड़े हैं। वहां पर कोयला नहीं मिल रहा है और भट्टे बन्द होने के कारण लाखों मजदूर बेकार हो रहे हैं। मैं इस के बारे में कई दफा कह चुका हूं कि लेकिन अभी तक मेरा नोटिस एडमिट नहीं हुआ है। बहुत से मजदूर बेकार हो गये हैं और पंजाब में इस के कारण बहुत बड़ा संकट पैदा हो गया है।

सभापति महोदय अभी आप का का नोटिस एडमिट नहीं हुआ है, आप बैठ जाइए।

(iii) Difficulties for cold-storage of Potatoes in Uttar Pradesh

श्री राम प्रकाश त्रिपाठी (कन्नौज) : सभापति महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश के आलू उत्पादक किसानों की आवाज इस माननीय सदन में पहुंचाना चाहता हूं। उत्तर प्रदेश के विशेषकर उस हिस्से उत्तर प्रदेश के दो, तीन जिले फारुखाबाद, कानपुर और इटावा, जहां पर शायद इस सम्पूर्ण देश में सब से अधिक आलू वहां के किसान पैदा करते हैं—वहां के किसानों के साथ जो इस समय अन्याय हो रहा है, उस की तरफ इस माननीय सदन का ध्यान खींचना चाहता हूं। यह समस्या इतनी गम्भीर थी कि मैं ने इस के लिए एक ध्यान आकर्षण प्रस्ताव भी दिया था परन्तु नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत मुझे इस मामले को उठाने की आज्ञा मिली है। इस समस्या का कैसे समाधान होगा ? इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे एक कहानी याद आ रही है।

सभापति महोदय अब कहानी मत कहिये, अपनी बात ही कहिये, स्टेटमेंट ही पढ़ दें।

श्री राम प्रकाश त्रिपाठी : मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लूंगा। कहानी यह है कि एक मनिहार अपने सिर पर चूड़ियों का ढेर ले जा रहा था। दो तीन आदमी उस की तरफ दौड़े और उन्होंने उस के सिर पर एक लठ मारा और पूछा कि इस में क्या है उसने कहा कि एक लठ और मारो और फिर पूछो कि इसमें क्या है ताकि जो कुछ रह गया है वह भी टूट जाए। लाखों, करोड़ों रुपये के आलुओं के बोरों का ढेर सड़क के किनारे पड़ा हुआ है और शीतगृह वाले उस को अपने यहां नहीं रख रहे हैं। उन के संघ ने यह फैसला कर लिया है कि हम किसानों का आलू नहीं रखेंगे और स्वयं सस्ता आलू खरीद कर उन शीतगृहों में रख रहे हैं। 20 रुपये क्वींटल का रेट उन्होंने उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार से मांगा

था लेकिन वह उन को नहीं मिला। उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने भी यह ज्यादती की है कि जहां पिछले साल 8 रुपये क्वींटल के हिसाब से आलू रखा गया था, वहां उन्होंने इस साल 13 रुपये क्वींटल का रेट तय कर दिया है लेकिन इस के बाद भी शीतगृह के मालिक लोग प्रसन्न नहीं हैं। किसानों की बैलगाड़ियां शीतगृहों के सामने खड़ी हैं और पुलिस की मदद से डंडे मार मार कर किसानों को वहां से हटाया जा रहा है और स्वयं अपने पैसे से आलू खरीद कर टक के टक शीतगृहों में भरे जा रहे हैं। इस तरह से वहां पर किसानों की बहुत दुर्दशा हो रही है। जिला प्रशासन से कहा गया। जिला प्रशासन से जो अधिकारी वहां पर भेजे गये, तो होली की छुट्टी पड़ जाने के कारण दो दिन का मौका और उन्होंने दे दिया जिस के कारण शीतगृहों के मालिकों ने किसानों से सस्ते दामों पर आलू लेकर भर लिये ताकि वे अच्छा मुनाफा कमा लें। एक और षड्यंत्र वहां पर चल रहा है कि प्रदेश के बाहर आलू का जाना बिल्कुल बन्द कर दिया, उस का लदान बिल्कुल बन्द हो गया और वैगनों की कमी बताई गई। इस तरह से और भी दूसरी चीजें हैं जिन की वजह से ऐसी हालत वहां पर पैदा हो गई है। इसलिये मैं आप के माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित कर रहा हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश में एक तो ओलों के कारण आलू खराब हो गये और इससे किसान मर रहे हैं और दूसरी ओर हमारे यहां उत्तर प्रदेश में यह तमाशा चल रहा है कि मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि हम ने लगान माफ कर दिया लेकिन लगान छः गुना लगा दिया गया। इससे किसानों की बहुत दुर्दशा हो रही है। हम चिल्लाते है कि अब तो किसान का बेटा गद्दी पर बैठा गया है और किसानों की हालत सुधरेगी लेकिन दूसरी ओर किसान इस तरह से लुटते जा रहे हैं।

इसलिए मैं नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत भारत सरकार का ध्यान इस मामले की ओर आकर्षित कर रहा हूँ।

(IV) REPORTED STRIKE IN DURGAPUR FERTILIZER FACTORY

SHRI RAJ KRISHNA DAWN (Burdwan) : Mr Chairman Sir, our country is mainly based on agriculture. The whole economy of our country depends mainly on agricultural production. Fertiliser is an essential commodity to produce crops. Sometimes not only food but also industrial-crop production is being hampered in our country due to shortage of fertilisers. The production in the Durgapur Fertiliser Factory of the Fertiliser Corporation of India only some days back had been completely stopped due to general workers' strike.

Now the technical supervisors of the Durgapur Fertiliser Factory of the Fertiliser Corporation of India will go on mass casual leave on March 31 in protest against the Corporation's policy of pursuing 'double standards in respect of status and pay structure for technical officers'. The supervisors have already begun an indefinite relay hunger strike on 26th March, 1978. If this threat materialises, the country would have to suffer a huge loss and the whole cultivation works will be severely hampered again.

Therefore, I would like to draw the attention of the Minister-in-charge to this and request that he should take this matter seriously and come out with a statement setting forth the steps taken by the Government to prevent the hunger strike and to fulfil the demands of those officers. Government should take immediate action in the matter to meet the demands of the officers and to avoid the stoppage of production of fertiliser which is a very important product for our people and for our industry.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJI (Jadavpur) : Now, on political grounds the locations of offices of government undertakings are being fixed. This is a very serious matter. The office of the Fertiliser Corporation is being shifted from Calcutta.

AN HON. MEMBER : The MPs of West Bengal have submitted a joint representation to the Minister (*interruptions*).

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJI : An all-party MPs' Delegation went to the petroleum Minister to protest against that. What is being done there ?

13·22 hours

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, 1978-79—*contd.*

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY—*contd.*

MR CHAIRMAN : Now we take up further discussion on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Industry.

Mr. Vayalar Ravi will continue his speech.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): I was speaking yesterday about the reversal policy of the Ministry of Industries thereby creating unemployment instead of employment in this country. Like the bidi industry there are many other industries that are facing closure and unemployment due to the policy or the continued policy of the Industries Ministry.

The coir industry is a traditional industry in Kerala ; it employees 1·3 lakhs of people and the weaving sector is about 17,000. The mechanization has created a problem; the mechanisation will creat unemployment for all those people in the weaving sector. As my colleage Mr Rajan demanded, I only demand the Minister to make an inquiry as to how the licence has been issued, I agree it was not done in your time; it was done by the previous regime; I admit that is true. My only demand is that it may please be inquired into as to how it happened. The Coir Board has not recommended his application. I was a member of the Coir Board The Chairman forwarded the application of this particular gentleman saying 'only for the production of mattings'. It came to the Commerce Ministry it had been manipulated and tempured with and made into 'coir products'. He has given on undertaking that he will never make mats but will make only mattings. But he is producing mats. It was all manipulation done in the Commerce Ministry. The Coir Board Executive Committee appointed a Committee to inquire into the matter and the Coir Board Secretary who is a party to all this manipulation and corrupt practice and some other officers confessed to the Committee; 'We made a mistake; please do not punish us'. Now what is the latest position ? This licence was obtained on fraudulent grounds and the industry has been installed in some other State and the management is instigating some other State to take up this case with the Centre. The Centre is now between two States.

As I said, mechanization in the Coir industry would create unemployment for 70,000 people. This, therefore, requires to be considered carefully.

The report also deals with the export of coir products. The country earned Rs. 22.77 crores last year for the export of coir products and year before last the export was for Rs. 19.38 crores. There has been an increase. This is in spite of the fact that they say that there is competition from Ceylon. I would like to tell the Minister that there is no competition from Ceylon at all. It is wrong and the letters that you receive from abroad are all manipulated by Mr. Ravi Karunakar and his firm. Now, out of this total export, the coir yarn accounts for 50% and the mats only account for 21%. That means that the foreign exchange that you are earning by way of export of coir mats is only Rs. six crores. On account of the mechanization, they are now offering the products at 50% of the earlier prices; that means, it will come down to Rs. 3 crores only. We can earn one or two crores more by export of mechanised products. For this, you are going to throw out of employment some 70,000 people. I would appeal to the hon. Minister to consider all these aspects and make an enquiry and see whether the people involved in the issue of licence for mechanization need to be punished. The Ministers can be ignorant about certain matters, but it should not be expressed in public. Shri Mohan Dharia went to Cochin and showed his ignorance about this matter. I wish, the Ministers should be a little more versed with the subjects and should not clash with the State Government.

I do not know, if the Ministry have made any study with regard to the non-agricultural establishments in the country. There are 2.95 million such establishments in the country today; 1.61 million are in the rural sector and 1.34 in the urban sector. The total number of workers employed by these non-agricultural establishments is 25.1 million. Out of these 25.1 million people. about 22.2 millions are the hired workers—I call them the bonded workers—in the rural as well as the urban sector. These are the people who are under-paid. When you speak of employment, have you made any study of the problems of these people? Have you thought of giving full employment to them and can you get any other benefits for these people? The problems of the hired workers of the non-agricultural establishments have to be looked into properly; you must have some programme to give them proper employment. In fact, this

system of hired workers should be abolished. I hope, the hon. Minister would pay due attention to this.

Mr. George Fernandes is now ruling over a big empire of a number of industries. However, I have not been able to find any mention of the textile policy in this report. I do not want to go into various other matters; there are many things about the CCI and the problems of the cotton growers, but I would like to mention only about the problem of controlled cloth. The production of controlled cloth in 1975 was 1764 million square meters, and during Emergency because of the socialist policy, it went down to 363 million square meters. What are you going to do about it? The production of controlled cloth has come down in a systematic way. This was because, the previous regime succumbed to the pressures of the textile mill owners. They gave all concessions and subsidies to them. The present regime does not seem to be better in any way. They say that the whole policy is under review. You speak of the rural poor in the report, but you do not do anything. The colour of this report may be different, but it contains the same old things. The controlled cloth is not for the urban people, it is meant for the poor industrial and other workers.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): Are you sure?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Yes. And, unfortunately, Mr. Fernandes could not make any impact on the textile industry to persuade them, to compel them to produce controlled cloth and go back to the 1965 level which alone will help the rural poor. I hope the hon. Minister will not succumb to the textile magnates as the previous regime did and that he will see that controlled cloth is produced for the benefit or the rural poor.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now you please conclude.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I am the third speaker. I will not take more time. I am speaking completley relevantly.

As far as the research and development is concerned, my only point of reference is: it has made some contribution but it is not upto the expectation of the country and I will appeal to the Minister to please strengthen the research and development more and better.

Now, coming to the role of the multinationals it is an alarming situation today. So far as the role of the multinationals is concerned and about the policy of the government towards the multi-nationals, the hon. Minister himself has stated in this book—if I can read page 278:

> "In 100% export-oriented cases government may consider even a fully foreign company."

This is the policy of the government. But here is a book *Yojana* which is also a government publication. There is again a very interesting article about multinationals, giving all credit to them. It may not be the version of the Government of India; still it is an official publication. It says:

> "Small wonder that some crities see in the multi-nationals an agency of the economic imperialism by the home country. Otherwise they view it as a carrier of developments in management, science and technology and an agency for global transmission of cultural values bringing closer the day when the common set of ideals will unite mankind."

So, the Government of India is changing its approach towards multinationals. Even the *Yojana*, a government publication gives a clean chit saying that it helps in global transmission of cultural values. I do not want to go into details as to what havoc these multinationals are doing in developing countires starting from Chile to India. Here one observation Mr. George Fernandes has made— I want to quote. He said, 'Coca-cola is not a beverage we need but we would be saving 20 million dollars. But, if Coca-cola is prepared to accept certain conditions, it can stay.' Even the packing off of Coca-cola is not to his credit. It is to the credit of Coca-cola because they have refused to accept his proposals. It is not because he has pushed them out but they pushed themselves out. So, what is the policy of this government towards these multi-nationals? This is a very serious question because in the last 2-3 months the West German multi-nationals are here, the American multi-nationals are here and a red carpet has been spread for them. I can understand the anxiety of Mr. Fernandes to be in the good books of the West Germans. Of course he can make a lot of visits to West Germany. I have no objection, but it should not be at the cost of the nation and we should be very careful about these multi-nationals....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind up. You have already taken 15 minutes.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: We have been given half an hour. I will take only two more minutes.

The Kamani Engineering Corporation has been taken over by the financial institutions. It is a good thing. They are making profits now. Last year the profit was Rs. 3.1 crores and this year it is going to be Rs. 5.4 crores. Please do not give it back to the Kamanis because they are doing very well. I demand that the Minister should consider whether it can be taken over by EPL or taken over by you. But it is now being managed very well.

Now, coming to BHEL, I do not want to go into the details of the incidents. But one relevant point I want to mention. What is the role of the ISF? It is the duty of the Minister to protect his workers and the ISF is to protect the property and not to kill the workers. They are fully responsible for the havoc they have created in BHEL.

Lastly, may I know from the hon. Minister why he is not enthusiastic of the Commission on the Birlas? There is an inquiry commission against the industrial houses of the Birlas. The Minister makes no comment on it. I want to know what is the outcome of this inquiry. What are you doing about the Commission of Inquiry into big business houses? Has any retired ICS officer around the PM's Secretariat been pressurising you or not? I want to know.

As far as the industrial growth is concerned, I only want to know from the hon. Minister—I hope you will answer this point. According to the Economic Survey it is less than 5% and according to my information, it has gone down still further. May I know why it has gone further 5% down? Is it not shown that your industrial policy could not click to make industrial growth contributory to the economic growth? I appeal to the hon. Minister to have a realistic approach to the whole problem and see that his policy is to generate more employment and fulfil your prediction of creating employment for 100 million people. It can be through a creative and dynamic approach. Please see that people are not thrown out of employment.

PROF. R. K. AMIN (Surendranagar): I rise to say that in so far as the industrial policy is concerned, to the extent it has gone, it is right. But it has not gone according to me far enough because for the last thirty years we have followed a particular policy and that policy has ceated certain lopsidedness in our economy. These lopsidedness are so great in every sphere of the industrial sector that to correct them and put them on the right path it requires a herculean efforts on the part of the Industry Minister. That is why I would like to take a little liberty to put the entire matter in the right perspective and point out the extent to which this lopsidedness in our industiral structure has got into.

As you know, there is a lopsidedness—industry had been emphasised as against agriculture which has been realised by the party in power and at least after thirty years by the Government itself. There is also lopsidedness between the consumer goods and the capital goods. So far we have given more and more emphasis on the production of capital goods, with the result that the required consumer goods are not available in the country. The prices have gone up and inflationary situation we had to face from time to time. Even among the consumer goods there is greater shortage of the wage goods as compared to luxurious goods. Probably there are more number of refrigerators and air conditioners, but there is no availability of wage goods. Or the scarcity is so great that the poor have suffered the most because of the development in the last 30 years.

We have seen location of the industries. Industries have been located in the metropolitan centres or at the most in 10 big cities, while the rural areas and most of the backward areas have been denied the growth of industry. Even among the industry, the capital intensive industry has gone farther than the labour intensive industry and whatever employment orientation should be given by the labour intensive industries has not been given with the result that unemployment has been created considerably.

In regard to ownership, such a lopsidedness has been created that there are 75 monopoly houses controlling 800 corporations. If you take even the ownership of the Corporate Sectors i.e. share holders, there are hardly 60,000 to 70,000 share holders having an ownership of the shares while the large number of middle class people have been denied that because of our taxation sturcture which does not encourage small people to invest in the Corporation. In the Corporation also the lopsidedness has been developed

and that about 80 to 85% of the finances are being given by the State and by the public financial institutions. You take any Corporation. Probably the one who is controlling the Corporation must be investing not even 5% in that Corporation. The entire control over the purchase and sale of the resources in the Corporation is being obtained by those people who have invested hardly 3 to 5% resources. Now that lopsidedness must go by our new industiral policy.

Industry Minister has already tried to correct this lopsidedness. But to my mind, the steps are not sufficient enough to do the job because it requires a herculean task.

I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to some of the examples which had happened during this year which indicate that he must have a comprehensive study of the new industrial policy, if really he would like to attain the task. Let me say about one of the important industries, that is, the textile industry.

I would like to give you two instances of last year where the textile industry suffered most. The Government of India imposed certain taxes and those taxes were hard to certain independent processers using power. Later on when a change was made it was harsh on the independent processers not using power. Later on when the third change was made during the year the handloom industry was affected hardest as against the powerloom industry. Table printers were also put to difficulties as against the roller printers. All these processes are very much interconnected and when you make a change the relative protection must be examined in a very very comprehensive manner. It cannot be left to the Finance Minister to do whatever he likes. The Industry Minister is responsible for the development of industries. Persons from his Ministry along with those of the other ministries concerned should sit down and make a study of it and make a comprehensive approach. Then only they can introduce these steps. I suggest to the Minister that he can appoint a committee consisting of representatives of Finance, Industry and Commerce to look into it. Let them examine all the requirements of the interdependent processes in the same industry and then do it. Textile's share is over 60% of the total industrial sector. Large number of people are being employed in those industries. The stake is so great that any changes at random would create more problems than solving them. I request the Minister of Industry to look into this. He should appoint high-power committee to make a comprehensive study of the textile industry. We should take steps so that the underutilisation of the textile units may be removed. There is great scope for employing large number of people in the textile industry if you can have full utilisation there.

The second example which I would like to quote is this. This is about the import policy regarding polyster filament yarn. The earlier policy you had stated was about import substitution, accelerated rate of growth of industrialisation with emphasis on heavy industry, deficit financing and so on and about the big public sector. It created a particular situation in our import policy where po'yster was not allowed to be imported freely. Those who were given some encouragement for export were given the REP facilities. Even those who wanted to manufacture fabrics were told that they had to make a certain export commitment. They were told that they cannot go into cotton production. Now, these were the necessary ancillary adjuncts of the basic policy of import substitution. You can't make any basic change in the policy unless you make necessary changes simultaneously in the ancillary adjuncts. Otherwise you will create more problems than solving them.

I understand that certain MPs have given a representation to the hon. Minister and I think that will be considered by him, when he makes a new policy for import of polyster filament yarn. You will have to go step by step. You can't go from A to Z. You have to proceed A, B, C, D. etc. in that sequence. So, these two examples would indicate that there is a great need for coordination.

You are having a new economic policy, a new approach. You would like to encourage cottage as against small industries; you would encourage the small as against big industries. You would like to correct all lopsided developments, which I described earlier. But, all these things should be done in a comprehensive manner. Otherwise you will create more problems than solving them. Therefore, there is a great need for a comprehensive appraoch.

Before, I sit down, I would like to make a few suggestions for the consideration of hon. Minister, He should take a leaf from the Chinese experience. In two respects, their experience is very important. A great economist went there; he indicated that industries go to man and not man to the industry. In China, their basic policy is that industry must go to man and not man to industry.

[Prof. R. K. Amin]

Our policy also should keep this as our motto and we should take the industries to the man and not the man to industry. The second important thing is that there they have a foundry in every village. A small industry has been so much encouraged there that the percentage of their output in the small scale industry is very very great. This is the Chinese experiment. What they have suggested is that if you can take out the cost of the raw material to any industry which has been subsidised or protected by the State, if you can take out the cost of it from the sale of your commodity, you go ahead with the production of it. Then alone you can employ the labour. Labour cost is zero. And whatever employment it can give that is a good thing. That is why the one direction that they have given is that so long as you can obtain the raw material cost from the sale of the commodity, please continue to produce, even if it is sold the price of it will be still a little higher than what our raw materials cost. Why should we not have more industries in our village, in our country, in order to give more employment? This is something which has been accepted by the Government. Such a bold step is necessary here. That is why I would like to request the Minister to take a leaf from the Chinese experience.

About the public sector, a large number of people spoke. I am not against the public sector. But, I do not want to consider it to be a holy cow where you do not make any criticism. You see the crux of the criterion for judging the public sectors is not the profit-worthiness, because anything can be manipulated in the existing market mechanism. When market criteria are not applied for the pricing of their products it is wrong to apply the market criteria for the profits. What is important to judge is: what is the alternative use of the factors of production which is being used in the public sector? Can they stand that test for employment in that public sector?

Now, with such a criterion, it is very necessary for the Minister to examine the working of all public sectors so that it can be put on a right keel and resources which are being used are also efficiently used. One or two minutes and I have done. I would like to bring to the notice of the Minister that ultimately if you want to remove poverty, you must ensure that the goods and services which the poor require are being produced in our country. Today what happens is this. We talk about poverty but we do not ask ourselves as to why do we consider a particular person as a poor man? He is poor because he does not get enough to eat; he does not get enough to wear. He is poor because he does not have enough shelter. Are we in a position to find out and say that 60% of our people are below the poverty line? These are the goods and services which these poor people require. What is required by the poorman is certain amount of foodgrains, cloth and particular commodities. Having accepted the aim to abolish poverty how is it that the Minister of Industry does not make a provision for it? In order to make that provision, it is still possible to increase the employment of the poorman. Poormen's club can be formed which can produce the goods and services which they require for which what is required is to develop rural Industries. I hope the Minister of Industry would do it.

Before I end, I want one or two more minutes, I would like that he should encourage the rural industrial development. Why should we not say that if the black money is a cancer in our economy, whosoever will invest that in the rural area, we will not ask him from where has he got the money. Secondly, if the labour laws are applicable in the metropolitan centres or big cities and, if he wants to encourage rural industries, he can fix the minimum price at Rs. 5 or 6 a day. At that price you can employ a man. He can even be given Rs. 7 or 8 a day. But the industry should be free from those wage boards and wage controls in the rural areas. Then alone large number of industries will go still further to offer employment. What should be your minimum wage which you consider to be the right wage or living wage or wages which are absolutely required? That can be ensured and, at the same time, employment is made available to them in rural areas. Today what has happened? It has become a monopoly of the labour and the Industrialists. Both have joined hands in order to exploit the consumers, with the result the rigidities have crept in the industrial sector. If you want to bring about the flexibility and at the same time increase the employment, this is the only way in which it can be done.

About the Corporations, there are hardly seventy to eighty thousand shareholders. May I suggest a bold step to be taken by him? Let him abolish the Corporation Tax. When I say, abolish, I do not say that it should go from sixty per cent to zero all of a sudden. It should go gradually. Let the income be distributedto the shareholders. Whatever tax you would like to take from the shareholders by way of income-tax and other taxes, you take them. But it should go back to the shareholder as the owner's share in the profitability of the Corporation. You will notice them large number of middle class people will invest their resources in those corporations and the so-called capitalists and big

people will go out. They will then assert their right in the Corporation so that the bunglings which are taking place today will not take place. Otherwise, what happens? If sixty per cent is taken away by corporation tax, only an income-tax payer who is paying sixty per cent can invest in the corporations. Anybody below that has no incentive. Who are the people who are paying income tax at sixty per cent? They are only the rich people. Such bold steps if taken, then we can have not only the right direction to the new Industrial Policy but also the speed which is necessary and by which we should run so that all this lopsidedness in the industrial sector will go.

श्री शम्भूनाथ चतुर्वेदी (आगरा): सभापति महोदय, इण्डस्ट्रीज़ की डिमाण्ड जो इस समय हमारे सामने प्रस्तुत है, उस के विषय में मुझे निवेदन करना है कि हम ने जो इस को नई दिशा दी है, इस को रूरल-ओरियेन्टड बनाया है, ग्रामोन्मुखी बनाया है और इस में ज्यादा रोजगार देने की व्यवस्था की है—इस का स्वागत किया जाना चाहिये। लेकिन अभी भी हम को काफी समस्याओं से जूझना है। अभी तो हमने सिर्फ अपनी नीति की घोषणा की है, लेकिन असली बात यह है कि हमारे बेस का या आधारभूत संगठन किस प्रकार का होगा? आज सब से बड़ी समस्या यह है कि जिस वक्त भी किसी छोटी इण्डस्ट्री को शुरू किया जाता है—बड़े-बड़े इण्डस्ट्रीयलिस्ट्स की बात को छोड़ दीजिये—उसमें बहुत सी कठिनाइयां आती हैं। आज हम ने स्माल स्केल सैक्टर को प्रोत्साहन देने की बात कही है, लेकिन जिस तरह से अभी तक संचालन होता रहा है, क्या आगे भी उसी तरह से होगा या आगे इस में कोई परिवर्तन होने वाला है? आप इस तरह से देखिये—जब भी कोई इण्डस्ट्री शुरू होती है, तो उस में दो तरह से सिकनेस आती है—पहली तो मिस-मैनेजमैंट की वजह से; जो उस के प्रबन्धक होते हैं, वे ठीक तरह से काम नहीं करते हैं, उस में से जितना खींच सकते हैं, खींचने की कोशिश करते हैं, लेकिन कुछ कारण ऐसे भी हैं, जिन के लिये सरकार जिम्मेदार है। इन में से दो कारण मुख्य हैं—एक तो बिजली समय पर नहीं मिलती है और दूसरे जो फाइनेन्शल इंस्टीचूशन्ज हैं, लोन की जो व्यवस्था है, उस में बहुत विलम्ब होता है। वहां काफी समय लग जाता है और जब फाइनेन्शल व्यवस्था होती है तो बिजली की कमी के कारण बहुत समय नष्ट हो जाता है, इस के साथ-साथ ब्याज बढ़ता जाता है और इन सब का नतीजा यह होता है कि इण्डस्ट्री के शुरू होने से पहले ही बीमारी के लक्षण पैदा होने लगते हैं। इस समस्या की तरफ हमें जरूर देखना चाहिये। जब एक दफा इण्डस्ट्री स्टार्ट हो गई तो फिर जो समस्या सामने आती है, वह है बाजार या खपत की समस्या, क्योंकि कीमतें बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ी हुई है और इसके लिये उस की मांग बहुत कम है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि इन लोगों को 16, 17 और 18 पर सेन्ट बैंक ब्याज देना होता है। जब ऐसी बात है तो स्वाभाविक है कि इस से कीमतें बढ़ने वाली हैं। इस के अलावा उस के ऊपर सैल्स टैक्स पड़ता है। इस तरह से ये सब चीजें मिल कर चीजों के मूल्य को बढ़ा देती हैं। अगर उत्पादन और खपत का ताल मेल नहीं बैठता और रुपये का हेर फेर बराबर नहीं चलता तो मजबूरी की हालत में ये यूनिट बीमार हो जाते हैं। कहा यह जाता है कि अगर आप किसी को कत्ल कर दें, तो एक इंस्पेक्टर आप का पीछा करेगा लेकिन आप ने अगर एक इंडस्ट्री स्टार्ट की है, तो 22 इंस्पेक्टर आप के पीछे लगे रहेंगे। एक्साइज के इंस्पेक्टर, लेबर इंस्पेक्टर, सेल्स-टैक्स इंस्पेक्टर और इस तरह से न जाने कितने और इंस्पेक्टर पीछे लगे रहते हैं और इस तरह से लोगों को बहुत परेशानी होती है। एक आदमी जो छोटी सी पूंजी लगा कर चलता है, उस के सामने बड़ी समस्या पैदा हो जाती है। इसलिये मैं यह निवेदन करूंगा कि यह जो बेस का आर्गेनाइजेशन है, यह ठीक होना चाहिए ताकि लोगों को परेशानियां न हों। आप ने

[श्री शम्भूनाथ चतुर्वेदी]

डिस्ट्रिक्ट आर्गेनाइजेशन की बात कही है और कहा है कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट में एक सेन्टर होगा, लेकिन अगर ये सब चीजें चलती रहेंगी, तो काम ठीक ढंग से नहीं चलेगा। जो बिजली वाला है, उसको इस से मतलब नहीं है कि आप का इन्डस्ट्रियल डवलपमेंट हो रहा है या नहीं हो रहा है, वह अपना काम उसी ढंग से करेगा। चाहे वह लेने देने की बात हो और चाहे बिजली की व्यवस्था की बात हो, सब में पैसा चलता है। अगर आप पैसा दे देते हैं, तो सब काम सहुलियत से हो जाता है और अगर नहीं देते हैं तो चाहे आप सही चीज भी प्रस्तुत करें, उस में झंझट पैदा कर दिया जाता है। इसलिये मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि इस तरह की जो चीज़ हैं वे ठीक होनी चाहिए और जिन लोगों से इंडस्ट्री वालों को डील करना होता है, उन को अपना काम सही ढंग से करना चाहिए। जब ऐसा होगा तब कहीं जा कर हम इस दिशा में कुछ तरक्की कर सकते हैं।

बहुत से लोग इस नये विस्तार कार्यक्रम में काम करेंगे। उन को सही गाइडेंस मिलनी चाहिए, इस की व्यवस्था भी होनी चाहिए। सेन्टर्स पर वह शायद मिल जाएगी लेकिन जो लोग काम करने वाले हैं, उन की मनोवृत्ति यह होती है कि कोई गलती हो जाए, तो बजाए इस के कि उस को सामने लाया जाए, वे उस को दबा लेते हैं। जो वर्तमान स्थिति है, बजाए इसके कि किसी तरह की मदद इन लोगों को मिले, कोई हैल्प उन को मिले, जो कर्मचारी हैं, वे उन के काम में हिन्ड्रेंस बन जाते हैं और उन के काम में रोड़ा अटकाते हैं। इसलिये मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जो व्यवस्था होने जा रही है, उस को ऐसा बनाया जाए कि जो साधारण आदमी है, वह विमुख न हो बल्कि उस को यह मालूम हो कि उसे यहां से सब तरह की सहायता मिलेगी, सब तरह की सलाह मिलेगी और उस को अपना काम करने के लिए प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा।

इसी सम्बन्ध में मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूं कि किस तरह से आजकल काम होता है। आगरा में जो लेदर कारपोरेशन है, उस की स्थापना मार्च 1976 में हुई थी। उसके दो साल पूरे हो गये लेकिन अभी तक उसकी परफोर्मेंस क्या रही है ? मैं विभाग द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट में से पढ़ रहा हूं कि इन दो सालों में क्या-क्या हुआ है :—

"Setting up of integrated Leather/Components Complexes:

The Corporation proposes to set up six Integrated Leather/Components Complexes....

Setting up of Regional Technological Laboratories and Training Centres:

It is proposed to set up six Technological Laboratories and Training Centres....

Modernisation of Precision Shoe Lasts Factory, Agra:

The Precision Shoe Lasts Factory, Agra is anticipated to be taken over from the Small Industries Service Institute by 31st March, 1978....

Assistance to State Units:

....the Bharat Leather Corporation also proposes to provide financial assistance for the speedy implementation....

Setting up of Finishing-*cum*-Common Facility Centres:

....the Corporation proposes to invest about Rs. 25 lakhs for setting up of Finishing-*cum*-Common Facility Centres.

Setting up of National Leather Emporia:

By the end of 1978-79 three National Leather Emporia are anticipated to be set up for displaying wide range of products of leather....

14 hrs.

अभी तक दो साल में सिवाय प्रपोजल्स के कोई परफोर्मेंस इसमें दिखायी नहीं दी है।

इन दो सालों में 6–7 लाख रुपया वेजिज में खर्च हो चुका है लेकिन काम कोई भी दिखायी नहीं दिया है। लोग समझते हैं कि एक हाथी बांध कर खड़ा कर दिया है जो दिखावा मात्र है। इस तरह की संस्थाएं खड़ी कर दी जाती हैं बड़े-बड़े नाम रख दिये जाते हैं, बड़े-बड़े-बोर्ड लग जाते हैं। लेकिन करने का काम कुछ भी देखने को नहीं मिलता। दो साल तो प्रपोजल बनाने में ही लग गए नहीं मालूम अभी इस क्षेत्र से कब पार होंगे। इसलिये मैं इन सब बातों से मंत्री जी को अवगत कराना चाहता हूं और विश्वास करता हूं कि मंत्री जी इसकी तरफ ध्यान देंगे और ऐसी व्यवस्था करेंगे जिससे कोरी कागजी कार्रवाई के बजाय ठोस काम हो और समय से हो और इन संस्थाओं का संचालन ठीक ढंग से हो और कुछ परिणाम देखने को मिले।

SHRI B. K. NAIR (Mavelikara) : It was this time, or around this time last year that Mr. George Fernandes became a member of the Cabinet. It was reported at that time that he was very reluctant to join the Cabinet. The reason given out in the Press was that he was opposed to and critical of the way in which Mr. Charan Singh was selected to the second rank in the party; but then the real reason—the reason that has been given out to us was that he would not like to be huddled up in an office, looking after files—which was going to be a drab affair, in which he was not interested, and that he would much prefer to work outside, in the trade union or in other fields.

There are two documents now before me which bear out what has been done in the past, in the Ministry entrusted to him. One is the Report of the Activities of the department; the other is the policy statement. The report is a very important document. In the Report, what has been acclaimed as Mr. George Fernandes's achievements are mainly two. One is that he has cleared all the back-log of the files pending in the department. Some hundreds of files were reported to be pending; applications regarding licences, permits and quotas were there. He has been working hard on these files; and it was reported in the Press also yesterday that almost all the files have been cleared up, and that that part of the job was over. The other part of the report is certainly worth our attention. It mainly covers the activities of the various establishments, undertakings and the service organizations entrusted to his care.

Going through these reports, one would hardly find what can be said to be Mr. Fernandes's contribution. His contribution is of a very minimal nature. I have taken some pains to go through the whole report; and the one thing that he has personally contributed to the Ministry under him, is the establishment of an Industrial Contingency Directorate. Now this Contingency Section is expected to settle industrial disputes. It will go to trouble-spots and suggest solutions for settlement of disputes. That is supposed to be made the job of this particular department. If workers want to resort to strikes, they have to avert such a situation. So, the only contribution of Shri George Fernandes is that he has set up a strike-breaking organisation.

All the other parts of the Report deal with the glorious achievements of the establishments, undertakings and factories set up, not by him but by the much-condemned Congress Government during the last 30 years. It is a very illuminating document. I hope Shri George Fenandes, the Janata members and Ministers would take care to go through the entire report and make an impartial assessment of what has been done in the past 30 years. I would appeal to him to print lakhs and lakhs of copies of this Report and distribute it to the people who have been all the time condemning the achievements of the Congress Government all these 30 years.

Going through this Report, what do we find? The improvements during the last year is only by small percentages. There is some improvement in production and hardly any increase in capacity. In most cases the capacity has not improved much. Of course, there is improvement in production. But that was only based upon the machinery installed in the past, for which the credit should go elsewhere.

It has become a very favourite pastime for the Janata members, and even Ministers, to condemn the Congress for what they have been doing all the 30 years. They say that distortions have taken place, that rural industries have not been given sufficient importance and that the emphasis has always been on the heavy industries side. We don't deny, emphasis was hard on heavy industries. This was done deliberately. We were beginners. We had just become independent and we had inherited an empty treasury; we had inherited entire chaos in the country. When they talk of 30 years of ruinning the country

[Shri B. K. Nair]

I think they are referring to the situation that obtained 30 years ago. I do not know whether Shri George Fernandes was aware of the situation that obtained 30 years ago when the Britishers left the country. Then the entire country was pauper. A few years before the Britishers left the country, the entire Bengal was cought in a famine and more than 6 lakhs of people died on the streets of Calcutta. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was furious when he came to know about it and when he came out of the jail he asked; why did not the people raid the hotels rather than dying like flies in the streets? Why did they not loot hotels like International and Grand or pull them down, the hotels were they celebrate their birthdays or hold dinners and parties. That was the situation in which the British left the country. On the industrial side, we could not manufacture even paper pins in those days. You may remember that during the war time for want of paper pins we had to depend on thorns for quite some time. That was the position when the British left the country. During these 30 years, we are proud to say, we could develop a very very strong industrial base for the country. The Congress is proud that it built it up.

May be, it has created some distortions, but in a big country the primary importance should be on basic industries, the primary importance should be on steel and electricity, because steel is the main index of industrial progress in modern world. The amount of steel produced in the country is the unerring index of progress of the country. So, we did go in for steel. Thousands of crores of rupees were invested in the production of steel, because steel is a basic thing. Now Shri George Fernandes is planning for cottage industries, rural industries and other things. How can he have these small inindustries without first having steel for building the machines. Steel is basic for our transport, railways and ship-building. How can we get on without steel? In the olden days we were importing rice from Burma, textiles from England. We could have gone on with agriculture, spending all our resources and energy on producing food. We could have continued in the old way, and that would have been the right thing according to the World Bank and the United States. But Jawahar lal Nehru used to say, that was his favourite saying, "The present generation is condemned to hard labour. We will suffer sacrifice, for building up the future." That was the lesson of the Soviet Union. Immediately after the revolution, the people there had to go through years of starvation and suffering, that was how a very powerful industrial base was built up in that country. We hate to rely that example, and that is why heavy industries were built up here. What is the result? We are exporting steel, we have got a great lot of other basic industries, chemicals, cement, textiles. Not that they are sufficient. Even Jawaharlal Nehru used to admit that we had a long way to go. One of his favourite sayings was: "It is hardly time for me to sleep, I will not sleep. Big things have still to be achieved, promises have to be kept, so I will not rest." That was the clarion call which the Congress has been following.

Even assuming for the sake of argument that the Congress was mistaken, has ruined the country, let me ask one question. Who constituted the Congress in those 30 years? Was it Jawharlal Nehru alone who was ruling the country? Was not the Congress a democratic party, and were there not glorious people like C. Rajagopalachari and Kamaraj, and so many other eminent people? In any case, whether it was in the States or at the Centre, Shri Morarji Desai was a prominent figure. He was an indispensable constituent of the administration. If, therefore somebody is attempting to point a finger of indictment, should it not be pointed, at Shri Morarji Desai also? He was the Chief Minister of Bombay for quite a long time. Right from 1937 he had been a Minister, he was a Cabinet Minister, he was Chief Minister, he was also Deputy Prime Minister at the Centre. If the accusation has to be made against anybody, then Shri Morarji Desai cannot escape the blame. If Shri Charan Singh is to set up another commission against the people who have during the last 30 years ruined the country, Shri Morarji Desai should be culprit No. 1, there is no question about it. There are also other people like Shri Bahuguna and so many persons who were Ministers all the time. How can they escape now, just because they have joined another party that has come to power, if blame is to attach to any one. But then no blame is to be attached at all.

Distortions have taken place according to them, and they have to set right the whole thing. Sufficient emphasis was not given to agriculture, according to them. Then, may I ask, how did we produce 121 million tonnes of foodgrains in one year, a record figure for all the years? What was the miracle behind the whole thing? Fortunately for them, the foundations are there quite safe and sound. They have only to go on building, adding 2 per cent or 5 per cent, like that. Therefore, they are in a very fortunate position. So, I would like to congratulate Mr. Fernandes on the fortunate position that he has inherited, not so much on what he was accomplished.

I have gone through the policy statement. It is the same old policy statement all over. There is only a small addition in the new statement, of what is called the tiny sector, of people with an investment of Rs. 1 lakh in areas with a population of 50,000. The sector is there, the people are there, the units are there, but a new name has been given, a new label has been given. For the sake of the label, we are supposed to call it a new policy statement. There is nothing new in this policy statement, it is the old industrial policy statement continued verbatim.

About multi-nationals, I will make one or two suggestions. Shri George Fernandes has been taking different stands about them. Originally, he was opposed to the multi-nationals saying that they had no place in this country. I am reminded of a cartoon by Laxman in the Times of India wherein Mr. George Fernandes changes his position six times and then in the end he comes out as meek apologist of the multi-nationals. It appears he undertook the tour of the Soviet Union and on coming back, disclosed his discovery that outside the walls of Kremlin not less than 200 flags of multi-nationals were fluttering. India is not Soviet Union. Soviet Union can contain and digest, any number of multi-nationals. But if they come to India, they will operate without any restraint, they can ruin our industries and even upset the democratic system.

With regard to future industrial development, Mr. George Fernandes announced in a meeting at Coimbatore that two big companies i.e. WIMCO and Hindustan Levers would have to stop their production of soap and matches and would have to diversify by setting up factories for making cement and chemicals. But I feel that in view of their advanced technology and sophisticated way of production, their services should be made use of and they be allowed to continue to operate on condition that such of their products as are not wanted in our country would be set apart exclusively for export. On the other hand, if the entire factories are to be closed, it will give rise to very serious problems.

About the future employmnt policy of the Government, I wish to draw the attention of the House to a Starred Question that came up in the House yesterday. The question was: whether the Government is aware of the opposition being faced by the ordinary fishermen plying country-boats from the big companies operating with their motor boats in the same area. The answers was that the Government was not aware. For months together there was a running war between motorised boat owners and the country craftsmen in Tamil Nadu and Kerala. The allegation was that the motor boats damaged the country-boats and also their fishing nets and it is surprising that the Minister was not aware of this. The Government of Tamil Nadu intervened and a settlement was arrived at demarcating a definite area to be reserved for operation by the country-boats. Similar situation obtains in Kerala also. As it is, the multi-national like the Hindustan Levers and big corporations like the TATAS continue to operate in the waters close to the coast in Kerala which is very detrimental to the interest of fishermen operating in the country crafts. I want the Government to lay down a definite policy in this matter to safeguard the employment of the fishermen.

We talk of backwardness in agriculture. At the same time, as a result of the policy adopted by the previous Government and the measures implemented from time to time, there has been abundant increase in the production of a sugarcane as also tobacco during the recent months. The present Government has not been able even to provide the growers suitable marketing facilities or to pay reasonable price for their produce. Similar is going to be the problem. If there is large scale expansion of cottage and domestic industries all on a sudden. You cannot go on producing bamboo mates and baskets in unlimited quantities because there will be no market for them.

I think, the Government should give priority to the backward districts and backward States in regard to industrial development. Even if it is small-scale industries and the cottage industries, the priority should be given not to place like Bombay and other places but to backward States, like Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, the North-Eastern States. It should not be only a question of appointing some IAS officers to dominate the industrial scene. If the new Industrial Centres are to be set up by the Central Government, there is likely to be a lot of discontent and a lot of tension as between the State industrial officers and the Central indusrial officers. My suggestion is : Why not strengthen the State machinery and provide all the facilities, all help , all technical advice, so that the administration part will be handled only by one authority and there will not be any duplication ?

With these words, I conclude.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI) : Mr. Chairman, since yesterday, a number of hon. Members have taken part in the debate on the Demands of the Ministry of Industry. They have suggested many things and, also at the same time, criticised the policy of the Government. We are

[Shrimati Abha Maiti]

very grateful to them because both the appreciation and the criticism will benefit us and will help us to work with more vigour. Yet I regret to say that the hon. Members opposite are trying to create an impression that the Janata Government had bid goodbye to heavy industries, core industries and basic industries.

Only last December, the Miniser of Industry announced the new industrial policy. Those who have gone through that policy minutely, I think, nowhere they will find that we have done away with these industries. What we have done is that we have given more emphasis on small-scale industries, khadi and village industries. What for ? The hon. Member, Mr. Poojari, was saying yesterday about the policy of late revered leader Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and his industrial policy which was announced in this House in 1956. He also referred to the name of Shri Charan Singh, our Home Miniser, saying that Shri Charah Singh's policy and Pandit Nehru's policy are quite contradictory. At the .time of the initial development of the newly freed country, that policy was definitely useful because, without core industry, without basic industry, a nation cannot grow and cannot stand on its own legs. So, at that time, it was definitely a right policy. But today the context has changed. Today, we are faced with unemployment problem. Lakhs of youngmen and women are moving here and there in search of jobs. How to create jobs ? We all of us know that big industries, core industries, cannot create sufficient jobs. It is the ancillaries, the small industries, the tiny industries, the cottage and village industries, which can create more jobs for the people. We have just put more thrust on that. That is the difference between the two. But, as I have said, I express my regret that this type of impression, the Members are trying to give in the country that we do not like heavy and basic industries; that may serve the political purpose; that will not be useful for the progress of the country.

Yesterday, Mr. T. A. Pai had also said that the present Government did not want the public sector to grow. This is absolutely a mistaken impression. He had tried to create this impression in the minds of the people. We have made it clear in the industrial policy statement laid on the Table of the House that there will be an expanding role of the public sector in several fields. We need the help of public sector and also we need the help of core and basic industries; we also need the help of small scale industry because without power the agriculturists also cannot do their own work. So, I think, this impression should not be given by the hon. Members in the minds of the people.

Yesterday and today also, Members have shown their concern in regard to small sale, cottage and village industries; they have also shown their concern about the sick industries; they have also shown their concern in regard to the performance of the public sector undertakings. They have also demanded that this policy is not enough, but vigorous attempt for its implementation is needed, if we want to bring the fruits of these things at the doors of the poor people.

So far, emphasis was on large industries. As I have said already, at that time, the cottage industry assumed a minor role. Now the present Government, as I have said, is firm to change this approach. Our Minister held talks with Industry Ministers of the different States and also with different Chief Ministers. They have also agreed to this policy. In my State—my marxist friends are here—so far as I know, they did not believe in the policy of cottage, khadi and village industries commission.

(*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER : Who says ?

SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI : But, today, I know they put a great emphasis on it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur) : I support you.

SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI : But, at one time, you had no faith in these things. But as now, you have your Government here.....

(*Interruptions*)

You have appreciated.....

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : We want you to succeed and succeed specially in West Bengal. Do not let us go into an uncertain path.

SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI : That these friends appreciated the policy. In my State also they are trying to follow to implement, this policy with much vigour. It proves that our policy at the present moment is very correct....

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Not only in this book but we want execution.

SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI : Yesterday also the Members were saying,

'We want implementation'. We also know that. If we do not implement, then the fruits of those things will not be at the door of the people and people will not excuse us. Today we are here. Tomorrow we may go there. So, we are trying, how to do all these things. For that, we want that a good atmosphere must be created in the country so that everybody can put his hand to solve this gigantic unemployment problem. As I have said, if tomorrow some other people come here, they will also have to face the same problem. At least in this respect, we must go hand in hand. We must got the cooperation from all. We will definitely appreciate their suggestions and their intelligence. Our Minister is liberal enough to take them up. We believe in action, not in slogans as we had heard in the last few years.

Yesterday some Members were talking about sick industries. Mr. Pai was asking as to what we had done during this one year. We have inherited many sick industries, not only in the big sector, not only in the big industries; if you go round in the countryside you will see that small industries, tiny industries, are also sick; some of them have been closed for years. May I ask Mr. Pai and his friends as to how this happened and what was their policy. Yesterday he was quoting some figures. I do not believe in figures. I believe in action. I want to see that the poor man gets food, I want to see that he gets a job to take care of his family. I ask him how it happened. If their policy was so correct, if they did everything for the country, how it has happened that so many industries are sick. We have taken up this matter very seriously, and we are trying to help these sick industries. We have taken up some programmes. We have taken some steps. We are trying to improve the management of these industries.

Yesterday there was some criticism here about the policy of amalgamation of sick industries with the healthy units. Some apprehension has been expressed here. I do appreciate it. We want that the workers should take up these sick industries; they should form cooperatives and they should take them up and run them. But at the present moment in the country that type of atmosphere is not here. And Government cannot take all the industries because all the expertise and other things are not at the command of the Government. We have, therefore, thought that if any good unit takes the responsibility of a sick unit, it may be revived again. We are very careful and the Finance Ministry is very careful to see that at our cost, some new thing cannot take place.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Why don't you nationalise Krishna Glass and Ganges Printing Inks ?

SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI : The Minister will reply to that.

In coordination with the Reserve Bank and monitoring of information by banks and financial institutions, we have been arranged in such a way that the sickness can be detected in time and corrective measures taken.

In regard to the structural fabrication industry, sickness is chronic. The Central Government had to step in and take over the management of number of Companies. Several steps have been taken in regard to these industries through rationalization of product-mix, modernization of machinery and equipment, technology upgradation, etc.

Many things have been said in regard to the performance of the public sector undertakings. We would have been very happy if we could have achiev ed better results, but whatever results we have achieved, we are not sorry for that.

I would now like to tell you about the heavy industries. The performance of the public sector undertakings under the Department of Heavy Industries, as I have already told you, is not altogether bad. It continues to record high rate of growth. In 1975-76, the production was Rs. 752 crores; in 1976-77 it was Rs. 828·78 crores and in 1977-78 it is expected to be Rs. 940 crores. There will, however, be a shortfall of eight percent in the target. There are many reasons for it. We know, what is happening in the country. In almost all the States practically power shortage is there. Unscheduled power-cut unsatisfactory industrial relations and non-availability of imported and indigenous components in time are among many of the factors responsible for this. In the year 1978-79, the tentative target in this sector is Rs. 1,180 crores, which I think, would be about twenty-five percent more over the current year's production. We hope that the power position and the industrial relations would improve. In order to improve industrial relations, our Minister in the early part of this month met representatives of Workers' trade unions and had useful discussisns with them. This was in order to ensure that better industrial relations would prevail in all the industries.

[Shrimati Abha Maiti]

In regard to the export of engineering goods, in 1976-77, engineering goods worth Rs. 552 crores have been exported. In 1977-78 we expect that goods worth Rs. 650 crores would be exported.

Yesterday Shri Pai said that we are importing so many things and sarcastically he referred that we were also trying to import salt. This is not a fact. What I would like to submit to the House is that our salt reserves are dwindling. You know in the last 3-4 years Mr. Pai was incharge of this Ministry. Definitely he knows what was the position of salt reserve last year and the year before last. As precaution we have banned export of salt and now I think we are in a good position. Last year also you know the weather was good and the expected production did not take place. We have stopped export. But we are now here in a position where we have to import salt.

Yesterday one member was telling about the Mandi Salt mines. Mr. Durgachand referred to this I inquired about it and I had correspondence with the Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh. The rock salt which is available in Mandi in Himachal is not fit for human consumption. The present production of salt from Mandi salt mines is about 4000 tonnes a year. The rock salt available there is of a very inferior quality. Its cost of purification is very high. The rock salt available there is used as a cattle-lick. And to meet the salt requirements of Himachal Pradesh for edible purposes our public sector undertaking, the Hindustan Salts Ltd. is supplying and meeting their requirements as also of Rajasthan.

Mr. Rajan and Mr. Vayalar Ravi were referring to a licence given to a large industrial house for producing mechanised coir mat. We can say we know that. I would like to say that it is still under review.

I do not want to take much time. Mr Krishna Chander Halder yesterday referred to Gresham and Craven. In December last when the Minister of Industry piloted the Bill for acquisition of this concern he categorically assured the House that if there is any need a new company may be floated. I am glad to announce that the Minister has taken a decision to float a new company for that.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE. I hope it will not be tagged on to Braithwaite.

SHRIMATI ABHA MAITI: No, no.

With these few words. I now resume my seat.

PROF. SHIBBAN LAL SAKSENA (Maharajganj): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have known my friend Mr. George Fernandes since the last 25 years. He was the foremost disciple of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia of revered memory. Sir, it pains me to have to criticise him but I cannot help it.

I have been in Kanpur for the last 50 years and the Swadeshi Cotton Mills of Kanpur is the biggest cotton mill there. Shri Manthuram Jaipuria has got the controlling shares in the mill and he has two sons, one is Shri Sitaram Jaipuria his adopted son and the other is Shri Rajaram Jaipuria the real son born to him after the adoption of Shri Sitaram.

Shri Sitaram is bent upon destroying Shri Rajaram and the family feud has caused this cotton mill to go to ruins.

This factory employs 8,000 workers directly and about 22,000 workers indirectly in other employment resulting from the running of the mill. For the last several months there has been troublethere. On 6th December, 1977 there was firing. The arrears of wages and other dues of the workers have accumulated to Rs. 3 crores resulting in firing in which eleven workers were killed and two management officers people were also murdered.

On 29th November, 1977 Shri Ram Naresh Yadav, Chief Minister, U.P. had written to the Minister Shri George Fernandes that the mill should be taken over by the Government and given to the National Textile Corporation but his advice was not heeded. Instead, 11 days after the firing and killings, the Minister made a statement in the Lok Sabha that he would not take over any sick textile mill, although NTC runs 103 sick textile mills and it could easily take over Swadeshi Mill also.

Had the factory been taken over by the N.T.C. as advised by the Chief Minister, this killing could have been avoided, the lives of 11 workers would have been saved and the lives of two officers of the factory who have been murdered would have been spared. On whose shoulders lie the blood of these innocent people. Should not the Minister repent for it?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri resigned when an accident took place in the Railway in the South because he felt some individual responsibility for the accident. But this man refuses to accept responsibility

as a Minister where Rs 3 crores of arrears of workers dues had accumulated, and he did not take over the mill as advised by the Chief Minister U.P. There were killings. Should he not have resigned immediately? Would not it have raised the prestige of the Janata Government? Instead he made a statement in the Lok Sabha, 11 days after that he will not take over any sick mill including the Swadeshi Cotton Mill. It is shocking.

The U.P. Government has succeeded in selling 10 lakh shares worth Rs. 5 crores of Swedeshi Polytex which is closely allied to the Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Kanpur, to Shri Thapar, with the approval of the Central Finance Minister, Shri H. M. Patel and the Industrial Development Bank of India.

I read a statement of Shri Fernandes in the press opposing the sale of these shares. I cannot understand, why? When the Finance Minister approves it and the Industrial Development Bank okays it, why should he oppose it? If Rs. 5 crores had been realised from the sale of 10 lakh shares of Swadeshi Polytex our allied body of the Swadeshi Cotton Mills, the U.P. Government would have been able to realise Rs. 3 crores which it had spent in paying of old arrears of due to workers in December last. Rs. 2 crores would have become available for working capital to start the Swadeshi Cotton Mills and to run the factory. But one consequence of this sale would have been that Shri Sitaram Jaipuria would have lost his Managing Directorship of Swadeshi Polytex to Shri Thapar which at present yields to Shri Sitaram Jaipuria about Rs. 5 crores a year mostly in black money. I accuse Shri George Fernandes of being hand-in-gloves with Shri Sitaram Jaipuria whom he wants to continue as Managing Director of Swadeshi Polytex for reasons of his own. It is now nearly 4 months since December when firing took place and since when the mill is closed, rendering 8,000 directly employed and 22,000 indirectly employed workers unemployed and idle, leading to acute starvation conditions. The workers are now exasperated and if the factory does not start running immediately the patience of the unemployed and starving workers will be exhausted and no police firing will be able to control them. Kanpur will be bathed in a blood-bath the like of which it has never seen before and in which more than several hundred workers would be killed by police firing.

Our former Socialist Labour leader Shri George Fernandes has now become a friend of the capitalist Shri Sitaram Jaipuria whose tune he sings, and does not care for 30,000 workers of the Swadeshi Cotton Mills who are starving for the last four months. They will be forced to retaliate in desperation leading to lathi charges and firing resulting in hundreds of deaths. I am shocked that our great former labour leader and socialist should have behaved in this manner. I demand that the Swadeshi Cotton Mills should be taken over immediately by the National Textile Corporation and run by the Government or it should be sold to Shri Thapar who is ready to purchase its shares for Rs. 5 crores. I do not know why the advice of the Chief Minister of U.P. was not accepted in time. It is such cruel disregard of advice of Chief Ministers by the Central Ministers which gives strength to the demand of West Bengal Chief Minister Shri Jyoti Bosu for more autonomy for the States. I demand an immediate high level enquiry into the aforesaid charges of corruption and carelessness which I have described above.

There are about 100 sick sugar mills. These mills should be immediately taken over by the Government and renovated. Their size is small, 800 tonnes to 1,000 tonnes. The economic size is 1500 tonnes. Government should renovate the factories and expand their size so that they may become econoic units, mostly in U.P. and Bihar, so that sugar may be available at cheaper prices and they may produce sugar at cheaper rate. U.P. and Bihar have oldest factories in the sugar industry and these factories should be renovated and their sizes should be increased to maximum capacity. I hope my friend will not misunderstand me. I have had to perform my painful duty because I cannot see 30,000 workers starving and so I have to say what I feel very plainly and frankly.

श्री युवराज (कटिहार) : सभापति जी, उद्योग अनुदान की मांग पर मैं अपनी सहमति व्यक्त करते हुए दो निवेदन करना चाहूंगा। पिछले दिनों में जो इस देश का इंडस्ट्रीयल डेवलपमेंट हुआ, उसका इस देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था पर असर हुआ, बड़ी हेवी इण्डस्ट्रीज तो कई बनीं, पब्लिक सेक्टर में भी कुछ बेसिकइंडस्ट्रीज खड़ी हुईं लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी इस देश में गरीबी और बेरोजगारी बढ़ती गई। आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि जिस तरह से हमने एक नीति निर्धारित की है कि स्माल स्केल और काटेज इण्डस्ट्रीज के

[श्री युवराज]

डवलपमेंट के लिये हम गांवों की तरफ बढ़ेंगे, नगरों, महानगरों और शहरों में हम अधिक इण्डस्ट्रीज अब नहीं बिठायेंगे बल्कि जहां ज्यादा बेरोजगारी है, जहां ज्यादा तबाही है वहीं हम छोटे और कुटीर उद्योगों को ले जायेंगे, उस नीति को हम कार्यान्वित करें। आज हमारे सामने प्रश्न है कि हमारी स्थिति क्यों इतनी खराब है ? जब इस देश में इतने मिनरल्स हैं, इतने रिसोर्सेज हैं, स्थानीय संसाधन हैं, जूट है, इस्पात है, खाद के लिए हमारे यहां उपर्युक्त चीजें हैं, हाइड्रो एलेक्ट्रिक के साधन हैं, थर्मल पावर के लिए कोल है फिर क्या वजह है कि सारी दुनिया के गरीब देशों में हमारा देश गिना जाता है ? आज दुनिया के जो 400 अच्छे बड़े आर्गेनाइजेशन्स हैं उनमें से 200 मास्को, रूस में हैं। इसका कारण है—वेल डेवलप्ड इन्फ्रा स्ट्रक्चर, स्किल्ड मैनपावर और पोलिटिकल स्टेबिलिटी। इन चीजों की इण्डस्ट्रियल ग्रोथ के लिये बड़ी आवश्यकता होती है और इसके बिना हम इण्डस्ट्रियल ग्रोथ नहीं कर सकते हैं। कुछ लोगों की, कुछ इडिवीजुअल केपिटलिस्ट्स की आर्थिक सम्पन्नता बढ़ सकती है। आज हम ऐसी जगह पर खड़े हैं कि इस बार लोकतंत्र की विजय के बाद अगर हमने अपनी औद्योगिक नीति को कार्यान्वित किया, अगर हम गांवों के गरीब पिछड़े लोगों को रोजगार दे सके और मिनिमम प्राइस पर फिनिश्ड गुड्स गांवों तक पहुंचा सके तो हमारी नीति की सार्थकता मानी जायेगी। अभी तक जो कुछ हुआ है उसका नतीजा यह है कि जो बिलो पावर्टी लाइन वाले लोग हैं, वे अभागे लोग दो-तीन साल पहले तक 15-16 मीटर कपड़े का कंजंपशन करते थे, पर-कैपिटा वे आज 11-12 मीटर कपड़े का कंजंम्पशन करते हैं। पूरे देश में हम 400 करोड़ रुपए का फारेन एक्सचेंज जूट से अर्जित करते हैं लेकिन कलकत्ता नगर, वेस्ट बंगाल और बिहार जहां जूट इण्डस्ट्री है वहां करीब-करीब आधी इडस्ट्रीज बेकार पड़ी हैं। जो जूट कार्पोरेशन आफ इंडिया का संगठन है वह क्या करता है ? उसका जो बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर है वह, जो कमेटी आफ आपरेशन है उसकी राय की उपेक्षा करके उन मिलों को पाट की आपूर्ति करता है जिनकी रेप्यूटेशन मार्केट में इतनी गिरी हुई थी।

15 hrs.

[SHRI M, SATYANARAYAN RAO *in the Chair*]

उन मिलों को कोई पाट नहीं मिल रहा था, लेकिन गलत ढंग से, फ्राड कर के जे० सी० आई० से पाट दिला दिया गया, जो सरकार के लिए बोझा बन गया। इन में से कई मिलो को सरकार ने बाद में आई० आर० सी० आई० के अन्तर्गत ले कर चलाने की कोशिश की। ऐसी मिलें जो बन्द होने वाली थीं, जैसे बर्ड ग्रुप की है जिन का जूट उद्योग में एकाधिपत्य है, यूनियन जूट कम्पनी, जो बाद में टेक-ओवर कर ली गई और जिसकी तरफ 54 लाख रुपया बाकी पड़ा हुआ है, नेशनल जूट कम्पनी, एलेक्जेण्ड्रा जूट मिल और इसी तरह की दूसरी मिलें, जिन में से कई टेक-ओवर कर ली गईं, इन सब को जूट दिया गया। जे० सी० आई० ने अपने बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्स और कमेटी आफ आपरेशन्ज की राय न मान कर, श्री एस० के० घोष, जिन का जे०सी० आई पर बहुत प्रभाव था और जो कभी इन मिलों में काम करते थे, उन के प्रभाव में आ कर जूट दे दिया गया और इस तरह से लगभग 20 करोड़ रुपया जे० सी० आई० का डूबा गया, जिस की रिकवरी नहीं हो सकती है।

लेकिन दूसरी तरफ—सभापति महोदय, उत्तर बिहार के पूर्णिया, कटिहार में, जहां 95 फीसदी लोग पावर्टी लाइन के नीचे हैं और जहां काफी मात्रा में जूट पैदा होता है—वहां बिजली की 800 मैगावाट की आवश्यकता है, लेकिन बिजली के अभाव में सारे छोटे और बड़े कारखाने बन्द पड़े हैं। उत्तर बिहार में केवल 80 मैगावाट बिजली की आपूर्ति किसानों

छोटे उद्योगों और मीडियम उद्योगों के लिये होती है। मैं आप को, सभापति जी, यह भी बतलाना चाहता हूं कि कटिहार में आर० वी० एच० एम० जूट मिल दो वर्षों से बन्द पड़ी है। बिहार सरकार ने एक बार नहीं, कई बार भारत सरकार से निवेदन किया और जब मैं यहां निर्वाचित हो कर आया तो मैंने भी प्रधान-मंत्री जी से लेकर माननीय वर्तमान उद्योग मंत्री जी से मिल कर बातचीत की, पत्राचार हुआ, लेकिन कोई परिणाम नहीं निकला। वहां 4000 मजदूर काम करते थे, जिन में से 100 मजदूर आधे पेट खा कर, माल-न्यूट्रीशन के चलते, जिन की मजदूरी कट कर मिल में जमा होती थी, लेकिन ई० एस० आई० में जिन का पैसा जमा नहीं कराया जाता था, जिन को दवा नहीं दी गई, ऐसे 100 मजदूर इन दो वर्षों में मर गये। मैंने इस सवाल को बार-बार इस सदन में उठाया। मैं उन के नाम भी आप को बतला सकता हूं—

श्री राम लगन राम
दीप शाह की पत्नी
जीतन यादव का पूरा परिवार
चन्नू पासवान
योगेन्द्र चौधरी
लक्ष्मी कान्त झा की पत्नी
वाहिद अली
योगेश्वर चौधरी की पत्नी
सरसी देवी, मिल मजदूरिन
इस्लाम मिस्त्री
ढैनी शाह
महली देवी
किसनू पासवान
विश्व नाथ ततमा, आदि, आदि 100 आदमी मरे।

श्री मोहन धारिया जी से भी मैंने निवेदन किया, क्योंकि पहले जूट का काम कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री के अन्तर्गत था।

उन्होंने वायदा किया था कि एक माह में मिल खुलेगी। थोड़े दिनों के बाद वह विभाग हस्तान्तरित हो कर जार्ज साहब के पास आया। उन को भी सारी बातें बताने की कोशिश मेरी तरफ से हुई।

100 मजदूर हमारे मरे हैं और बिहार की सरकार ने 6 लाख रुपए का ग्रेचुटस रिलीफ मजदूरों की बहनों, मजदूरों के बच्चों के बीच में बंटवाया है और फिर बिहार की सरकार जो रिलीफ देती थी, उस को आपूर्ति करना भी बन्द कर दिया है,। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि ऐसा क्यों किया गया है? मैं कह देना चाहता हूं कि वहां एक विस्फोटक स्थिति पैदा हो गई है। बिहार के इंडस्ट्रीज सेक्रेट्री ने भारत सरकार के उद्योग विभाग को बता दिया है कि इतनी स्टार्वेशन डेथ्स हुई हैं और कटिहार के डिस्ट्रिक्ट मेजिस्ट्रेट ने सरकार को बतला दिया है कि ला एण्ड आर्डर का सवाल पैदा हो गया है। पूर्णियां, कटिहार से लाखों वेल्स जूट बाहर जाता है,एक्सपोर्ट होता है और वहां पर 15, 20 मील के एरिया में वही एक बड़ी मिल है। वहां पर 4 हजार आदमी काम करते थे और वह बन्द है। सरकार को उसे खोलना चाहिए।

मैं यह भी बातना चाहता हूं कि किशन खंज और फार्बिस गंज में पूर्वगामी सरकार ने दो जूट मिल लगाने की बात कही थी लेकिन वे अभी तक स्थापित नहीं हो सकीं हैं। किसानों के सामने जूट की बहुत बड़ी समस्या है और जूट व्यापार और तमाम व्यवसायिक केन्द्रों पर इस मिल के बन्द होने का असर पड़ा है। मैं आप के माध्यम से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि मैं एक निश्चित तिथि की सूचना चाहता हूं कि उस तिथि तक वह मिल खुल जाएगी। पचासों करोड़ रुपये की जिस मिल की सम्पत्ति हो और जो एक वायबिल यूनिट है, वह खुलेगी या नहीं, यह मैं जानना चाहता हूं। अगर वह नहीं खुलेगी, तो जिस

[श्री युवराज]

जनता के हित के लिये मैं निर्वाचित हुआ हूं, मुझे उस के लिये निश्चिय करना पड़ेगा। जब बंगाल में चार, पांच मिलें ली जा सकती हैं, तो बिहार में एक मिल भी आप नहीं लेंगे। उस को न लेने की क्या वजह है। इन शब्दों में मैं कटिहार के सम्बन्ध में एक निवेदन करना चाहता था।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि राज्य सरकार, बिहार की तरफ से, उद्योग विभाग की तरफ से बिहार राज्य औद्योगिक विकास निगम सीमेंट प्लान्ट, बिहार राज्य औद्योगिक निगम अल्युमीनियम प्लान्ट, नाई-लोन फिलामेंट यार्न बिहार राज्य औद्योगिक विकास निगम और रोहतास इंडस्ट्रीज लि० डालमिया नगर बोर्ड, एम० जी० एम० एफ पेपर परियोजना, फर्टिलाइजर्स कार्पोरेशन आफ इन्डिया लि० सिन्दरी में सोडियम, हैक्सा, मीटा, फोस्फेट के उत्पादन के लिए निर्गत किए गए आशय पत्र का अनुज्ञप्ति में परि-वर्तन और स्पेयर पार्ट्स के निर्माण के लिए सर्वश्री मकान द्वारा कर्मशाला की स्थापना, ये सारी स्कीमें भारत सरकार के उद्योग विभाग के पास लम्बित हैं। बिहार में खानें हैं, मिनरल्स हैं लेकिन रुपए के अभाव में और सरकार की बहुत ही शिथिल नीति के चलते ये तमाम स्कीमें पेन्डिग पड़ी हुई हैं। हम बात करते हैं कि हम ग्रामोद्योगों का विस्तार करेंगे। लेकिन सभापति जी आप जानते हैं कि खादी ग्रामोद्योगों को चलाने के लिए एक कमीशन बना हुआ है जोकि 1956 के पहले बना था। एक वैचारिक और रचना-त्मक दृष्टिकोण से इसकी स्थापना हुई थी। सरकारी ऋण और अनुदान पर यह चलता है। यह राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर खादी ग्रामोद्योग कमीशन है। इसी तरह से बिहार में और अन्य राज्यों में राज्य स्तर पर खादी ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड है। खादी ग्रामोद्योग कमीशन के जो कर्मचारी हैं उनका वेतन और भत्ता केन्द्रीय सरकार के संस्थानों के समान है लेकिन खादी ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड में जो कर्मचारी काम करते हैं उनको राज्य सरकार के यहां जो वेतनमान हैं, उनके मुताबिक वेतन मिलता है, राज्य सरकार के कर्मचारियों के समान उन्हें सुविधायें मिलती हैं। एक ही काम जो दो संस्थाओं द्वारा किया जाता है, उन दोनों संस्थाओं के कर्मचारियों को संख्याएँ अलग अलग दी जाती हैं। एक संस्था में कर्मचारियों को ज्यादा और दूसरी संस्था के कर्मचारियों को कम तन्ख्वाह दी जाती हैं। दोनो ही संस्थाओं के कर्मचारी वित्तीय उत्पादन का काम करते हैं फिर उन्हें तंख्वाएं कम और ज्यादा क्यों मिलती हैं? इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि श्री अशोक मेहता कमेटी ने जो रूरल इंडस्ट्रीज कमीशन की बात कही थी, उस दिशा में सरकार को कदम उठाना चाहिए। जो असमानतायें और असंतुलन खादी ग्रामोद्योग कमीशन और खादी ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड में है, उस-को दूर करने की आवश्यकता है।

सभापति जी, चूंकि आपकी घंटी बज चुकी है, इसलिए मैं आपका अधिक समय नहीं लेना चाहता। मैं एक-दो मिनट में अपनी बात कह कर समाप्त करूंगा। अभी हमने देखा कि हाथी कमेटी की जो सिफारिशें थीं कि बहु-राष्ट्रीय कम्पनियों का राष्ट्रीय-करण किया जाए, उन्हें इस सरकार ने ठुकरा दिया है। इससे मुझे कड़ा कष्ट हुआ। एक तरफ हम विकेन्द्रीकरण की बात करते हैं लेकिन दूसरी तरफ हम विपक्ष, प्रतिपक्ष और जनता के निष्पक्ष लोगों को अपने खिलाफ के लिये आधार प्रदान करते हैं। एक टाइम बाऊण्ड रिजल्ट ओरियेन्टेड एक्शन की आवश्यकता है। अगर हमने निर्धारित समय पर कुछ नहीं किया तो फिर हमें मौका नहीं मिलेगा। इसलिए हमें सोचना पड़ेगा कि हम हायस्ट प्रायोरिटी किस को दें। जो मास कंजम्पशन की चीजें बनाने वाली कम्पनियां हैं, कंज्यूमर

गुड्स बनाती हैं, ऐसी इंडस्ट्रीज की तरफ हमें प्रायोरिटी देनी पड़ेगी। हमको मालूम है कि फाल्टी प्लानिंग के चलते देश का विनाश हुआ है, गरीबी और बेकारी बढ़ी है। इस देश की आज भी सबसे बड़ी समस्या बेकारी और गरीबी है। इस समस्या को हमें सबसे पहले हल करना है और इसको हल करने के लिए जो भी कदम उठाया जाएगा वही एक बड़ा कदम माना जाएगा।

मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि टैक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्रीज में 50 प्रतिशत कपड़ा वस्त्र हेण्डलूम में तैयार होते हैं और इसमें एक करोड़ वर्कर्स काम करते हैं। जब तक इनकी संख्या को दो-गुना या तीन-गुना नहीं बढ़ायेंगे, जब तक जहां पहले एक करोड़ लोगों को काम मिलता है, वहां उनकी संख्या दो या तीन करोड़ तक नहीं बढ़ायेंगे, तब तक हम बेकारी की समस्या हल नहीं कर पायेंगे। इस हेण्डलूम इंडस्ट्री में बहुत अधिक लोगों को काम दे सकते हैं। जब तक कम पैसे में हम कुटीर उद्योगों की स्थापना गांव-गांव में नहीं करेंगे तब तक बेरोजगारी की समस्या को हम हल नहीं कर सकेंगे। इसलिए हमें इसकी तरफ ध्यान देना है और विकेन्द्रित आर्थिक प्रणाली के द्वारा इस देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था को मजबूत बनाना है। यह कहने से मेरा मतलब यह नहीं है कि हम पब्लिक सेक्टर को एक्सपेंड न करें। हमें उससे भी बहुत से काम लेने हैं लेकिन साथ ही साथ हमें स्माल इंडस्ट्रीज और कुटीर उद्योगों को भी पूरा शक्ति लगा कर गांव-गांव में पहुंचाना है। इस दिशा में हमें तेजी से आगे बढ़ने की जरूरत हैं और देश की जनता को जो जनता सरकार से उम्मीद है, उसको पूरा करने की जरूरत है।

पिछले दस बीस सालों में हैवी कपिटल इंटेंसिव इंडस्ट्रीज की समग्र रचना हुई जिस में डोमैस्टिक और फोरन रिसोर्सिज का इस्तेमाल किया गया। यह जो रचती हुई पुल : अगर इसको हमने दोहराया तो बहुत बड़ा नुकशान देश को होगा और इतना बड़ा होगा जो पिछले दिनों में नहीं हुआ है। इसलिए आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि हाई कास्ट प्रोडक्शन जो हुआ है और बेसिक और हैवी इंडस्ट्रीज का जो कंसट्रेशन था वैसा हम न करके मिनिमम प्राइसिस में फिनिश्ड गुड्ज जनता तक ले जायें, मास कंजम्पशन की चीजें मिनिमम प्राइस पर ले जायें ताकि उनकी खपत बढ़ सके।

एक और बात है। जो रा मैटीरियल एग्रिकल्चर से हम प्राप्त करते हैं जैसे रूई है, गन्ना है, ज्यूट है उससे बनी चीजों को खरीदने की शक्ति भी हमें गांव वालों में पैदा करनी होगी। हम गांव में उद्योग बिठा कर क्या करेंगे अगर उन में खरीदने की शक्ति पैदा नहीं हो जाती है। इस वास्ते ये दोनों काम साथ साथ चलने चाहियें। गांव में उद्योग लगा कर, वहां बिजली पहुंचा कर, सिंचाई की सुविधा प्रदान करके खेती की पैदावार बढ़ाने के साथ साथ जनता की वहां परचेजिंग कैपेसेटी भी बढ़ायें। और साथ साथ ग्रामोद्योगों की स्थापना भी करें उनका विस्तार भी करें, यही मेरा निवेदन है।

श्री पायस टिर्की (अलीपुरद्वार) : मैं एक विशेष विषय पर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। हमारी औद्योगिक नीति जैसी हम आशा करते थे उस आशा के अनुरूप नहीं बनी है। हमारी अर्थ व्यवस्था में दो प्रकार की व्यवस्थायें चल रही हैं। प्राइवेट सैक्टर के लिए कुछ रखा गया है और पब्लिक सैक्टर के लिए कुछ रखा गया है। ये दोनों साथ साथ चल रहे हैं। प्राइवेट सैक्टर का अर्थ यह हुआ कि हम दो प्रकार के मानव समाज की सृष्टि करत आ रहे है। एक मालिक समाज और दूसरा मजदूर समाज। सिंह और बकरी की व्यवस्था साथ साथ हो रही है। हम अपनी औद्योगिक नीति से मालिक और मजदूर दोनों तैयार कर रहे हैं, एक सिंह

[श्री पामस टिर्की]

तैयार कर रहे हैं और दूसरी बकरी। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जितने भी प्राइवेट सैक्टर वाले कारखाने चल रहे हैं या आगे लगने जा रहे हैं चाहे ये छोटे उद्योग हो या कुटीर उद्योग हों, जिन किन्हीं में भी पाचास से अधिक मजदूर एम्प्लाय होते हैं उनको सरकारी अर्थात् पब्लिक सैक्टर में रखा जाए, सरकार इनको अपने निजी नियंत्रण में रखे। इस चीज को देश आप से अपेक्षा करता है आशा करता है। जितने भी इंडस्ट्रियल लाज स्टैंडिंग आर्डर्ज या सिटिंग आर्डर बने हैं ऐसा लगता है कि वे सब मजदूरों के शोषण के लिए बने हैं। इनको देश के अनपढ़ मजदूर नहीं समझते हैं। जो आपकी इंडस्ट्रियल नीति है यह मजदूरों के बचाव के लिए, उनके अधिकारों के संरक्षण के लिए नहीं है। ऐसा लगता है कि इनको बनाते वक्त आपने मालिकों के मुनाफे को पेशनजर रखा है। आप चाय बगानों को लें। इन से सरकार को आमदनी हो रही है। विदेशी मुद्रा भी चाय से आपको प्राप्त होती है। चाय बगान वाले दस दस मंजिले भवन तो बनाते जा रहे हैं लेकिन सरकार कभी यह नहीं सोचती कि मजदूरों की हालत क्या है जो चाय बागानों में काम करते हैं, उनके बच्चों की शिक्षा दीक्षा का भी कोई प्रबन्ध है या नहीं है? वे भी हमारे देशवासी हैं। क्या उनका शोषण बन्द नहीं होना चाहिए। क्या उनका शोषण करने की मालिकों को पूरी आजादी होनी चाहिए? मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार इधर ध्यान दे। मैं यह भी मांग करता हूं कि चाय उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए। चाय उद्योग एक बड़ा उद्योग है। जो लाभ उन लोगों को मिलता है और विदेशी मुद्रा मिलती है उसको देश के कामों में लगाया जा सके इसके लिए यह जरूरी है कि चाय उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाए।

हैदराबाद में एक स्माल इंडस्ट्रीज एक्सटेंशन ट्रेनिंग इस्टीट्यूट है, जिसके द्वारा इन्टरनेशनल कोर्सिज और आउटस्टेशन कोर्सिज चलाये जाते हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हू कि उस इस्टीट्यूट में कारखानों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों के कितने बच्चे ट्रेनिंग पा रहेहैं। वास्तव में वहां एक्सप्लायटर्ज के बच्चों को ट्रेनिंग दी जाती है, ताकि वे भी आगे चल कर एक्सप्लायट कर सकें। मैं चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय इस ओर भी ध्यान दें।

उदाहरण के तौर पर मैं लेदर इंडस्ट्री के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। हिन्दुस्तान में वे लोग परम्परागत रूप से चमड़े का काम करते आ रहे हैं, जो हरिजन कहलाते हैं। क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि जिस संस्था में लेदर इडस्ट्री की ट्रेनिंग दी जाती है, उसमें उस जाति के कितने बच्चे ट्रेनिंग पा रहे हैं, जिसके लोग परम्परागत रूप से चमड़े के काम में निपुण हैं, ताकि वे हरिजन यह प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करके इस व्यवसाय में लग सकें और देश के सुचारु नागरिक बन सकें।

ये सब त्रुटियां वर्तमान सरकार की नहीं हैं, बल्कि पिछली सरकार के समय से चली आ रही हैं। हम लोगों और जनता की आशा थी कि उद्योग नीति में आमूल परिवर्तन होगा और जो मजदूर अभी तक दूसरे दर्जे के नागरिक समझे जाते रहे हैं, उन्हें समान अवसर मिल सकेगा। हमारी यह आशा थी और अभी तक बनी हुई है।

हमारे देश में बहुत सम्पत्ति है और वह आगे बढ़ रहा है। हम लोगों ने सुना है कि हमारे देश में खाद्यान्न के गोदाम भरे हैं। लेकिन विचित्र स्थिति यह है कि हमारे बहुत से आदमी भूखों मर रहे हैं। अगर बहुसख्यक लोगों का शोषण करके कुछ लोग बहुत बड़े बन जायें, तो इसे देश की उन्नति नहीं कहा जा सकता है। यह तो शोषण है।

मिश्र में बहुत पुराने जमाने में पिरामिड और गगनचुम्बी भवन बनाये गये थे। अगर इसी को देश की उन्नति और महानता समझा जाए, तो वह राज्य भी बहुत अच्छा और प्रगतिशील था। आज हमारी भी वही हालत है। एक तरफ बड़ी बड़ी अट्टालिकायें और रुपए पैसों का भडार है और दूसरी तरफ लोग भूख-नगे हैं। यह हमारी उद्योग नीति का परिणाम है।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हू कि जहां कहीं भी पचास से ज्यादा मजदूर किसी उद्योग में लगे हों, उस उद्योग को सरकार को अपने हाथ में ले लेना चाहिए, उसे प्राइवेट हाथों में नहीं रहने देना चाहिए। मुझे डर है कि गांवों में जो कुटीर उद्योग और स्माल स्केल इडस्ट्रीज स्थापित होने जा रही है, शहरों के रुपये पैसे वाले एक्सप्लायटर मुनाफा कमाने के लिए उनमें जूझ पड़ेंगे और अपनी पूंजी बढ़ायेंगे और ग्रामों के साधारण लोगों का शोषण करेंग। अगर सरकार पहले अपनी उद्योग नीति को ठीक नहीं करेगी, तो गांवों के लोगों का और अधिक शोषण होने और उन पर और ज्यादा विपत्ति आने की पूरी संभावना है। इसलिए मैं जनता सरकार और विशेषकर मंत्री महोदय को इस बारे में सतर्क होने के लिए आगाह करना चाहता हूं।

इस समय पश्चिमी बगाल में बड़े मानोपली हाउसिज के 29 कारखाने बन्द हैं, जिसके कारण 15,731 कर्मचारी बेकार हो जाने के कारण बड़ी दुर्दशा में हैं। इन मानोपली हाउसिज की शुरू से यह परम्परा रही है कि वे मजदूरों के जीवन के साथ खिलवाड़ करते रहें। मुझे आशा है कि जनता सरकार और उद्योग मंत्री इस बात की व्यवस्था करेंगे कि कोई भी मानोपली हाउस और प्राइवेट सैक्टर का कोई इडस्ट्रियलिस्ट मजदूरों के जीवन के साथ किसी प्रकार का खिलवाड़ न कर सके।

SHRI C. N. VISVANATHAN (Tiruppattur): We, the Members of the Anna DMK Party support the Demands of the Ministry of Industry, We have also to see how the energetic Minister is facing the trouble which was created during the last 30 years. An industries. India is very backward. When we see Japan and South Korea, they have improved a lot in this field in a short time. We have to find out how they have improved so much. I am not blaming the Industry Minister; it is the joint responsibility of the entire Government. We should discuss the present difficulties and the Minister should also see how to rectify the difficulties in the small scale industries and other industries. I know this cannot be solved within one or two years and it will take time.

Regarding power shortage, India is very much behind in power. In 1976, power available was 2000 MW and in 1977 also, it was of the same order. The shortage of power in India is by 3000 MW. The present Government has to increase the availability of power by 3000 MW more in order to overcome this shortage. Due to this shortage, we are losing about Rs 3000 crores worth production in the factories per year. So, the Energy Minister must improve the power position in the country. We should also think how many millions might have lost their jobs due to shortage of power?

Today, millions are losing employment due to power shortage. So, serious steps must be taken by the Government to increase power availability. This is not only the responsibility of the Energy Minister or the Industry Ministry but it is the responsibility of the entire Government.

I appreciate the new industrial policy of the hon. Minister. He is going to give licence to industries for starting industries in the rural areas. One of the Members who spoke on this Demand, was against this policy. I want to tell him that in rural areas we do not have even 20 per cent of the industries. The income of the rural people is as low as 50 paise and one rupee. How then the economic growth of the country will improve? We must support the energetic Minister for this policy. I request the Government to make a definite policy by which the country will become a great nation.

The Industry Minister has promised that he will ask the multi-nationals to stop producing certain consumer items and these items will be given to the small scale sector. This is a welcome step. This will generate more employment opportunities for the people.

[Shri C. N. Visvanathan]

With these words, I support the Demands.

श्री लखन लाल कपूर (पूर्णिया) : सभापति महोदय, मैं उद्योग मत्री द्वारा पेश की गई मांग के समर्थन में बोल रहा हू । लेकिन कुछ बुनियादी सवालों को मैं छेड़ना चाहता हूं । पिछले तीस वर्षों से देश में देहाती अंचल का शोषण कर के शहरों का विकास हुआ है जिसके कारण देहात के लोग शहरों की तरफ रोटी की तलाश में भाग रहे हैं और मारे मारे फिर रहे हैं । एक ऐसी विडम्बना है कि जब देश के 80 फीसदी लोग देहातों में वास करते हैं और भारत कृषि प्रधान देश है, देहात के लोग रोटी उगाते हैं देहात में लेकिन रोटी की तलाश में चलते हैं शहरों की ओर । जिस देश में महात्मा गांधी जैसे मनीषी का जन्म हुआ हो, जिनके जीवन दर्शन का प्रभाव देश के ऐसे लोगों के ऊपर रहा हो जिनको देश के निर्माण का भार सौंपा गया था, उनके द्वारा हमारे देश में जो अर्थ नीति बनी वह गांधीवादी अर्थ नीति नहीं, समाजवादी अर्थ नीति नहीं बल्कि पूंजीवादी अर्थ नीति चलाई गई । मिक्स्ड एकोनामी के नाम पर भारत की जनता का भीषण शोषण होता रहा है । परिणाम यह हुआ है कि देहात और शहर में विषमता बढ़ी है । शोषण चरम सीमा पर है । हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था चकनाचूर हो गई है । चारों तरफ कानून और व्यवस्था टूट रही है । लोग दाने दाने को मोहताज हैं । जो इस प्रकार की दरिद्रता की अवस्था इस देश में पैदा हुई उसके लिए जिम्मेदार कौन है ?

उद्योग मंत्री ने जिस इण्डस्ट्रियल पालिसी की घोषणा पिछले 23 दिसम्बर को इस सदन में की है वह स्वागत योग्य है लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हू कि इस योजना के पीछे उनकी मशा क्या है । कुटीर ग्रामीण उद्योगों का विकास, टाइनी सैक्टर में छोटे उद्योगों की स्थापना । जो हमारे देश में गरीबी और बेकारी की समस्या है उसी ने उनको ऐसी नीति की घोषणा करने के लिए प्रेरित किया है । लेकिन यह देश कृषि प्रधान देश है । यदि आम गांव के लोगों को काम देना चाहते हैं तो उनको उसी हालत में काम मिल सकता है जब हमारे देश की जो कृषि नीति है उसमें भी परिवर्तन किया जाये । कृषि की नीति में परिवर्तन करना बहुत आवश्यक है । तभी हमारी औद्योगिक नीति भी सफल हो सकती है । जब तक हमारे देश में कृषि के लिए पूरी तौर से पानी का इंतजाम नहीं होता, बाढ़ नियंत्रण का प्रबन्ध नहीं होता तब तक मैं समझता हू कृषिजन्य पदार्थों पर आधारित जो लघु उद्योग हम स्थापित करना चाहते हैं वह स्वप्न मात्र ही रहेंगे । इसलिए आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि इसकी ओर विशेष ध्यान दिया जाए ।

जहां तक लघु उद्योगों के विस्तार की कल्पना की बात है वह कोई नयी चीज नहीं है, पहले से चली आ रही है । उसके पीछे जो हमारी राज इच्छा शक्ति है, जो विल पावर है उसको करने की, उसके अभाव के कारण लघु उद्योगों का विस्तार या फैलाव नहीं हो सका जिसके कारण देश की सारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था अस्त-व्यस्त हुई है । सन् 1973 के लघु उद्योग सेंसस से बहुत सारे फेक्ट्स सामने आते हैं । कहा जाता है कि हिन्दुस्तान में 5 लाख के करीब लघु उद्योग रजिस्टर्ड हैं, जिनमें से केवल 53 प्रतिशत चल रहे हैं । बहुत सारे ऐसे हैं जो बोगस हैं और इसलिए रजिस्टर्ड हुए हैं कि आयात का माल लेकर काले बाजार में बेच कर काले धन का निर्माण कर रहे हैं ।

सभापति महोदय, हमारे देश की अर्थ व्यवस्था को ठीक करने के लिए और बेकारी

की दूरकरने के लिए माननीय मंत्री जी ने लघु उद्योगों के विकास का जो कदम उठाया है, वह वास्तव में एक सही कदम है। जब तक हम देश के अन्दर लघु उद्योगों और कुटीर उद्योगों का जाल नहीं बिछा देंगे, तब तक हमारे यहां जो बढ़ती हुई आबादी और बेरोजगारी है, हम उसका मुकाबला नहीं कर सकेंगे, न दोनों हाथों को काम दे सकेंगे और न बेकारी को दूर कर पायेंगे। इसलिए हमारे विकास की बुनियाद लघु उद्योग होने चाहियें। लघु उद्योगों का उत्पादन पूंजी के अनुपात से 3.38 प्रतिशत है, जब कि लाज स्केल इडस्ट्री में 1.28 प्रतिशत है। 1 लाख रुपया लगाने वाले लघु उद्योग 21 व्यक्तियों को काम दे सकते हैं, जबकि 1 लाख रुपया लगाने पर लार्ज स्केल इडस्ट्री में केवल 4.9 व्यक्तियों को काम मिल सकता है। इसलिए यह बात सही है कि पूरे देश के पैमाने पर हमें छोटे उद्योगों को प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिए। आज देश के बड़े उद्योग केवल 60 शहरों तक सीमित और केन्द्रित हैं। उन्हें हर प्रकार की सुविधायें दी गई हैं, पूंजी दी गई, मैटीरियल दिया गया, बैंकों की सहायता दी गई, जबकि लघु उद्योगों में काम करने वाली सस्थाओं को बैंकों से बहुत कम मदद मिली। भारत सरकार ने आर० आई० पी० उद्योगों की जो योजना चलाई है, जिसमें 75 करोड़ रुपए लगे हैं, उसमें सिर्फ साढ़े बारह करोड़ रुपया बैंकों का और सारे फाइनेंशल इंस्टीट्यूशन्ज़ का मिला है यानी सिर्फ 16 परसेंट मिला है, लेकिन जो बड़े उद्योग हैं, उनको 90 प्रतिशत रुपया बैंकों से या शेयर होल्डरों से प्राप्त है। जो व्यक्ति पूंजीपति है, उसके घर का केवल 2 प्रतिशत रुपया ही उन बड़े उद्योगों में लगा हुआ है। ऐसी अवस्था में आवश्यक है कि हम देश को एक नई दिशा दें।

सभापति महोदय, आखिर इन योजनाओं को किस ने बनाया है? पिछले तीस वर्षों में जो योजनायें बनीं, उन योजनाओं के बनाने वाले कौन थे—इसी दिल्ली में बैठे हुए, बड़ी बड़ी अट्टालिकाओं, शीत-ताप नियन्त्रित महलों में बैठ कर उन्होंने योजनाओं को बनाया, लेकिन परिणाम क्या हुआ? इन पांच पंच वर्षीय योजनाओं के क्या परिणाम निकले? आज 70 फ़ीसदी लोग भूखे और गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे आ गये हैं। बिहार और उड़ीसा में तो 80 प्रतिशत लोग गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे आ गये हैं। नार्थ बिहार में 95 प्रतिशत लोग गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे हैं। केवल बिहार में ही नहीं, पूरे देश के अन्दर 50 प्रतिशत लोग भूमिहीन और खेतिहर मजदूर बन गये हैं, जिनके पास जमीनें थीं, वे भी बे-जमीन हो गये हैं। इस तरह से गरीबी बढ़ती गई। परन्तु अफ़सोस यह है कि जनता पार्टी की सरकार आज भी उन्हीं अफ़सरों और उसी मशीनरी पर भरोसा कर के अपनी नई योजना को चलाना चाहती है, इस सड़ी गली अर्थ नीति को बदल कर समाजवाद का जामा पहनाना चाहती है। मैं नहीं जानता कि आप कहां तक सफ़ल होंगे। जब तक मनसा-वाचा-कर्मणा ऊपर से नीचे तक इस देश को क्रांतिकारी तरीके से, पुर-ज़ोर तरीके से लेकर नहीं चलेंगे, ये सारी बातें एक सपना ही रह जायेंगी और हम आगे नहीं बढ़ पायेंगे।

आप ने एक नई योजना दी है कि आप डिस्ट्रिक्ट इंडस्ट्री सेन्टर खोलने जा रहे हैं और डिस्ट्रिक्ट इंडस्ट्री सेन्टर के माध्यम से पूरे देश को जनता को लघु उद्योग और कुटीर उद्योग में आप लगाना चाहते हैं और इस के लिए आर० आई०पी० के माध्यम से, जो अभी 112 जिले हैं, उन में से सिर्फ 90 जिले 1978–79 लेना चाहते हैं और उस के बाद आप दूसरे जिले शामिल करेंगे और

[श्री लखन लाल कपूर]

धीरे धीरे 460 जिलों तक आप पहुचना चाहते हैं। एक सेन्टर पर 5 लाख रुपये आप खर्च करना चाहते हैं और इस तरह से इन्फ्रा-स्ट्रक्चर पर आप ढाई करोड़ रुपये खर्च करना चाहते हैं और टोटल 9 करोड़ रुपये खर्च करना चाहते हैं, जिस में 1.1 करोड़ रुपये राज्य सरकार के पास से आयेगा इस संबंध में मैं आप को कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि यह काम ऐसे नहीं होने वाला है, हम जानते हैं कि हमारे जो कर्मचारी हैं, जो अफ़सरान हैं वे इस को चलाएगें । मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जब तक जिले के पैमाने पर और प्रखंड के पैमाने पर आप जनता को इन्वोल्व नहीं करेंगे, पीपुल्स पार्टीसिपेशन नहीं होगा, तब तक यह काम सफल होने वाला नहीं है। यह चीज देखी जा चुकी है। जो भी आप प्रबंध करना चाहते हैं उस में जिले और प्रखंड के स्तर पर विकास समिति का गठन आप करें और उस की मदद लें और वह जनता और सत्ता के बीच में एक कड़ी का काम करे। उस के लिए कम से कम कुछ करोड़ रुपये आप निकालये और ऐसी संस्था को खड़ा कर के नये इन्टरप्रीन्यूर्स लाए जाए। जनता को इन्फ्यूज किया जाए और नीचे से ऊपर के स्तर तक जो भ्रष्टाचार के कारण प्रगति रूकी हुई है, हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था जो चकनाचूर हुई है, उस भ्रष्टाचार को खत्म करने का काम किया जाए और जो रुकावटें आती हैं उन को दूर किया जाए।

दूसरी बात आरक्षण की है। आप ने 504 आइटम्स का आरक्षण किया है। 180 आइटम्स का आरक्षण तो पहले से ही था। उस में आप ने 324 आइटम्स को और जोड़ा है, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि मैंने इस को बहुत माइनूटली पढ़ा है, जो 504 आइटम्स का आरक्षण हुआ है, उस को बहुत गौर से पढ़ने की मैं ने कोशिश की है। इसका बहुत ढोल देश में पीटा जा रहा है और एक नई आशा की किरण चमकने लगी है और एक नई आशा का संचार हो रहा है लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस में वही बात है

"बहुत शोर सुनते थे पहलू में दिल का
जो काटा तो एक कतरा खून निकला"

इस में ऐसी आइटम्स को रखा गया है, जिन के लिए कोई बड़े घरानों के लोगों का काम नहीं, लार्ज-स्केल सेक्टर का काम वहां पर नहीं है। अब आप देखिये कि इस में जो किवाड़ का कब्जा होता है, उस को रिजर्व किया गया है, तम्बू के खम्बों को रिजर्व किया गया है, नेल-कटर को रिजर्व किया गया है। इस तरह के आइटम्स हैं और मैं समझता हूं कि इस में कोई तथ्य नहीं है और इन को रिजर्व करने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं थी। आइटम्स गिनाने के लिए आप ने ऐसे आइटम्स रख दिये लेकिन इस का क्या औचित्य हो सकता है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि 75 फ़ीसदी आइटम्स ऐसे हैं जो एक लाख के नीचे वाले उद्योगों में ही बन सकते हैं। मैं यह समझता हूं कि आप 5 लाख से ले कर 10 लाख तक की स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज में आने वाली चीजों को रिजर्व करते, तो कोई बात थी और उस का असर लार्ज स्केल इंडस्ट्री वालों पर भी पड़ता।

मैं यह बतलाना चाहता हूं कि यह तो बच्चों को फुसलाने की सी बात हो गई है। पता नहीं मंत्री महोदय ने इस लिस्ट को देखा हैं या नहीं या आफिस ने उनको लिस्ट पेश कर दी और उन्होंने उस को ले लिया। इस में कोई तत्व नहीं हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि ऐसी चीजों के लिए रिजर्व करने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं थी। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि आपने कपड़े को रिजर्व क्यों नहीं किया। खाने के बाद कपड़े की आवश्यकता पड़ती है। अगर आप कपड़े को रिजर्व करते तो बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर लोगों को काम मिलता। धोती, चादर, गम्छा ऐसी आइटम्स को रिजर्व किया जाता, तो बहुत बड़ पमाने पर पावरलूम आदि पर ये चीजें बनती और बहुत बड़ो मात्रा में लोगों को इम्पलायमेंट मिलता। इससे बहुत ज्यादा इम्पलायमेंट जेनरेट होता। मणिपुर, नागालैंड अरुणाचल प्रदेश में आदिवासी और ट्राइब्स लोग जो कालीन बनाते हैं, वह तिब्बती कालीन हैं और दुनिया का बेस्ट कालीन है। उसको आप रिजर्व करते लेकिन उसको आप फैक्ट्रीज में बना रहे हैं।

आखीर में एक बात कहना चाहता हूं। यह आपकी नीति रही है कि मोनोपली एक्ट के मुताबिक आप बड़े घरानों को बढ़ने नहीं देंगे। लेकिन हो क्या रहा है? इस देश में लाल इडस्ट्री वालों की कितनी पंजी बढ़ गयी हैं? पिछले पांच वर्षों में टाटा की पूंजी 6 सौ करोड़ रुपए से एक हजार करोड़ रुपये हो गयी। इसी तरह से बिरला और दूसरे घरानों की भी पूंजी बढ़ती चली गयी है। हर साल उनकी आठ से दस करोड़ रुपए का आमदनी होती है। इस एम०आर०टी०सी० के रहते हुए उन्हीं लोगों को लाइसेंस मिल रहे हैं, उन्हीं को दूसरी सुविधाएं मिल रही हैं, उन्हीं की पूंजी बढ़ रही हैं। उन पर क्या रस्ट्रिक्शन हो रही हैं? इसलिए जब तक आपके पास बिल नहीं होगा तब तक इन पर रैस्ट्रिक्शंस नहीं लगने वाली हैं। आप शूगर, सीमेंट, टैक्सटाइल इन सब फैक्ट्रियों को नेशनेलाइज कीजिए। जिस तरह से आपने कोल को किया, आयरन ओर को किया, माइका को किया, माइंस को किया उसी तरह से आप इनको भी नेशनेलाइज कीजिए तभी हम इन लोगों को बढ़ने से रोक पायेंगे वरना ये लोग अपनी पूंजी बढ़ाते जायेंगे।

सभापति महोदय : देखिए, साढ़े चार बजे मिनिस्टर साहब जवाब देने वाले हैं। मैं देखता हूं कि लिस्ट में अभी बहुत सारे लोग बोलने वाले हैं। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि आप मेरे साथ कोआप्रेट करें और अपनी बात पांच सात मिनट में कह दें।

श्री मदन तिवारी (राजनंदगांव) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं उद्योग मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करता हूं और सरकार की औद्योगिक नीति का भी समर्थन करता हूं। यह इसलिए करता हूं कि माननीय उद्योग मंत्री जी ने एक संकल्प किया है कि वे गांवों में लघु उद्योग, कुटीर उद्योग, कारीगरी उद्योग और ग्रामीण उद्योग का जाल बिछायेंगे। संकल्प तो बहुत अच्छा है लेकिन मैं मंत्रीजी को कहना चाहता हू कि इसके पहले भी सन् 1971 में बहुत कुछ कहा गया था, नारे भी लगाये गये थे, संकल्प और इच्छा शक्ति भी घोषित की गयी थी। बाद में जो कुछ देखने में आया, अनुभव में आया, वह सब हम भी जानते हैं और आप भी जानते हैं। आप गांवों में उद्योगों का जाल बिछाने वाले हैं, यह तो चित्र का एक पहलू है लेकिन उसका दूसरा पहलू यह है कि इस पर अमल किस प्रकार होगा। इसके बारे में कोई भी बात अभी देखने में नहीं आ रही है।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, सबसे पहले हमको इस सम्बन्ध में यह देखना होगा कि इसका मापदण्ड क्या है, इसका मापदण्ड हम

[श्री मदन तिवारी]

किस तरीके से तय करेंगे ? डा० लोहिया ने कहा था कि आप नीति हजार बनाइये, कार्यक्रम हजार बनाइये, कानून हजार बनाइये लेकिन उनको अमली जामा पहनाने वाला जो सरकारी तंत्र है वह उस पर अमल नहीं करेगा तो आप रत्ती भर अपने इरादों में सफल होने वाले नहीं हैं ।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, 1971 से इस सिलसिले में जो गड़बड़ घोटाला चला है कि बुराई को छिपाया जाए, पाप को छिपाया जाए, किसी भी भ्रष्टाचार को छिपाया जाए, शोषण को छिपाया जाए और यह फैशन बन गया कि अमुक चीज के बारे में न बोलो, सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के बारे में न बोलो, मैं उसके बारे में माननीय उद्योग मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। मैं आपका ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि देश के अन्दर जो भेल के चार औद्योगिक प्रतिष्ठान हैं वे हमारे देश के औद्योगिक विकास की कुंजी हैं, यह आपको याद रखना चाहिए। 1971 में आम चुनाव के बाद आपको याद ही होगा कि इस भेल के अन्दर, इसके चारों प्रतिष्ठानों के अन्दर कितनी गड़बड़ी हुई कितना लूट और भ्रष्टाचार हुआ । उसके पहले नहीं था । लेकिन उसके बाद जब भूतपूर्व प्रधान मंत्री ने यह नारा दिया कि "गरीबी हटाओ" तो उसका जीता जागता नयूना अगर किसी को देखना हो तो यहां मिल सकता हैं । एक विशिष्ट वर्ग को फायादा पहुंचाने की जो इस देश में साजिश की गई, उसकी सारे संसार में कही भी आपको कोई मिसाल नहीं मिलेगी । मैं आपको आंकड़े देकर इस चीज को बताना चाहता हूं । भेल के अन्दर कुल नियोजन शक्ति 50,823 है । यह चारों कारखानों की भोपाल, हरिद्वार, हैदराबाद और त्रिचुरी की है । इनमें से प्रशासनिक अधिकारी सुपरवाइजर आदि 10916 हैं । लिपिकों को छोड़ दिया जाय तो कर्मचारियों की संख्या होती है 35,358 । इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि सवा तीन कर्मचारियों के ऊपर एक प्रशासनिक अधिकारी और सुपरवाइजर हुआ ।

मामला केवल यहीं खत्म नहीं होता है अभी भी उनकी पलटन बढ़ती जा रही है । आपको यह भी बतलाना चाहता हूं कि भोपाल हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्ज से लोग जम्बिया गए थे । उन्होंने वहां पर नियोजन शक्ति के आंकड़े लाकर दिये हैं । वहां पर नौ सौ की स्ट्रैंथ है । वहां पर उनमें आठ प्रशासनिक अधिकारी हैं और मैनेजमेंट में केवल चार हैं । लेकिन हमारे देश के अन्दर किस की गरीबी हटाई गई है इसको भी आप देखें । डिप्टी मैनेजर्स की संख्या यहां भोपाल में 218 है । सीनियर मैनेजर्स की 57 है । एक हजार से लेकर तीन हजार तक तनख्वाह पाने वालों पर 36 लाख 98 हजार मासिक केवल भोपाल यूनिट में खर्च किया जाता है । यह सरकारी धन की लूट किसकी कमाई पर हो रही है ? उस मजदूर की कमाई पर हो रही है जो खून और पसीना बहा कर पैदा करता है । तीन सौ पाने वाले तीन हजार पाने लग गए । इतने प्रशासनिक अधिकारी डिप्टी मैनेजर, मैनेजर, डायरेक्टर आदि तमाम लोग जो हैं उनकी पलटन में 1971 के बाद वृद्धि होती चली गई है । पूरे उद्योग मंत्रालय का यह हाल है ।

आपने एक लघु उद्योग सेवा संस्थान की स्थापना कर रखी है ; उसकी शाखायें सैकड़ों की तादाद में होंगी । उसके जो डायरेक्टर, डिप्टी डायरेक्टर, असिस्टेंट डायरेक्टर आदि पदाधिकारी हैं उन में से कोई गांव में नहीं जाता है । उनके ऊपर कोई जवाबदारी नहीं है । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं

मंत्री महोदय से कि ये जो 10916 की संख्या मैं ने अभी आपको बताई है भारत हैवी इलैक्टिकल्ज में इन लोगों के ऊपर आप ने क्या जिम्मेदारी डाली है, उनको कितना काम देना चाहिए क्या आपने इसको भी निर्धारित किया है । आपने उनके ऊपर क्या भार डाला है ? केवल एक तरफ से लूट नहीं हो रही है । चारों तरफ से हो रही है । एक विशिष्ट वर्ग तैयार हुआ है, साधन भोगी, सुविधा भोगी वर्ग तैयार हुआ है जिसको बहुत अच्छा मौका मिला है सार्वजनिक कोष के ऊपर डाका डालने का, लूटने का । दस हजार कर्मचारियों के ऊपर साढ़े तीन हजार अधिकारी भर दिए गए हैं । अगर आपने इस पर रोक नहीं लगाई तो एक दिन वह भी आ जायेगा जब सवा तीन कर्मचारियों के पीछे एक प्रशासनिक अधिकारी के स्थान पर एक कर्मचारी के ऊपर तीन प्रशासनिक अधिकारी होंगे । जो उत्पादन करने वाला है उसकी संख्या एक रहेगी और प्रशासनिक अधिकारी तीन रहेंगे । अभी भोपाल हैवी इलैक्ट्रिकल्ज का एक विज्ञापन निकला, जब कि वहां पहले से ही 3360 प्रशासनिक अधिकारी हैं, डिप्टी मैनेजर का, मैनेजर का, 23 पदों के लिए । और क्या कमी है ? मैं इस बात का प्रमाण दे रहा हूं कि कैसे मजदूरों के खून पसीने की कमाई पर प्रशासनिक अधिकारी गुलछर्रे उड़ा रहे हैं । सभापति महोदय, मैं एक नया मेम्बर हूं और पीछे की बैंचों पर बैठने वाला हूं इस कारण लोक सभा में पिछड़े मेम्बर हम ही हैं । कुछ समय और दे दें तो मैं टैक्सटाइल्स के ऊपर भी चर्चा कर लूं ।

सभापति महोदय, यह क्या हाल है ? जो यहां के अधिकारी और कर्मचारी हैं उनका क्या हाल है ? भोपाल के भारत हैवी इलैक्ट्रिकल्ज के अन्दर वहां पर जो रक्षक हैं वह भक्षक बन गए हैं । जिन लोगों को चोरी के मामले में बढ़ावा देने के लिए पुलिस विभाग से बर्खास्त किया गया उनको सुरक्षा विभाग का सहायक अधिकारी बनाया गया है । जो आदमी 1958 में थानेदार था, उसके ऊपर यह आरोप इन्दौर में वह लगा था कि वह चोरी में शरीक रहता है और उन्हें बढ़ावा देता है । इसके लिए बर्खास्त किया गया था । उसी आदमी की सुरक्षा विभाग का सहायक अधिकारी बनाया गया है । आपके विभाग के सेक्रेटरी ने लिख कर भेजा लेकिन उसके ऊपर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई खंडवा से निकाले गये पुलिस कर्मचारी को सुरक्षा विभाग में रखा गया, और तमाम पापों के ऊपर से परदा हट जायेगा इसलिये सुरक्षा विभाग के लोगों के खिलाफ़ मजदूरों ने आन्दोलन चलाया, पैसों के लिए नहीं बल्कि न्यायिक हक के लिये, मजदूरों को कोई पागल कुत्ते ने नहीं काटा बल्कि वह जो लूट हो रही है उसकी जांच कराने के वास्ते, जो उनके साथ अन्याय हो रहा है उसकी जांच कराने के वास्ते मजदूरों ने आन्दोलन चलाया । लेकिन कुछ नहीं हुआ । आप देखिये कि जितने भी बी०एच०ई० एल० की युनिट्स हैं 15 साल में मजदूरों को केवल 15 रु० की तरक्की मिली है 260 रु० से 275 रु० हुए, लेकिन जो अधिकारियों की पलटन हैं उनको 300 रु० से 3000 रु० पर पहुंचा दिया गया है । एक एक चोरी करने वाले को वहां पर प्रोमोशन मिलता है, इंस्पेक्टर से सहायक सुरक्षा अधिकारी । और जब मेरा प्रश्न यहां पर आया तो बोले यह चोरी हुई लेकिन सवाल ही नहीं उठता । आप बताइये सुरक्षा अधिकारी जब चोरी करवाता है तो कौन रोक सकेगा ? 10, 10 दीवालें फांद कर ट्रक कैसे बिना सुरक्षा अधिकारी की सांठगांठ के फैक्ट्री के बाहर निकल सकते हैं ? लगातार हर दिन लाखों रुपये की चोरी वहां हो रही है । सुरक्षा विभाग असोसियेशन का सेक्रेटरी पाल सिंह ने जो ग्रैजुएट हैं बड़े मार्मिक शब्दों में सरकार के सामने प्रार्थना की कि प्रति दिन लाखों रुपये

[श्री मदन तिवारी]

की चोरी हो रही है हजूर, इसकी जांच करावें। लेकिन कोई सुनने वाला नहीं है। मैं फिर भी कह देना चाहता हूं कि मजदूरों को पागल कुत्ते ने नहीं काटा जो व्यर्थ में आन्दोलन चलायेंगे। हम अपने न्यायिक हक को मांगना चाहते हैं, और हमारे खून पसीने की मेहनत पर अधिकारी लोग गुलछर्रे उड़ायें यह कभी बर्दास्त नहीं किया जायेगा।

16 hrs.

सूती वस्त्र उद्योग निगम के बारे में मैं बोलना चाहता हूं। पिछले समय मुझको बड़ी तकलीफ हुई अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय ख्याति प्राप्त हमारे जो मजदूरों के रहनुमा हैं आज वह जनता पार्टी की सरकार के उद्योग मंत्री के पद पर आसीन हैं जब उन्होंने यह कहा बिना सोचे विचारे और जीभ को तालू में लगा दिया कि जो धंधे घाटे में चल रहे हैं उनको सरकार नहीं चलायेगी, और अगर उन्हें चलाना होगा, तो मजदूर चलायें। मैं बड़े अदब के साथ जार्ज साहब को कहना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने बिना जांच-पड़ताल किये यह घोषणा करदी। क्या उनको मालूम है कि क्या हो रहा है? मध्य प्रदेश टेक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन का चेयरमैन जायज मांगें रखने पर मजदूरों को कुचलता है। जब वह दिल्ली, राजस्थान, पंजाब सबसिडियरी का चेयरमैन था, तो उसने ब्यावर की महालक्ष्मी मिल और एडवर्ड मिल में नवीनीकरण के नाम पर 80 स्पिनिंग रिंग फ्रम के सांचे पर एक ही पार्टी को 80 लाख रुपये का ठेका दिया। इसमें कहां ईमानदारी है? पुराने रिंग फ्रेम को वजन से बेचने पर 40,000 रु० मिल सकते हैं, जब कि नई मशीन 1,40,000 रुपये में आती है। एक मशीन को बेच कर 40,000 रुपये प्राप्त होते, और जो एक लाख रुपया लगाया गया है उसको मिलाकर 1,40,000 रुपये में नई मशीन खड़ी हो जाती। लेकिन सिर्फ नवीनीकरण पर एक लाख रुपया खर्च कर दिया गया। उसका उद्देश ही यही था कि चारों तरफ से पैसा कमाओ।

यहां अयोध्या मिल, दिल्ली में—आप की नाक के नीचे—उसी श्रीवास्तव ने, जो मध्य प्रदेश टेक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन का चेयरमन है, नवीनीकरण और आधुनिकीकरण के नाम पर 40 लाख रुपये का पार्ट बदला, लेकिन सांचे चालू नहीं हो सके। पुराने पार्ट चल रहे हैं। 40 लाख रुपये वह हज्म कर गया और डकार भी नहीं लिया।

अब राजनंदगांव की बात सुन लीजिए। मध्य प्रदेश के एक भूतपूर्व मंत्री, श्री किशोरी लाल शुक्ला ने, जो मध्य प्रदेश टेक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन का चेयरमैन था, अपने एक कृपापात्र, महाबीर वस्त्र भंडार के साथ सौदा किया और 3,50 रु० प्रति-मीटर बाजार भाव का माल 2,30 रुपये प्रति-मीटर के हिसाब से दे दिया। इस माल की 375 गांठें थीं और इस सौदे में 3.50 लाख रुपये का नुकसान हुआ।

क्वालिटी नम्बर पी 370 का माल 1—61 रुपये प्रति-मीटर के भाव पर दिया गया, जब कि उसका बाजार भाव 2—61 रुपये प्रति-मीटर था। इस माल की 51 गांठें बेचने पर 25,000 रुपये का नुकसान हुआ। इसी प्रकार धोती, क्वालिटी नम्बर 1717 वीर हनुमान, एक रुपये प्रति मीटर कम पर दी गई, जिससे 2 लाख रुपये का नुकसान हुआ। धूसा क्वालिटी नं० 47007/8 की 300 गांठें 3 रुपये प्रति-मीटर के भाव पर दी गई जब कि उसका भाव 4—80 रुपये प्रति-मीटर था। इसमें 1.80 लाख रुपये का नुकसान हुआ। इसी प्रकार 4—80 रुपये प्रति-मीटर के माल की 50 गांठें 3.25 रुपये प्रति-मीटर के हिसाब से दी गई, जिसमें 22,500 रुपये का नुकसान हुआ। 4—80 रुपये प्रति-मीटर के

माल की 150 गांठें 4.25 रुपए प्रति-मीटर के भाव पर दी गई, जिस से 37,500 रुपये का नुकसान हुआ। कुल 2.40 लाख रुपए का नुकसान हुआ।

सबसिडियरी मिलों के विरोध के बावजूद मैसर्स काशीराम टैक्सटाइल्ज़ अहमदाबाद, के साथ चैयरमैन ने जो सौदा किया, उस में करीब करीब 15 लाख रुपए का नुकसान हुआ। ये सब बातें विस्तार से बताने में बहुत समय लग जायेगा, और मेरे पास समय नहीं है।

इसी चैयरमैन ने राजस्थान में संजीवन सहकारी विपणन संस्था मर्यादित फतेहनगर के साथ 1500 गांठों का सौदा किया अमरीकन भूरी रुई के लिए। लेकिन उस की जगह अंजड़ स्टेशन का घटिया माल दिया गया। इसमें पांच लाख रुपए का नुकसान हुआ। ये सब अभी हाल की बातें हैं। इस तरह करोड़ों रुपयों का नुकसान हुआ है। मैं ने एक संकल्प रखा है, लेकिन वह बैलट में नहीं आया है। अभी भी परमानेंट संकल्प में मेरा नाम है। मैं चाहता हूं अलग अलग विषय पर ठीक तरह से मंत्री महोदय अगर कोई दावा करते हैं तो उस दावे के जवाब में मजदूरों की ओर से उन के पहलू को हम प्रस्तुत करें। मैं ने पहले ही कहा, मेरी यह मांग है कि पूरे भारत में हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स के अंदर जो लूट चल रही है, जो लूट नेशनल टेक्सटाइल कारपोरेशन में चल रही है और जो लूट काटन कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया में चल रही है उस के ऊपर विस्तार से संकल्प के जरिये मुझे चर्चा करने का मौका मिले। लेकिन इस समय मैं केवल यही कहना चाहता हूं कि भोपाल, हैदराबाद, हरिद्वार और त्रिचुरी इन चारों जगहों के हैवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स के आधिकारियों और उनके कार्यकलाप की खुली अदालत में जांच हो और उन को जेल की सजा हो। इन सभी जगहों में जांच कमीशन बैठाए जाएं। इतना ही कह कर मैं आप के प्रति अपना आभार प्रकट कर के अपनी चर्चा खत्म करता हूं।

MR. CHAIRMAN : You will take only five minutes Mr. Arunachalam.

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM (Tenkasi) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to say that there are some of the demands by the Ministry of Industry in the current budget for the village and small-scale industries under revenue and capital account. These appear to be impressive but, at a closer look, there are many pitfalls and shortcomings in their allocative efficiency.

The allocation of funds for industrial development for the Tamilnadu has been very meagre. For example, the Salem Steel Plant has been almost neglected in this current Budget. The expansion of this steel plant would have increased employment potential in addition to all other attendant benefits of an expanding industrial project. Even though one can point out many general loopholes like this, I would like to confine my comments to the areas and welfare of the people of my own constituency in my district. Tirunelveli.

Tirunelveli District, the southernmost part of India, in which my constituency is located is industrially backward. The livelihood of most of the people in my district arises either from agriculture or from small village industries like handloom, mat weaving, silk worm breeding, match industry etc. To improve my District, there are two clear alternatives.

One is to build up big industrial projects in my District and to put it on the industrial map of India. This can be achieved only in the long run which means the District has to continue for a long time in the same economically backward stage. Under the planned development of our country, the Government cannot afford to retain the District full of natural resources wothout any economic-development for long. Threfore, the second alternative is obvious. That is the Government has to take necessary steps in the short run to tide over the economic back-wardness of my District.

The Government's attention should be specifically focussed on the following measures to improve the economic backwardness of the people of my District.

Firstly, handloom is a vital industry in many populated small towns and villages in my constituency. Tirunelveli,

[Shri M. Arunachalam]

Melapalayam Tenkasi, Kadayanallur, Puliangudi, Sankarankoil, Ambasamudram, Kururvikulam are some such places. In all these places, the Government policies have been to support the Master Weavers who are controlling the small and the individual weavers. Government should turn its attention to give specific helps to individual weavers particularly to the small weavers with one or two looms. During the recent cyclone-disaster the weavers in my constituency and in my district have experienced untold miseries because water has entered into their small premises where their looms were in action. They have been damaged on account of this entry of water due to cyclone. Thus their life line of employment has been dislocated. The Government's help rendered was of a very meagre nature. The aid was 3 kgs. of rice per weaver-family. One can easily make out that this aid is totally insufficient to put back the dislocated industry on its rails of rehabilitation. The Government should give these weavers' families sufficient aid to re-equip themselves to earn their livelihood again. Apart from the removal of weavers' miseries the increased Government aid to them will also increase the export potential of this handloom fabrics since there is ever-growing demand for Indian handloom clothes abroad.

Secondly, it is a well known fact that Vasudevanallur is located at a long stretch of sugarcane growing lands in Tirunelveli District. The Government is aware of the need for establishing a sugar factory in this area. The advantages are very clear :—

(a) It will provide employment potential to landless rural population.

(b) It was very clear that it would provide remunerative prices for sugarcane growers. (c) It will also provide employment opportunity to the landless rural population. (d) It will obviously increase the output of sugar and also provide all other subsidiary benefits connected with establishment of an industrial project in a rural set-up. The Government is delaying the implementation of this important rural project for want of funds. I urge the hon. Minister for Industry to take personal interest to implement the urgently needed rural project at least under this current budget.

Thirdly, the match industry in my District is running as a cottage industry. The small units need the Government support. They need small financial helps. They require timely supply of raw materials and this industry being dependent upon vagaries of nature, the risk involved is quite high. The small cottage industry is unable to cope-up with high risk along with the other problems. The Government can develop processing factories near the Western Ghats to prepare raw materials which may work out cheaper for this match industry running on small scale basis. I urge upon the Government to turn its attention to such small local processing projects which would be of immense help to cottage and village industries.

Fourthly, Silk Worm breeding is an infant and small-scale industry in Tamilnadu. There are a few breeders in my district. This industry is a foreign exchange earner. The export potential of this silk yarn and cloth is well known to the Government. Its encouragement to silk worm breeding in Karnataka State should also be extended to the few places where facility for breeding silk worms and developing the silk industry are available in Tamilnadu particularly in my constuency at Courtallam.

Fifthly, the world famous mat weaving still continues in Pathamadai, a small village in my District. Most of the Members in the august House may be knowing that the Pathamadai mat has been sent as official gift to the Queen of England and to the other foreign dignitories. This again is another small industry which has been subjected to exploitation by the middle men. The small mat weaver gets very meagre remuneration for his very good hand work. The Government should take proper steps for marketing this product of small weavers and make them benefit out of their own handwork.

I request the hon. Minister for Industry to look into the problems of the industrially backward district and develop the rural industries and thus uplift the rural India.

श्री रूपलाल सोमानी (भीलवाड़ा) : माननीय सभापति महोदय, नई औद्योगिक नीति, औद्योगिक विकास की दिशा में एक नया मोड़ है। उद्योग मंत्री ने एक साहसिक और गतिशील कदम उठाया है और एक नई दिशा दी है जोकि स्वागत योग्य है और इसके लिए मैं उनको बधाई देता हूं। इसके पूर्व की औद्योगिक नीतियों के परिणाम का

यथार्थ हमारे सामने है । शहर बढ़े हैं, गांव टूटे हैं, असमानता, बेरोजगारी और गरीबी बढ़ी है । ग्रामों की बुद्धि और श्रम का पलायन शहरों को हुआ है जिससे गांवों का विकास रुका है और गरीबी बढ़ी है । नयी औद्योगिक नीति को कार्यक्रमों से इस प्रक्रिया को बदलने का संकेत किया गया है और यह प्रयत्न है कि शहरों में उद्योगों का फैलाव रुके । यह अपने आप में एक बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन है जो यथार्थवादी है तथा स्वागतयोग्य है ।

नीतियों का प्रश्न तो अहम होता ही है लेकिन उससे भी बड़ा उन नीतियों के कार्यान्वयन का प्रश्न होता है । इसके साथ ही जो उससे प्राप्ति होती है, जो परिणाम होता है वह हमारे लिए और भी महत्वपूर्ण होता है । आज का जो सरकारी तंत्र है उसमें जो लोग बैठे हैं वे लघु उद्योग और ग्राम उद्योगों के प्रति संवेदनशील नहीं हैं । उनका संवेदनशील होना अतिआवश्यक है, ताकि वे नई औद्योगिक नीति और परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन में मनुष्य को केन्द्र बिन्दु बना सके और यह सफल हो सके । आज सारा तन्त्र अफसरशाही की जकड़ में हैं । यह खुशी की बात है कि उद्योग मंत्री जी ने प्रत्येक जिले में जिला उद्योग केन्द्र स्थापित करने का निश्चय किया है, लेकिन वे अफसरशाही की जकड़ से मुक्त हों—इस दिशा में उन को विशेष प्रयत्न करना पड़ेगा, ताकि हमारी नीति और परियोजनाओं के अनुसार हम परिणामों की प्राप्ति कर सकें ।

यह भी खुशी की बात है कि लघु उद्योगों की सूची में वृद्धि कर के उस को 180 से बढ़ा कर 500 कर दिया गया है । लेकिन लघु उद्योग और ग्रामोद्योग की मदें और कार्य क्षेत्र भी स्पष्ट होने चाहिये ताकि इनमें अनावश्यक प्रतिस्पर्धा न हो और सब का अपने अपने स्थान पर अच्छे ढंग से विकास हो सके ।

आज अधिकांश लघु उद्योगों की हालत खराब है । इस का कारण यह है कि वित्तीय साधन उन को समय पर उपलब्ध नहीं हो पाते हैं । इस के साथ ही उन के प्रबन्ध में कुशलता आये, इस के लिये भी विशेष ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये । इस के लिये यह भी आवश्यक है कि वित्त मंत्रालय, श्रम मंत्रालय और उद्योग मंत्रालय की नीतियों में अच्छे ढंग से तालमेल हो, अच्छे ढंग से समन्वय हो । आज सब से बड़ी समस्या समय पर जमीन प्राप्त कराने की है, बिजली उपलब्ध कराने की है और परिवहन सुविधाओं की है—इन के कारण लघु उद्योगों को बड़ी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ रहा है । यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि सरकार की नई नीति के परिणामस्वरूप इन समस्याओं का समाधान होगा और लघु उद्योगों के विकास में स्थानीय लघु उद्योगियों को, जो बुद्धि और श्रम करने की क्षमता रखते हैं, उन को अवसर दिया जाएगा । मुझे यह भी विश्वास है कि अब ऋण की कमी की वजह से लघु तथा ग्रामौद्योगों की किसी भी नई योजना को छोड़ा नहीं जायगा ।

खादी कार्यक्रम के संवर्धन के लिये वित्तीय और विपणन सहायता देने के लिये सरकार वचन-बद्ध है । मैं माननीय उद्योग मंत्री जी का ध्यान खादी ग्रामोद्योग आयोग के अध्यक्ष के वक्तव्य की ओर, जो समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित हुआ है, दिलाना चाहता हूं । उन का कहना है कि खादी ग्रोमोद्योग आयोग एक वर्ष में 5 लाख लोगों को काम देने की क्षमता रखता है और दे सकता है; लेकिन उस के लिये उन्होंने 75 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था करने के लिये सरकार से निवेदन किया है । आयोग यह भी कहता है कि वह व्यक्तिगत कारीगरों को ऋण सुविधा उपलब्ध करेगा, उन को कच्चा माल सप्लाई करेगा और उन के द्वारा उत्पादित माल की वह स्वयं खरीद करेगा । इस के साथ ही पोलियेस्टर खादी के उत्पादन का प्रयोग भी उन्होंने अपने

[श्री रूनलाल सोमानी]

हाथ में लिया है । उद्योग मंत्री जी को अपने नीति वक्तव्य और कार्यक्रम के अनुसार उन के निवेदन पर समुचित ध्यान देना चाहिये ।

मैं आप से यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि राजस्थान औद्योगिक दृष्टि से बहुत पिछड़ा क्षेत्र है । वहां पर उन का बहुत बड़ा उत्पादन होता है तथा खादी एवं ग्रामोद्योग के कार्यक्रमों के विकास की बहुत सम्भावनाएं हैं, जिसको खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग की मदद से बढ़ाया जा सकता है ।

अन्त में, श्रीमन्, मैं एक निवेदन करना चाहूंगा—हमारी योजनायें चाहे जितनी लघु और ग्रामोद्योगिक विकास की हों, हमारी उद्योग नीति और कार्यक्रम चाहे जितने ठीक हों, लेकिन जब तक विचार और दृष्टिकोण व स्वभाव सामाजिक और आर्थिक समस्याओं के प्रति नहीं बदलता है, चाहे शासकीय तन्त्र हो या समाज हो—तब तक हम वांछित लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति नहीं कर सकेंगे । इस लिये मेरा निवेदन है कि हमारे पास जो भी प्रचार के साधन हैं—चाहे आकाशवाणी हो, चाहे दूरदर्शन हो, हमारी इस औद्योगिक नीति को ग्रामीण जनता के सामने स्पष्टतया रखने के लिये, उन का पूरा-पूरा उपयोग हमें उठाना चाहिये ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस नई औद्योगिक नीति का पूरे दिल से समर्थन करता हूं ।

श्री विजय कुमार मलहोत्रा (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : सभापति महोदय, समय कम होने के कारण मैं कुछ प्वाइन्ट्स का ही जिक्र करना चाहता हूं ।

जार्ज फर्नांनडिस साहब ने जो उद्योग नीति की घोषणा की है, उस में कांग्रेस पार्टी की तरफ से पब्लिक सेक्टर की बोगी खड़ी की गई है और यह दिखाने की कोशिश की गई है कि जो माडर्न टेक्नीक्स हैं या जो लेटेस्ट साइंटिफिक डेवलपमेंट्स हैं, उन को जनता पार्टी अपनाना नहीं चाहती है । इसके बारे में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि वास्तविक बात यह है कि पिछले 20, 25, 30 सालों में जिन बिग इंडस्ट्रीज, बिग बिजनेस हाऊसेज और मल्टीनेशनल कम्पनीज को कांग्रेस पार्टी ने बढ़ाया है, आज उन्ही की लोबी के रेप्रजेंटेटिव के तौर पर वे इस नई इन्डस्ट्रियल पालीसी को खत्म करने की साजिश कर रहे हैं । बार बार पब्लिक सेक्टर का जिक्र किया जाता है और पब्लिक सेक्टर को एक तरह से इस नई इन्डस्ट्रियल पालीसी से स्ट्रेंथन करने की कोशिश की गई है, उस को वे देखने से इन्कार कर रहे हैं । यह जो नई इन्डस्ट्रियल पालीसी है, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जब तक बाकी जो मिनिस्ट्री हैं उन को मिला कर इम्प्लीमेंट करने की कोशिश नहीं की जाएगी, तब तक यह इन्डस्ट्रियल पालीसी चल नहीं पाएगी ।

सब पहली जरूरी चीज यह है कि जो भट्ट कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आज से कुछ साल पहले दी गई थी और जिस रिपोर्ट को कैबिनेट ने स्वीकार भी कर लिया था, बिग बिजनैस हाउसेज की लोबी के कारण पिछली कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट के टाइम पर उस को खत्म कर दिया गया, उस को कोल्ड स्टोरेज में फैंक दिया गया और इलैक्शन फंड के लिए रुपया उन से ले लिया गया, उस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट को फौरन इम्प्लीमेंट करने की जरूरत है । उस के अन्दर पांच चीजें थीं । एक तो यह था कि स्माल इंडस्ट्रीज डेवलपमेंट एक्ट बनाने की जरूरत है, स्माल इंडस्ट्रीज रिजर्वेशन एक्ट बनाने की जरूरत है, एनसीलरी इंडस्ट्रीज एक्ट बनाने की जरूरत है और पब्लिक स्टोर्स परचेज और डिस्पोजल एक्ट और रेजिस्टर्ड पार्टनरशिप एक्ट बनाने की जरूरत है । ये जो पांच चीजें हैं इन को जब तक इम्पलीमेंट नहीं किया जाएगा, स्टेचूटरी एक्ट

नहीं बनेंगे, तब तक स्माल स्केल और काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज के लिए किया हुआ जितना भी काम है, वह सारा अधूरा रह जाएगा और वह काम नहीं हो सकेगा।

हैरानी की बात है कि हिन्दुस्तान में कोई भी बैंक स्माल स्केल या काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज में बनने वाली चीजों के बदले में लोन देने के लिए तैयार नहीं है, कोई भी नेशनेलाइज्ड बैंक हिन्दुस्तान भर में उस के बदले में लोन नहीं दे रहा है। आप दखेंगे कि अगर कोई जूता बनाता है तो जूते के लाखों पेयर आप रख दीजिए लेकिन बैंक लोन देने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। अगर बाटा की छाप लग जाती है, तो बैंक लोन देने के लिये तैयार जाते हैं। जितनी भी छोटी छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज हैं, उन के द्वारा बनाए गये माल पर बैंक लोन नहीं देते हैं। मैं ने पहले भी कहा था कि अगर कोई टूथ ब्रुश बनाता है, तो उस पर बैंक लोन नहीं देगा लेकिन अगर उस पर कालगेट अपनी छाप लगा देता है, तो उस का महत्व बढ़ जाता है। वह बाजार से 95 पैसे में उस को खरीदता है लेकिन जब अपनी छाप उस पर लगा देता है, तो वही सवा तीन रुपये का बाजार में विकता है और उस के मुकाबले में बैंक से जितना भी लोन लेना चाहो, लोन मिल जाता है। अगर कोई भी बैंक स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज या काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज की प्रोडक्शन पर लोन देने के लिए तैयार नहीं जब तक कि उस पर ब्रान्ड नाम न लगे। इसलिए मैं यह कहूंगा कि यह जो बैंकों की पालीसी है, इस को चेन्ज करने की जरूरत है। इस बात को आप देखें कि स्माल स्केल और काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज को उन की प्रोडक्शन के बदले में कितना लोन मिलता है। आज काटेज और स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज को 10 पर सेन्ट लोन मिल रहा है जबकि बिग इंडस्ट्रीज को 90 पर सेन्ट लोन मिल रहा है। आज 10 पर सेन्ट रा-मैटीरियल स्माल स्केल और काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज को मिलता है जबकि 80, 90 पर सेन्ट बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज को जाता है। जरूरत इस बात की है कि इस पालीसी को चेन्ज किया जाए और मेरा ख्याल है कि मंत्री महोदय इस बात को देखेंगे।

एक चीज़ और कहना चाहता हूं। आज सब से उमदा परचेज करने वाली जो संस्था है, वह गवर्नमेंट आफ इन्डिया है। पिछली कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट के टाइम पर सारी गवर्नमेंट परचेजेज का 8 पर सेन्ट स्माल स्केल और काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज से होता था और 92 पर सेन्ट बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज से। मैं यह कन्ज्यूमर आइटम्स की बात कर रहा हूं। इसलिए इस के लिए एक एक्ट बनाने की जरूरत है कि गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स जो कुछ परचेज करे कन्ज्यूमर आइटम्स की, वह सब स्माल स्केल और काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज से परचेज किया जाए। जब ऐसा होगा तब कहीं हम आगे बढ़ सकते हैं। मैं यह भी सिफारिश करना चाहता हूं कि यहां पर जो एडवरटाइजमेंट रेट्स हैं, चाहे वह हमारा आल इंडिया रेडियो हो या टेलीविज़न हो जो भी मास मीडिया है, स्माल स्केल और काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज के लिए एडवरटाइजमेंट रेट्स में फ़र्क जाना चाहिए। अगर बड़ी और छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज के रेट्स में फ़र्क नहीं किया जाएगा, तो काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज बिरला का मुकाबला कैसे कर सकते हैं। एक आदमी घर में साबुन बनाता है उस पर भी वह एडवरटाइजमेंट रेट हो जोकि टाटा, मोदी और लीवर ब्रादर्स पर है, तो वह उन के मुकाबले में कैसे खड़ा हो सकता है। इसलिए जरूरत इस बात की है कि इन दोनों के लिए एडवरटाइजमेंट रेट्स में फ़र्क रखा जाए। एक इस के अलावा स्माल स्केल और काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज के लिए बैंक लोन के लिए डिक्रेन्शियल रेट्स होने चाहिए, इम्पोर्ट लाइसेन्स के लिए डिक्रेन्शियल रेट्स होने चाहिए। जब ऐसा होगा तभी स्माल स्केल और काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज बिग इंडस्ट्रीज के मुकाबले

[श्री विजय कुमार मलहोत्रा]

कुछ समय के लिए खड़ी हो सकती हैं। सब से पहले मिनिस्टर साहब को इस बात को तय करना चाहिए कि मल्टी-नेशनल कम्पनीज कन्ज्यूमर आइटम्स में न आएं और जो बिग बिजनेस हाऊसेज हैं, वे भी कन्ज्यूमर आइटम्स के फील्ड को पांच, दस साल में खाली कर दें और वे दूसरी चीजों में जायें, सीमेंट में जायें, लोहे म जायें, बसें बनाने में जाय और जहाज बनाने में जायें। हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर जनता पार्टी ने पूरा एम्पलायमेंट देने का वायदा किया है, उसको देने का सिवाय इसके और कोई तरीका नहीं है। उसके लिए इनको निकालना ही पड़ेगा। जितनी भी बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज हैं, मल्टी नेशनल कम्पनीज हैं, उनको इन चीजों के अन्दर से हटाना ही पड़ेगा। मैं चाहता हूं कि सब से पहले मंत्री महोदय एक ऐसी आइटम की घोषणा करें कि यह आइटम काटेज इंडस्ट्री के लिए रिजर्व करने जा रहे हैं और यह आइटम स्टेचुटरेली रिजर्व कर दी गई है और यह आइटम देहात में बनेगी। न इसमें बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज आयेंगी और न स्माल इंडस्ट्रीज आयेंगी। इस तरह से आप उसमें कितने आदमियों को काम दे सकते हैं, इस बात का अन्दाजा सहज लगाया जा सकता है। इस तरह से दूसरे, तीसरे साल आप और भी बहुत ही चीजें बढ़ा सकते हैं। लेकिन आज की जो इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी है, उसमें काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज के लिए स्टेचुटेरेली कोई भी आइटम रिजर्व नहीं की गई है। स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज के लिए भी नहीं रखी गई है। मैं मंत्री जी से रिक्वेस्ट करता हूं कि वे इस बात को देखें।

सारे हिन्दुस्तान में कामर्स मिनिस्ट्री पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्युशन सिस्टम का नेट वर्क बनाने जा रही है जिसमें पब्लिक यूटिलिटि की आइटम्स को डिस्ट्रिब्यूट किया जाएगा। हिन्दुस्तान में बहुत से सुपर बाजार खुले हैं, बहुत सी कोआपरेटिज खुली हैं जिनमें ब्रांड नेम्स वाली चीजें ही बिक रही हैं। अगर हमने बड़ी इंडस्ट्री की, मल्टी नेशनल कम्पनीज की चीजों को ही वहां बेचना है तो इस पब्लिक यूटिलिटि की जो आइटम्स हैं जो कि काटेज इंडस्ट्री में बनती हैं या बनने वाली हैं तो उनके लिए कोई जगह नहीं हो सकती। जिस सेक्टर की मार्किट नहीं है, काटेज इंडस्ट्री की मार्किट नहीं है, स्माल इंडस्ट्री की मार्किट नहीं है, उनकी चीजें कम से कम वहां से तो बिकनी चाहियें। तब जाकर ये इंडस्ट्रीज सफल हो सकती हैं?

सभापति महोदय, यह कहना बिल्कुल गलत है कि काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज की चीजें महंगी होती जा रही हैं। मैंने पिछले दिनों देखा कि बड़ा भारी नारा लगाया जा रहा है कि कीमतें कम करनी हैं तो मास प्रोडक्शन की जरूरत है, माडरेनाइजेशन की जरूरत है, लेटेस्ट टेक्नीक लाने की जरूरत है, कुमुटुराइज्ड करने की जरूरत है, इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स की चीजें लाने की जरूरत है। यह बिल्कुल गलत नारा है। वेस्ट के अन्दर यह नारा लग रहा है और वही नारा हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर भी लाया जा रहा है। आज मास प्रोडक्शन की जरूरत नहीं है बल्कि प्रोडक्शन बाई द मासिज की जरूरत है। हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर करोड़ों लोग जो बेकार हैं, उनको काम देने की जरूरत है। एक इंडस्ट्री ढाई सौ करोड़ रुपए लगाकर चलती है और चार हजार आदमियों को काम देती है। उस ढाई सौ करोड़ रुपए में से तीस-चालीस हजार आदमियों को काम देने की जरूरत है। यह ठीक है कि प्राफिट कम होगा लेकिन लोग पांच-सात सौ रुपए कमायेंगे। यह तो नहीं होगा कि पिछले साल में बिग हाउसिज ने जो पांच हजार पांच सौ करोड़ रुपए की दौलत जमा कर डाली, वह तो नहीं होगा। जार्ज साहब ने इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी को जो एक रिओरियेन्टेशन दिया है, यह उनके सामने एक बहुत बड़ा चेलेंज है और इस चेलेंज के साथ उसको इम्पलीमेंट करने की जरूरत है। इसके लिए

इस बात की भी बड़ी जरूरत है कि हिन्दुस्तान की सारी गवर्नमेंट एजेन्सीज मिल कर इसको इम्पलीमेंट करने की कोशिश करें। मैं जानता हूं कि कांग्रेस पार्टी, मल्टी नेशनल कम्पनीज, बिग बिजनेसमैन इसको खत्म करने की पूरी कोशिश करेंगे परन्तु मैं यह भी जानता हूं कि जार्ज साहब ने बड़े बड़े चेलेंज एक्सेप्ट किए हैं, वे इस चेलेंज को भी मंजूर करके स्माल इंडस्ट्रीज को और काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज को आगे लायेंगे।

डिस्ट्रिक्ट सेन्टर्स की जो स्कीम बनाई गई है, मैं सोचता हू कि डिस्ट्रिक्ट सेन्टर्स की इतनी बड़ी स्कीम है, अगर यह ठीक से इम्प्लीमेंट नहीं हुई तो हमारी सारी इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी खत्म हो जाएगी। उसको फौरी तौर पर इम्प्लीमेंट करने के लिए जितने भी रिसोर्सिज चाहियें, वे उसमें लगाए जायें। एक बार डिस्ट्रिक्ड सेन्टर्स हो गए और वहां कंज्युमर्स आइटम्स बनने लगीं और उन आइटम्स में से बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज निकल गई तथा वहां स्माल इंडस्ट्रीज और काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज आ गई तभी हमारी इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी सफल होगी।

इन शब्दों के साथ में इंडस्ट्रियल पालिसी का वेलकम करता हूं और उम्मीद करता हूं कि यह सफलतापूर्वक इम्प्लीमेंट की जाएगी।

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir. In view of the constraint of time, I will only refer to 1 or 2 items. We had expected that Mr. George Fernandes, when he took charge of this Ministry, would really bring about a re-orientation in the whole industrial policy of this country. But the impression created, while reading the industrial policy resolution, is that it is treated as almost an appendix to the 1956 industrial policy resolution. The problems are noted. The report says :

"The growth of per capita national income during the last 10 years has been about 1.5% per annum and it is clearly inadequate to meet the needs of a developing economy. Unemployment has increased. Rural-urban income disparities have widened and the rate of real investment has stagnated. The growth of industrial output in the last decade has been not more than 3 to 4% on an average. The incidence of industrial sickness has become widespread and some of the major industries are the worst affected."

Now what is the solution to be found in this Industrial Policy Resolutions ? One of the hon. Members was saying that Congress has industrialised this country and he was trying to give credit to that party for that. But, we should remind ourselves, or we sought to remind ourselves, that it is the Congress Party and its policy which has brought this country to the present situation, where we are under the stranglehold of the monopolists and multi-nationals, as a result of which the Congress Party itself has become a prefix to the name of an individual ? Has there been any real re-orientation and change from that ? You have tried to advert to the result, not to the causes.

So far as the thrust which has been made in the Industrial Policy is to demarcate the respective spheres of the large scale and small scale industries. It is welcome in a sense. But the question is how it is going to be implemented. It is true that the list of industries which are reserved for the small-scale sector has gone up to 504. That is welcome. But what is really a small-scale unit under this Industrial Policy ? Any monopoly house can get into with certain restrictions. The MRTP Act has always been there, but even with the operation of the MRTP Act, the industrial houses have grown-up manifold. It now has to seek the specific approval for their expansion programme from the Government. It was there previously. Now the addition is that they have to generate their own internal resources. Is it difficult for them? One of the hon. Members of the Janata Party was advocating giving tax concession to them and complete blanket approval for black money being invested in the rural sector. Why is it necessary ? They have got their own concerns, their chains of concerns, sister concerns and what not. There are various institutions which will be able to come forward and help them.

[Shri Som Nath Chatterjee]

Therefore, we want a categorical statement from the hon. Minister. Will you allow the monopoly houses to enter the small-scale sector, which is up to Rs. 10 lakhs ? Because, from the policy it does not appear that they are debarred. Have we got rid of, or are we getting rid of, the multi-nationals ? Now the only restriction is that they have to dilute their share capital to 40 per cent. Anybody knowing anything about the functioning of big business or of the corporate sector know that 40per cent is a sufficient share-holding in any company to be able to control it. Now the position is that, once they dilute the share-holding, they will be treated at par with Indian concerns. So, the multi-nationals with all their technology and know-how, with all their control and hegemony, will go into every sector now. So, I want to ask the hon. Minister this question, Is it believed that 40 per cent share-holding really restricts the control of the foreigners or the multi-nationals ? It is not possible.

Therefore, the result is, on two very vital aspects, namely, the control of the monopoly houses and of the multi-nationals, I am sorry to say that Shri George Fernandes has got into the same trap, I hope unwillingly he has got into the same trap, by following the same policy which has been followed in the past. This 40 per cent dilution is a complete misnomer. If you think you can completely de- multinationalise them, it is not possible. The control will remain with them. On the surface, you will see that there is an Indian Board of Directors, because there will be one or two Indian Directors; on the surface, you will say that the majority share-holding is with the Indian. But the real control will not be with the Indians. Therefore, on these two very important aspects, I would like the hon. Minister to categorically tell us how he wishes to control them.

For want of time, I will deal with only two more points. One is about sick industries. In the Industrial Policy, reference has been made to man-power, which makes nice reading :

> "But much more importantly, our most valued asset is the willing hands of our rural manpower and the reservoir of highly trained scientists, engineers....".

Is this Industrial Policy employment-oriented ? Is this Industrial Policy growth-oriented in the sense that greater and greater employment opportunities and potentialities would be generated ?

On the other hand, existing industries are becoming sick. They had utilised the public finances, they had utilised public borrowings, and then the management, after diverting the money, after misappropriating the funds, made them sick. Government came to their rescue. The sick industries were taken over, some of them, but there has been no analytical study of the causes of sickness. If the sickness is management-induced or management-caused, what steps have been taken against the managements ? You are saying you will only take over those sick industries which fit in with your industrial policy. But what about the human element involved ? What about the persons who are working there ? For no fault of their the industry has become sick, because of the mismanagement by the management or because of misappropriation of funds by the management. What are you going to do with regard to these willing hands, of the manpower in this country ? They are not getting all the best in the world and in this country. They are always at the receiving end. Therefore, the policy with regard to sick industries has to be a little more clear. It has to be on the basis that you think of the workers, employees first. Do not let them suffer because of the mismanagement and criminal activities of the management.

One word about the Patent Office. I have been writing to the hon. Minister about it, but it seems that he as taken up an ostrich-like attitude, he will see no evil, hear no evil and will do nothing. That office has become the hot-bed of corruption. I have been repeatedly requesting the hon. Minister. There are numerous representations. I know the case of Remfry & Sons, which I brought to the notice of the hon. Minister. The company had declared the closure of their undertaking in Calcutta. They were unable to bring out the paper. But now the Director or the Controller, whoever was there, was supplying the paper to the management, so that the employees can be kept on the streets and the management can go on running its business and making a profit. I would request him to kindly consider this as it is under his Ministry.

Bharat Commerce is a concern of Birlas in Nagda, and there is trouble going on there, but what is happening to the workers ? They are being taken into police custody and handcuffed. They are being asked to give a security of Rs. 20,000 for 107-proceedings. In J. K. Synthetics in Ujjain, there is trouble going on, a strike is going on and a strike is being dealt with under the Janata administration by taking the workers to the police station in handcuffs and Rs.

20,000 from a worker is being asked as security money for good conduct before bail is given for the proceedings. I request the hon. Minister to look into this matter and take some action.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Minister.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : This is a very important Ministry.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I know.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Please extend the time.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is no question of extending the time.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: You put it to vote. Let the Government say "no". You cannot shut out the discussion. You promised to give me time. Are you going to break your promise ? Give me ten minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : If you finish within three minutes, I will give, otherwise, I will have to call the hon. Minister. I am sorry.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : After a prolonged labour pain, the Janata Party has given birth to a baby husbanded by five constituents of the Janata Party which have conflicting ideological predilictions. The Industry Minister has brought out a policy which is against the economic policy announced by the Finance Minister. There are three Ministries—Economic Ministry, Agriculture Ministry and the Industry Ministry—which are involved in this. I would like to quote the sum and substance of this :

> "The Janata party's boast that it aims to develop "an alternative to both capitalism and communism... by heading the path of Gandhian socialism" has predictably raised the hackles of both the orthodox left and the liberal right in this country. While the former has dubbed the policy paper an exercise in escapism, at least partly, to turn away from the path of progress and to take India "back to the bullock cart"."

This is the situation that prevails in the country in the industrial field. Then, how can our industries progress ? There is a shortage of electricity. The other day, the Energy Minister replied to a question that there was a shortage of about 5124 million units during 1976-77. No reliable estimate of the expenditure incurred for making up this shortage is available. 17,000 crores worth projects are not being executed throughout the country and you want to build up an infrastructure of agro-based industries. This is fallacious because there is sluggishness in the economy. The Finance Minister said :

"Investment in the economy was sluggish". What is more disquieting, he indicated that there would be shortfalls in Plan expenditure. Where is the reality that you are bringing a revolutinary industrial policy, an alternative programme? How can you invest when there is no investment ? When there is no programme and policy, how can the industries reach villages ? These are all high sounding words which you have quoted in the last one year. I do not know how other friends are obstructing you. I do not know the helplessness of the Industry Minister.

Every infrastructure has to be established by three Ministries and these three Ministries are a big flop in this country.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : To conclude, I want to say a point about my constituency. An HMT unit is going to be set up there. Will you kindly see that the organisational set up is completed immediately and see that many people are benefited and employed ? Will you kindly consider that all ancillary units of Tumkur District will not be handed over once again to the vested interests so that poor people are employed ? Will you kindly give this assurance that it will be expedited ?

THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to start by thanking the hon. Members of the House for the very instructive and educative discussion that we have had on the industrial policy.

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह (विक्रमगंज): आप तो हिन्दी में बोलिए ।

सभापति महोदय : क्यों आप लोग ऐसा बोल कर खराब करते हैं ?

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : हिन्दी इलाके से वोट ले कर आते हैं ?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: There have been a number of very constructive and very valuable suggestions made in the course of the debate and, I

[Sh. George Fernandes]

am sure, they will be useful to us in pursuing the industrial policy. There has been a certain amount of confusion also but that is understandable, particularly, in the minds of some of the hon. Members who have not been able to get over the heritage of the past 30 years.

Quite rightly, the discussion has centred round the new Industrial Policy and also on the performance of the Industry Ministry in the last 12 months. The new Industrial Policy was presented to the House on 23rd December, 1977. Mr. Somnath Chatterjee said that he saw no difference between the new Industrial Policy of the Janata Government and the 1956 Industrial Policy Resolution. I am sure that in the coming days, as he sees the implementation of this new industrial policy, the light will dawn on him and he will be able to see the difference between the two policies.

We have made a very positive shift. We have said that from now on the emphasis will be on the small, the cottage, the household and the rural sector. We have said that the emphasis will be no more on capital-intensive units in those areas where labour-intensive units can be set up. This is particularly noticeable in the decision that is contained in the new industrial policy itself that all additional loomage in the textile sector will, from now on, be in the handloom sector, that there will be no additional loomage in the organised textile mills, not even in the decentralised powerlooms, and that it will go to the handloom sector. We have also decided that any town or city with a population of half a million, 5 lakhs, on the basis of the 1971 census will not any more be given any new industrial licences. All new industries will go out into the districts, into the rural areas, away from the big urban agglomerations. I do not need to elaborate on the significance of this shift. I am sure, the hon. Members will be able to see the difference between the 1956 Industrial Policy Resolution and the new Industrial Policy that we presented on 23rd December, 1977.

Very rightly, most of the hon. Members have said that it is not what is our intention that mattered to them but it is the implementation of this new policy that is of concern to them. I entirely agree with this. We are going to be judged, and we want to be judged, not by what we have said or what we are saying but how we propose to implement this new industrial policy. We have in the policy itself outlined the most important instrument of this new industrial policy and that is the district industry centre. My colleague, Mr. Vijay Kumar Malhotra was perfectly right when he said that this is the most important aspect of the industrial policy, and that it is in the successful working of the district industry centre that the success of the industrial policy will finally be judged.

Some hon. Members were to express fears yesterday that the district industry centre may create Centre-State conflicts. I do not know how anyone could jump to that conclusion. The entire implementation of this policy is going to be through the State Governments. The Central Government is not setting up the district industry centres. We are underwriting the expenses involved; we are providing whatever expertise, whatever technical inputs, whatever assistance is required in terms of policy formulations and in terms of its implementation. But in the ultimate analysis, it is the State Governments that have to run the district industry centres; they are the ones who are concerned with their final operation; and I am indeed happy that in the last three months since we outlined this industrial policy and started our discussions with the State Governments, the response has been magnificent, to say the least. We have had meetings with the Industry Ministers of the States and irrespective of their ideological background, irrespective of their political commitments, they were unanimous in welcoming this industrial policy.

We had discussions in regard to the follow up action, not once but twice, with the officials of the industry departments of all the States, and I am indeed happy that the response has been forthcoming from all the States in regard to implementation of this policy.

Sir, we had, while submitting that document, suggested that district industry centres would be set up over a period of four years. This is because there are 460 districts and finding the right type of people, getting all the inputs that they need to go into these district industry centres, knowing the importance of these centres, we felt that it would take us some time to make these DICs a going concern. But, I am happy that here again thanks to the enthusiasm which the State Governments have shown, it will be possible for us positively to set up these district industry centres by the end of next year in all the States of the Union and in all the districts of the country. In fact, it is West Bengal, which has said that they would like to set up these DICs in the course of this year itself in all the districts; and they are ready with their proposals and they are

going ahead with the setting up of these DICs in all the districts of West Bengal. Other States have come with similar proposals. The other day, the Industry Minister of Orissa was here. He was very keen to have the district industry centres in all the districts of Orissa by the end of this year. He was worried as to whether we would make the funds available. I would like to say here today, that if there is any State which is in a position to set up its district industry centres by the end of this financial year or even by the end of this calendar year, we shall make fund available to them to go ahead with that work and set up these centres. Any assistance they need in any form will be made available because I do realise, and I am sure all of us realise, that it is these DICs. which will ultimately be the catalyst in industrialising our rural areas. Without the District Industry centres, there is going to be no stimulus provided in the rural areas to further our industrial policy.

A number of programmes have been tried in the past, and incentives have been given. I have always heard the Members of this hon. House and the Chief Ministers and Industries Ministers from the State telling me, 'Please declare our district as a backward district'. Not districts, but entire regions have been declared backward and they have stayed backward. Take the North-Eastern Region—eight States and Union Territories. You will not find a more backward area than the North Eastern Region of this country. All of them have been declared backward. But nobody goes there. You may offer some incentives, but nobody is interested in going there because there is no infrastructure, there are no roads, there is no electricity, there is no trained, skilled manpowder; there is yet nothing available to set up an industry. You may declare an areas as Backward.. Dozens of districts in U.P. have been declardd as backward; so many in Bihar have been declared as backward. but they stay Backward.

AN HON. MEMBER : More declaration is not going to help.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : That does not solve the problem. That is why, to me, the District Industry Centres are the most important instrument in our hands, the instrument that we have forged through this new industrial policy, and this has to succeed. We have to see that it works, and we shall see that it works.

We have also stated in the Industrial Policy Statement that the IDBI has been asked to set up a special window. Well, that window has been set up—to provide assistance to the small scale and rural sectors. But we will have problems there. I am prepared to admit that a radical change in the thinking of the people, particularly at the decision-making level and in the financial institutions is called for. The culture has been the culture of the big, and I am sure that you understand that, Mr. Damani, better than most others because you are a part of that culture of the big. It is the culture of the big ; in banks, a big man's loan gets cleared without any hindrance, without any difficulties . . .

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur) : I have drawn your attention yesterday.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Because you know this from experience how it is easy for you to get a loan and it is, impossible for a small man to get a loan—for a little cobbler in Sholapur; he can never get money from the bank, but you can. Eeven if your mill should fail, you can, but the little cobbler will not get it. This has been so over the years. This is the culture that has been developed very assiduously and very carefully nurtured by some of you. It will take us a a little time . . . (*Interruptions*) I am not yielding. I will be willing to answer any question that the hon. Member has; he knows that I am capable of answering questions. But just now I am not yielding . .,

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Damani, you can ask your questions later on. He is not yielding now.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : I am willing to answer all your questions, Mr. Damani. I have answered them right in Sholapur.

AN HON. MEMBER : Why are you afraid of him ?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : I am never afraid, certainly not of Mr. Damani.

I am sure that, even where the financial institutions are concerned and where making available resources for the small scale sector is concerned, we shall be able to overcome and we shall be able to solve this problem. And I would like to make it very clear that no small scale industry, no household, no cottage industry, no rural sector, in this country, from now on, will be alleged to suffer or to lag for want of money. Money will be made available and whatever modification in any existing rules and regulations is necessary or is required to be made it will be made, it shall be made, and it has to be made.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Finance Minister oblige ? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The Finance Minister, I know, is a very easy whipping boy for you, Mr. Lakkappa. Do not forget that it is this Finance Minister who, in the last Budget, gave Rs. 40 crores for rural water supply and in the current budget gave Rs. 60 crores for rural water supply. In the last thirty years, your Government did not give one paisa for rural water supply. Why do you go on talking of our Finance Minister and why do you raise this question? Why not educate oneself before asking such questions?

17 hrs.

श्री मोहम्मद सफी कुरेशी (अनन्तनाग) : आप तो मुस्करा कर, हंस कर जवाब दे रहे थे। अब किस लिए गुस्सा हो रहे हो?

[شری محمد شفی قریشی : آپ تو مسکرا کر - ہنس کر جواب دے رہے تھے - اب کس لئے غصہ ہو رہے ہو -]

श्री जार्ज फर्नांडिस : मैं उनके मुद्दों का ठोस जवाब दे रहा हू। इस में गुस्से वाली बात नहीं है।

One other instrument which has been in existence but which was not used adequately is the Khadi and Village Industries Commission. And now we propose to use this Khadi and Village Industries Commission also to further our Industrial Policy. Between 1976-77 we moved in here in 1977—and 1978-79, that is the year that will start after three days, the total outlay for the Cottage and Village Industries sector has more than doubled. In 1976-77, the total outlay for this sector was Rs. 30. 40 crores, in the current year's budget, it has been raised to Rs. 65.70 crores. This is the money that is made available as loan and as grant directly to the Khadi and Village Industries Commission and all the Institutions that it administers and that it supervises. There is another provision also which has been made and that is interest subsidy. We have set apart in the current year's budget ten crores of rupees as interest subsidy for Khadi and Village Industries institutions. In other words, the institutions will be able to borrow the money from the banks. The institutions will be required to pay four percent interest to the banks and the rest of the money will be subsidied through this interest subsidy. It has also been made clear that whatever amount of money, the Khadi and Village Industries Commission institutions are in a position to spend, to borrow, they are most welcome to borrow and to spend and the interest subsidy even though today is Rs. ten crores, we will be happy to increase it to any extent. In other words, to the extent that the Khadi and Village Industries Commission institutions are able to spend the money, we will see that assistance is made available to these institutions, because, as I said, we consider the Khadi and Village Industries Commission and these institutions as a very effective and very important instrument to further the Industrial Policy of the Government.

17·03 hrs.

[SHRI. N. K. SHEJWALKAR *in the Chair*]

चौधरी बलबीर सिंह (होशियारपुर) : खादी बोर्ड जो है, उनमें वही पुराने कट्ट कांग्रेसी लोग हैं?

श्री जार्ज फर्नांडिस : जहां ऐसे लोग हैं, उन को हटाने का काम किया जाएगा।

The third area is handicrafts. When we discuss handicrafts, normally no one takes it very seriously; it is not considered as an important sector by most of the people. But last year our export earnings through handicrafts were over Rs. 400 crores, of which about Rs. 200 crores came from jewellery and the rest came from other forms of handicrafts including the carpets. It was asked, where is the change and what is the change brought about there. I would like to tell the House that in the first three years of the Fifth Five year Plan, the total amount of money allotted and spent in the handicraft sector was Rs. 2·5 crores. Last year, we allocated, and we were able to spend during the year, that is the year now ending, Rs. 4·4 crores. This was in one year alone as against Rs. 2·5 crores in three years. It is Rs. 4·4 crores in 1977-78. In the current year's budget—Mr. Lakkappa was concerned about our Finance Minister—the allocation made for the handicrafts sector is Rs. 10·5 crores for one year ....

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI BIJU PATNAIK) : Mr. Lakkappa was not listening to what the Industry Minister has said.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : There again, as much money as the handicrafts sector is in a position to spend, will be made available by us. There will be no constraint of resources in the handicrafts sector. I will give you an illustration how we have been able to give a fillip to this sector.

Carpet weaving: in the first three years of this Five Year Plan, across the country and particularly in Jammu and Kashmir and in UP because this is where the carpets are mostly made, 212 training centres were set up and they trained over a period of 3 years 10,000 people, young boys and girls in carpet weaving. Last year, that is, the year that is ending in a couple of days, we set up 490 centres and we have already trained 24,500 people in this sector. Hands are being trained, jobs are being created and jobs are being given taking care of those who are jobless now and also contributing to the exports in a very large way. While uptill now, as far as carpets are concerned, it was Jammu and Kashmir and UP but in the course of the current year we have gone into at least half a dozen States, in Rajasthan, in Bihar, in Madhya Pradesh , in Gujarat and even in Karnataka we have been able to set up these carpet training centres. We shall extend this programme of handicrafts centres.....

AN HON. MEMBER : What about West Bengal ?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : He will give the information tomorrow.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : At the moment I do not have any facts with me about the centres that might have been opened in West Bengal but I will certainly give you the information about West Bengal.

SHRI BIJU PATNAIK: You should not forget your *Sasural bhai*.....

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I will certainly not forget my *Sasural bhai*.

Now, Sir, we are not confining ourselves to carpets alone. Metalware, cane, bamboo—in all these sectors we are putting a tremendous emphasis on the development of handicrafts and there is a reason. We talk of industrialisation. Hon. Members have been quite justifiably annoyed, upset and have expressed themselves in very very strong words that in one year we have not been able to industrialise. We really have not been able to go into all those places where we want industry. But you cannot have industry unless there is power, unless there is energy. One can produce the plant but if there is no energy how can you manage. One can train an entrepreneur. We have schemes to train entrepreneurs today, young boys an girls who are coming out of schools and colleges and who are willing to become entrepreneurs. Schemes are there but unless the essential inputs are made available, it will not be possible. So, meanwhile, you put emphasis in those areas where you do not need power. Handicrafts is one of those areas where without power, where by mere use of hands and by the use of the locally available raw material people are enabled to earn their livelihood and whether it is carpet-making, whether it is coir, whether it is.....(*Interruptions*) I will not consider handloom as part of that, but, whether it is metalware or cane or bamboo—there are umpteen areas—this is an area, as I said, where we shall be giving a much greater thrust.

Of course, some friends see in this a return to the bullock cart age. I can only say that I sypmathise with such people. Because, I certainly would not like anyone to denigrate the bullock and the bullock cart. The bullock and the bullock cart are the main-stay of our economy even today in the rural areas. They are the main-stay and they will remain the main-stay of our rural economy.

You even use the bullock to get the votes and suddenly you dislike the bullock. Suddenly you think that they are taking the country to the bullock cart age.

All that we are trying to do is to improve the lot of the man who owns the bullock and also perhaps, the bullock as without the bullock your economy would come to a stand still.

I do not have figures with me. If my memory does not fail me, Rs. 3,000 crores is invested in bullock carts in this country. That money is more than that you have in the steel industry. If my memory does not fail me, it may be more but certainly not less. That is more than the money that we have in any industry.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: You modernise bullock carts.

SHRI GERORGE FERNANDES: We shall modernise bullock carts. Before that we shall have to modernise some people also.

Then about textiles, Mr. T.A. Pai is not here. I was hoping that he would

[Shri George Fernandes]

be here. He was quite incensed about the textile industry.

The textile industry is, perhaps, the oldest industry that we have, employment-wise, next to agriculture, perhaps it is the most important industry. But we have, as I said, taken certain decisions. We have decided that all further expansion shall be in the handlooms, the loomage, not the spindlage. We have also decided that there shall be no expansion in the organised mill sector.

But the textile industry has certain problems. Those problems we have not created in the last one year, we have been trying to solve them, but problems have accumulated over a period of time. Mr. Pai said yesterday that time is of the essence for that industry. How long are you going to take he asked. I wish he could have asked the question to himself only a year ago—how long was he going to take to formulate what was then called as an integrated textile policy. About this whole discussion on the integrated textile policy I started to make an exercise on the textile industry and when people started talking about the integrated textile policy everyone would laugh, because it had become a joke by them. Over the years this has been discussed—the multi fibre policy, how much of synthetics, how much of cotton, what is the role of the Cotton Corporation, what is the role of the public sector, what is the role of the private sector—over the years this has been discussed. But no decision was taken. We need to take decisions. We need to take decisions here and we are taking decisions here, because I am deeply concerned with the kind of situation in which the textile industry finds itself. I take it, Mr. Damani referred to it or I do not know who? Some hon. Member referred to the fact that the textile industry is still to make use, of the soft loans that are made available.....

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: I referred to it.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Shri Damani made it. I think it is for Mr. Damani and the textile magnates in this country to tell us why they are not using this money. It is for them to tell us.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: May I tell?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Not now. I am sure Mr. Damani knows the rules of this House.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: The conditions laid down by the lending institutions are such that it is very difficult to get the loans.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The cat is out of the bag. They want money without interest. The textile industry has been very tardy in making use of the soft loans that were made available. Why? For a variety of reasons; may be, reasons which they cannot share with us. May be they believe that they should get money at still lower rates of interest. May be they would like to get money without any interest at all. You make any concession, they ask for more concesssions, so much so that one feels that all that they would like is that they would like the money for keeps, which is what has happened over the years. Money is available. Soft loans are there. We would like the textile industry to modernise, to overcome the sickness to the extent that it is in their hands to overcome that sickness. From our-side, by the end of the session we shall come forward with a textile policy and I have made the statement in the House earlier that this will apply in regard to the organised textile sector, in regard to the multi-fibre question, the use of man-made fibres, in regard to the woollen, industry, in regard to art silk industry and in regard to the National Textile Corporation.

17.18 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

There is a lot of criticism about the National Textile Corporation. Mr. Madan Tiwary was very indignant about some of the happenings taking place in NTC mills in Madhya Pradesh. I have said this on the floor of the House and outside, that if there are any specific complaints of corruption anywhere we shall deal with them most ruthlessly. But the complaints must be specific. A general allegation that there is corruption everywhere in the country, there is corruption everywhere in the industry, there is corruption everywhere in the public sector does not enable us to take any action at any point of time. One should be specific. I am not trying to suggest that every official of the public sector is Simon Pure. He is not. I am also certainly not prepared to accept the proposition that everything with the public sector is wrong, that the whole public sector is rotten etc. I am not prepared to accept that proposition either. If there are black sheep we need to identify them. If they can be reformed

they should be reformed. Where they cannot be reformed they should be thrown out.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You want others to find out for you. Why are you there?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Why were you there? You created the black sheep and you want me to find them out. What kind of a question is this, Sir? I said, to the extent that anything comes to my knowledge I shall certainly take action.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: That is what you used to say when you were here.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: No. I was very concrete and I always brought forward only specific charges. You shielded them. That is another matter. But we always brought forward specific charges. In every respect from the highest to the lowest down the line, we were very specific. Even today if there are any allegations which are specifically brought out we shall deal with them.

But, Sir, the National Textile Corporation came into existence over the ruins of the sick and dead mills. Literally they took over the sick and dead mills. Mills that had remained closed for months and years. Things had come to a complete standstill. That is why they were taken over. Immediately for one to stand up and say, NTC is making losses, you are losing money etc. is not correct. You should remember that we took over a losing concern. You did not take over a profit-making concern. No textile mill magnate is going to hand over to you a going concern. That is why this was taken over. Even today my friend Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena said that the Swadeshi Cotton Mills are closed and he asked me what are you doing about it. Well, the Swadeshi Cotton Mills is in a mess. Not this alone, but other mills in that group are in a mess. They are losing concerns. They have been losing money over the years. So, my suggestion is this. When one goes on attacking the NTC and when one makes an allegation, let it be remembered that the NTC has taken over sick mills and it is going to take some time to modernise the NTC.

And even with the conditions being what they are, in the last twelve months, the N.T.C. has shown tremendous progress. In December, 1976, in the last days of the previous Raj, there were 18 N.T.C. Mills that were making a profit with all the rigours of the emergency.

In December, 1977 that is, three months ago, 42 mills of the N.T.C. had started making a profit. And the losses are going down steadily. I am sure, Sir, that by the programme that we have initiated, it should be possible for us to pull the entire N.T.C. into the black in the coming 18 months to two years and this we are hopeful of doing.

Mr. Pai also referred to the national clothing policy. I am glad that this wisdom has finally dawned that the national clothing policy is our policy. But, it is a paradox that where on the one hand we have cotton textile mills not being able to produce as much as they should be producing, here you also have a situation where people in the rural areas are not able to afford the cloth; people cannot afford cloth when the production of cloth in this country has remained stagnant or has been going down. It is not so much because the Mills are not able to produce the cloth; it is because the people in the rural areas, the poor, in this country do not have the purchasing power to buy the cloth. That is the situation that thirty years had created. And that is the situation that we are now trying to change and, through this Industrial Policy, when we take the industries to the rural areas, when we develop khadi and village industry, when we develop handicrafts and give purchasing power to people who, over the years, had no purchasing power, that is when the textile, whether in the organised sector or in the handloom sector, produces the cloth that will be marketed in the rural areas.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: What are you doing about the Committee which was appointed? What is the total Textile policy of yours?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: You cannot discuss the export policy when we are discussing the textile policy. You cannot discuss the national clothing policy, that is the term, I think, Mr. Pai was using, you cannot discuss this policy without looking also at the purchasing power of the man who has to buy your cloth. The discussion of our policy would become irrelevant if there is no purchasing power outside. This is what we are trying to do through this industrial policy.

Now, the point has been made as to whether large industry has a role and the large industry has very powerful spokesmen here; everywhere they are concerned. Sir, I would like to say with all the emphasis that large industry has a role not because some one wants to fulfil the large industry. Industrial development of this country has taken place in a certain

[Shri George Fernandes]

direction and, there are certain areas where large industry has to operate. One can, of course, discuss the public sector and the private sector there, but there will be areas where large industries will have to operate.

Sir, in the next Five Year Plan which is on the anvil now, we have made a provision for Rs. 20,000 crores in the energy sector. We are discussing about increasing our overall generating capacity by almost 20,000 M.W. So, power is a big industry; from the production of generators to the transmission towers, to the cables, to the instrumentation, to the switch gear, name it, and it is big industry. And therefore in any kind of a policy that we are going to adopt, there is bound to be room for big industry. There will be areas of chemicals, paper. (*Interruptions*) Well, this is the Government's policy and Chaudhury Charan Singh is a very senior and respected member of this Government. I do not know when some of you will get over this habit of trying to say that one of us is good and the other is not? This is the old habit when Nehru was good, Morarji Desai was bad; someone was good and someone was bad. But, here, Mr. Unnikrishnan, I can assure you that whatever may be our background, we are together and we shall stay together. We are not going to oblige you. (*Interruptions*) and I am sure this is what you also desire, Mr. Unnikrishnan. The point that I was making about large industries is that 76% of the large industries in this country, whether you like it or not, are somehow or other related to the rural areas—to agriculture. Now, what is the large industry ? Let us take fertiliser. It is ultimately related to agriculture. Let us take the whole power generation system. Bulk of it is related to agriculture. Take even the cement industry. Just now we are having some problems of cement. The Rajasthan canals, the Punjab canals, dams—everywhere ultimately it means irrigation—are being built. If you produce cement in the factory, that can be used to build dams across the rivers, that can be used to build the generators that can be used for canals. As 70 per cent of the industry is related to the rural areas, to agriculture and therefore, whatever may be our own ideological or political conviction in regard to large and small industries, I believe that large industry has a very significant roll to play in the economic development, in the industrial development and in the future growth of this country and I do not want to minimise that. But I certainly want the industry to behave. Industry must behave. The whole idea is that if you are an industry, it is for profits. Everyone discusses the industry. It is very interesting. The only point is what are the incentives ? Without incentives , it seems that they are unable to do anything.

We have been discussing whether there should be some kind of ceiling on the salaries of Directors and top Executives of the companies, etc. This has been discussed. Government is formulating a policy on this. It will take some time. This is about the wages, incomes and price policy. But there is consternation all around the corporate circle in this country, that incentives are not given to the private sector. In the public sector we have certain ceilings on salaries—Rs. 3500. I always raise this question with the people in the private sector. BHEL's production this year is 550 crores of rupees and the profit is about Rs. 75·0 crores. This is the BEHL's performance. No matter what complaints people have. You have BHEL's Chief Executive being paid Rs. 3500 or Rs. 4000 a month and he does a good job. And here I am told that the private sector companies which are taking every kind of incentives, export incentives, import incentives and what not, which are living on incentives will tell us that its Managing Director, its Chairman cannot function, cannot give his best unless he is given Rs. 15,000 or Rs. 20,000. This whole system is not acceptable to me. Let me make it clear. Therefore, it is being discussed now.

The point that I am making is that the private sector much learn to relate itself to the problems of this country and not to be engrossed in its own predilections. They must relate themselves to rural development, to rural poverty, to the needs, to the immediate needs. We need to save every pie that we can save so that it can go into the rural areas for developmental activities. Without savings, where is the capital? In so far as the role is concerned, your role is there, your place is there and I shall never minimise it and any legitimate encouragement that is necessary to private industry and large industry in those areas where private sector and large industry have to operate, will be given. That assistance will be there.

A point has been made about the multinationals and almost by everybody, particularly by those who brought them in in the first place and also by those who live with them very comfortably and who know them very well. I sometimes get a feeling that I invented the multi-nationals from the way some hon. Members go on throwing multi-nationals at my face. I did not invent them. They have been here long before I was born and in the last thirty years between the father and

the daughter they were nurtured as no other single institution was nurtured in this country. This is the truth and we must face it. After all accepting the truth is not going to create any problems for us.

A point was made, I think by Mr Chatterjee, about forty per cent. We have said, we have, in the Industrial Policy, made it very clear that once any foreign company reduces its equity to forty per cent, it shall be treated as an Indian company for all purposes. I believe that we have taken this decision and it is a right decision, because if sixty per cent of the equity holdings of any company are indigenous; if Indian people own sixty per cent of equity of any company, I am willing to treat that company as an Indian Company because along with forty per cent equity, there is also certain technology that has been made available, there is certain technical know-how that is continuously being made available and forty per cent of the equity, if that is going to be the price that one has to pay for this, I feel that we should not grudge to pay that price. This is my position.

AN HON. MEMBER : What about soap ?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I will come to soaps. I will come to everything.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will you yeild for a minute?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Just now I am not yielding. And we have accepted the Tumkur proposal.... (*Interruptions*) I am not yielding.

There is this constant talk about Germany. I am supposed to have gone to Germany and Germans are supposed to be interested in this country because Willy Brandt happens to be a friend of mine. He has been my friend for twenty years and more. I have been a Member of the Socialist party and therefore of the Socialist International for my entire life time. My political life has been with the socialist movement of this country and with the socialist movement all over the world. I am a part of the socialist movement. Mr Lakkappa at one time was. Then he became a wayward. Mr Sathe at one time was, but then he also became a wayward. These are wayward socialists. I only hope that some day they will come back like the prodigal children, like prodigao sons.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Today, I feel like saying Et tu Brutus.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I do feel sometimes of course, what kind of people have we contributed? I sometimes have that kind of feeling also. But anyway, I am not going into that discussion. But this constant talk about West Germany .. ....(*Interruptions*) I will have a political debate later on Mr. Sathe.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You have also fallen into the trap of forty per cent? What has happened to you now?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Do not forget that after all we have got the country out from a certain situation. I do not share the fears of Mr Sathe on this point. In fact one of the hon. Members was to say—I think it was Mr Nair of Indira Congress—that Mr Fernandes has suddenly discovered that there are two hundred multi-nationals in Russia and that their flags are flying there. That is what Mr. Nair said in the course of his speech earlier in the day. I have not said that their flags are flying. But I did make a point. When this constant talk about the multi-nationals and India's interests being the prerogative of only a few people was made, I have said that the multi-nationals operate all over the world. Vietnam, than whom there is not a more revolutionary people today, has a Foreign Investment Law. That Foreign Investment Law says that if any foreign enterprise, multinational or uni-national or any national, if any foreign enterprise wants to come and settle in Vietnam, you can bring hundred per cent equity, produce goods and take them out. You can bring fifty per cent equity, the Vietnamese Government will give fifty per cent of the equity; you will export fifty per cent, you will market within the country fifty per cent, you will have a fifty-fifty share in the profits. You can bring thirty per cent equity; the Vietnamese Government will give seventy per cent equity, you will have the entire demoestic market, the profits will be shared thirty per cent—seventy per cent. This is Vietnam.

The Soviet Union has 200 multinationals operating within its frontiers today including Pepsi Cola. That is the point Comrade Unnikrishann and Mr. Nair made. The point they made was that the Russians are capable of takin gcare of their national interests. So, with great respect I would like to submit to the hon. Members that at least the Janata Government is capable of taking care of the national interests, let no one have any doubt about it. (*Interruptions*) Mr. Nair may speak for himself. (*Interruptions*). I certainly give to my friends the liberty of questioning their involvement with the national interest.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : I do not agree with you.....
(*Interruptions*)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I give my hon. friends the liberty of questioning their own natinal interests, their own patriotism. I shall not have anybody question the patriotism of those of us who are on this side of the House. No one can question our patriotism. (*Interruptions*) I am being very blunt. That is why I said that with 60 per cent of Indian equity in those areas where it is necessary for us to have foreign participation, I shall have no objection to that kind of agreement and I shall have no objection to that kind of understanding.
(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. He is not yielding now.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: There are certain areas where multinationals have been nurtured over the years. Some of my hon. friends keep talking about soaps, some keep talking about biscuits.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Tooth paste.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Yes, tooth paste. Over the years these were the companies that we brought in by the predecessor Government. In other words, if the people of this country in their wisdom were not to take the decision which they took between 16th and 20th of March last year, brought us out of prisons and put us here, Coca Cola would still have been here. In fact, you would have a member of a Coca Cola generation, a leader of the Coca Cola industry in the country sitting in this very House. Thanks to Mr. Vijay Kumar Malhotra, Mr. Charanjit Singh is out there and he is in here, and thanks to the people of Delhi. Mr. Charanjit Singh was your candidate from Delhi. The head of the Cocal Cola empire was a candidate from Delhi. The posters are still there. Go to the Tis Hazari courts and you will still find the poster depicting the picture of the lady with folded hands and the Cocal Cola man also with folded hands asking the people of Delhi to vote for Coca Cola, to vote for the multinationals. I know public memory can be short, but at least the Members of this House should not have such short memories.
(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. He is not yielding.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I cannot imagine the situation where....

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Coca Cola is better than 'pissi cola'.
(*Interruptions*)

SHRI GEROGE FERNANDES: Therefore when people talk to me about a particular area of industry, biscuits or any other sector, I want everybody to reliase that we did not bring those concerns which have been there. We have been talking to everybody. As I said, I discussed this question with the WIMCO people I discussed this question with the Hindustan Lever people, we have been discussing this with various other companies. There are problems. WIMCO have 15000 employees.

AN HON. MEMBER: You take it over.

SHRI GEROGE FERNANDES: Take over? We are discussing decnetralisation of this sector. We are discussing the decentralisation of the soap production sector, we are discussing decentralisation of the biscuit sector. In all these areas we have been discussing with people to find out how best one can overcome the situation that has been created during the last 30 years.

Having said that, let me also reply to my very esteemed colleagues and comrades, Comrade Haldar and Comrade Somnath Chatterjee. Comrade Haldar and Comrade Somnath Chatterjee have also used the floor of this House to accuse my government of being very soft on multinatinals and particularly of my being friendly with some of them.

I have no personal friendship with anybody. As Minister of Industry I have to deal with industries, and I shall deal with industries—large, small, rural, urban, evertything. To me each one of them is equal. I shall make no distinction. In choosing my personal friends, I shall be very careful. To which public function I should go, I shall be very careful. But where my work is concerned, I shall be correct—whether it is a large or small industry, or whether the person has 200 investigations behind him, or whether he is clean. But as long as I am in this position, my job is to do my work; and I shall do that correctly.

But I certainly did not expect Com. Halder and Com. Somnath Chatterjee to accuse my government, or to relate my government anywhere with the multi-nationals. I would not have liked to make this point; but now I must, because once you make this point, you must be prepared for the counter-point. What is the position of the West Bengal Government on multinationals ? There is a Lily Biscuit Company. It is in the private sector. The Lily Biscuit Co.

employed 500 workers. That company is closed. I suggested to the West Bengal Government: "Let the Government take it over: or let the Modern Bakeries take it over;" But the West Bengal Government is insisting that it should be handed over to Britannia Biscuits.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Shame, shame.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Please. Please; you have no right to say, "Shame". You have brought in Britannia Biscuits; you have no business to say 'shame'. (*Interruptions*) Having brought in Britannia on the one hand, and having created conditions for the Lily Biscuit Co. to close, you have no right to say, 'shame'. You may hang your heads in shame. (*Interruptions*) but not say 'shame' to others.

In West Bengal, there was a little unit of Philips. Philips is a multi-national. In West Bengal, that little unit closed down. The West Bengal Government came to me and said: "We would like to have a joint sector with Philips." I said: "Mostly willingly, yes." A unit is there; the facilities are there. It is closing down for a variety of reasons. If the West Bengal Government wants to enter into a joint collaboration with them, "Most certainly, yes." And we gave them the permission. Now the West Bengal Government and Philips are part of one joint venture; and I am happy. I am not unhappy. And I will not say 'shame'.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): The West Bengal Government categorically declared that they will not invite any multi-national corporation to invest in West Bengal. (*Interruption*) They have said it categorically. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: What I said in a very short speech is— I was allowed very little time.....

MR SPEAKER: I do not know if he is yielding.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I said that you have provided for 40 per cent dilution to loosen the strangle-hold of monopolist multi-nationals. Will it achieve the purpose? That is what I asked. Will 40 per cent be a sufficient amount to hold the equity, through which the company can be controlled?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Fair enough. I will deal with that point. Therefore, there are certain realities of the Indian situation. If the West Bengal Government has to act in a certain situation, it is acting. If the Government of India has to-day to act in a certain situation, it is acting. And across the country today, there are 8 different political parties running the governments. Let us face that also. Let us not try to act 'holier than thou'. 8 different political parties are running governments in this country, in various States. and in the Centre. Therefore, let us not try to fool anyone. We are all victims of certain situations. We have inherited certain situations. Within those situations .....(*Interruptions*) I have got to be realistic. I have always been realistic. (*Interruptions*) That is why I say that within the constraints in which we have to operate, within the system that we have inherited, the heritage that has been there— of the last thirty years, all of us have to operate; and this is what we are doing. I am not blaming the West Bengal Government.

The West Bengal Government has got to take decisions to see that electricity in West Bengal is generated. If electricity in West Bengal has to be generated, within the given circumstances, in the kind of situation in which the West Bengal Government finds itself, whether they like it or not—I am sure they don't like it— they have to act. The Calcutta Electricity Company is a 100 per cent sterling company headquartered in London; and you have to double the capacity and give them another licence for 220 megawatts. Not only that; you have also to go round the whole of West Bengal and raise the money, because these Johnnies sitting in London are not prepared to find the money. They know we are having problems. Still they are telling us "we have the infra-structure, we have all this, but if you want to produce more electricity, give us Rs. 200 crores or Rs. 100 crores, give us additional licences; then we shall generate electricity." In the kind of situation one finds oneself in, it becomes necessary for the Government of West Bengal to take that decision. I am not blaming the Government of West Bengal. I am not.

By the same token, I want everybody to understand that there are multi-nationals operating, and if it is necessary to live with the multi-nationals, if it is necessary to have foreign companies operating in certain areas, then, one need not try to go on snipping at each other on this question. Of course, if on account of congenital dislike one has to go on attacking, it is another matter. But, as far as the logic of the situation is concerned, as far as the realities of the situation are concerned, I believe that we shall have to live with them, and I have personally no fear from any industry, big or small, because I believe that no industrialist, domestic or foreign is in a position to influence my Government, to

[Shri George Fernandes]

influence anyone in my Government, and to create any problem, as far as the running of my Government is concerned.

A question has been raised about sick industries. I have said repeatedly that we have formulated a policy for the sick industries, and I shall be coming before this House with that policy, and also discussing it with all the State Governments. Because, so far as sick industries are concerned, I believe it is not one single reason that makes them sick; there are a number of causes. We have to discuss them with everyone, because we shall need co-operative effort to make the sick industries move forward.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Why not mismanaged healthy industries also?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: We can consider that.

Coming to workers' participation, I am sure the Labour Minister will be able to speak on this question at considerable length. But, within my Ministry, we have made certain efforts. We had a meeting on the 3rd of this month with all the central organisations, and there are ten central labour organisations in India. We have set up two committees of the trade unions, one to find out ways and means of improving the functioning of the National Textile Corporation and the other to find out ways and means of (1) improving the performance of the public sector undertakings and (2) having workers' participation in the public sector undertakings.

The Committee will get into session in the next few days, and I have proposed to both the Committees that they should be in session till they have produced a report. I do not want them to shuttle between Delhi and elsewhere. In the city of Delhi we will give them secretarial assistance, so that they can produce a report which, given the parameters of the Constitution, given the parameters of our total functioning of industry, I shall be most happy to accept and implement. This is what I have told the trade unions and I am hoping that they will be able to produce a report on workers' participation, workers' involvement both in the management, in the fixing of the targets of production, in the manning of industry, so that we shall be able to accept their recommendations.

Now there are one or two more points before I come to the performance aspect. One is about the public sector.

MR. SPEAKER: Is it the pleasure of the House to extend the time till the Minister has finished his speech?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

SHRI K. LAKAPPA : What about the HMT Factory at Tumkur ?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : I started my speech by saying that the HMT Factory at Tumkur will start functioning soon. The work on the factory will start in the month of May. We shall set it up by 1979. It will go into production in early 1980. Regarding Shri Lakkappa's suggestion, request or demand—I do not know how he would like to put it—the ancillaries in that area would be encouraged. Local ancillaries are going to be encouraged and my own estimate is that about 1,200 people in the ancillaries and about 1,000 people in the factory would be employed in Tukmur by the end of 1979 or early 1980.

MR. SPEAKER : And the first watch will go to Lakkappa.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : He will have to pay for it. We will not present it.

A point has been made about the public sector. So far as the public sector is concerned, I referred to it a little earlier in the context of the NTC. I would like to make one more point about the public sector. I have been seeing the performance of the public sector both as Minister of Industries and, long before getting into Government, as a trade union man, as a person concerned with the public life of this country. I believe that we need to create a new culturcin the public sector. It is very necessary. This is not to suggest that I have any complaints about the total functioning of the public sector.

The public sector is doing a magnificent job. Without the public sector we know what would have happened in this country But no one should be allowed to make the public sector a whipping boy. There is a constant snipping. BHEL is the worst victim of it, inside this House sometimes and in the newspapers and outside most of the time, for the simple reason that the BHEL has emerged as a giant within the country and perhaps more particularly outside. To-day BHEL are building power stations in New Zealand. We are putting up two power stations, BHEL engineers are putting them up and power generators built in this country by the BHEL are being installed in New Zealand, beyond Australia.

BEDABRATA BARUA (Kaliabor) : Why are you importing super thermals ?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : In Tripoli, they are not only putting up a power station. The Government of Libya has proposed that BHEL run the power station which had earlier been put up by the French and which has not been performing adequately, which the French were not able to run. This is the quality of our men and our engineers. BHEL is putting up a power station in Saudi Arabia. We are concerned with rural electrification in a number of countries in the Arab World, West Asia and North Africa. We are putting up six power stations in Malaysia against international competition. All these are against international competition. It is not a closed market. We competed, BHEL competed against the best in the world and won these contracts.

But, Sir, there is this constant sniping.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Don't tell me this was done in one year.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : I never said that, I will not say that, I am not a follower of Mrs. Gandhi that one takes credit for everything. If there were good crops, it was because of Mrs. Indira Gandhi, if they were bad, it was because of God Indira. That is how you performed for eleven years, Mr. Sathe. We never took that position, we shall never take that position.

Mr. Madan Tiwari made reference to the officer-staff ratio. I would certainly like to examine what his complaint is, but I would like to make one point. BHEL, where we are building power generators and turbines, is an industry where many top engineers are working. Most of the recruits or a large number of recruits in an undertaking of this nature are highly qualified engineers. If some one tries to check up the ratio and say that for ever three men who are working on the shop floor, there is one engineer or officer—engineers are in the officers grade, obviously they are, they are highly paid people—I would certainly like to examine it, but I do not think one should be carried away by this kind of ratio in an undertaking where the highest skills are required to produce the kind of product that you are today marketing in the world, I would certainly look into it.

I wanted to make this point that there has been constant sniping of the Public sector I want this House, while concerning itself with whatever is wrong, while trying to reform whatever is wrong with the public sector, while taking every possible step to hound out those who may be corrupt, also to extend every conceivable, possible support to the public sector, so that its role in our nation-building, in developing this country, is not sabotaged in any way, hurt in any way.

Having said that, let me also make the point that in the last 30 years even as the public sector came up, somehow our country, including our public sect or organisation, failed to develop a new culture. We need to develop this new culture. Because you have a situation, let us face it, Mr. Stephen. These are not partisan issues. Let us face the situation.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Idukki) : Do not put it in that way ?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : I am not putting it in that way. You have a situation where a top executive from the public sector very easily and very smoothly migrates to the private sector and finds himself euqally comfortable there. And you have a man from the private sector holding the highest position, begging everybody to please put me in the public sector and feels equally comfortable here. Why ? At that level, if everybody feels comfortable in either position—whether it is Bombay House Headquarters of Tatas or whether it is the BHEL workshop at Bhopal, whether it is the Hindustan Levers headquarters at Churchgate Street, whether it is the Punjab National Bank here or the State Trading Corporation here—I am not naming men but men are involved, it is because the elitist managerial culture still continues in this country, and the public sector has not been able to develop a public sector culture of its own, a culture that relates itself to the aspirations of the country. After all, the public sector is not just one more industrial enterprise. It is something that is related to nation building with a new direction, with a new dimension. Therefore, people who are there, need to develop.

Sir, we have made a modest beginning. We have set up an institute, the Public Enterprises Centre of Continuing Studies, and through this institute, we are making a modest beginning. This is something where the whole ethos has to undergo a change. I do not believe that between the public and the private sectors, we shall be able to resolve all these contradictions. We will have to do something at every level, at our level also, at the level of all of us in this country who are concerned with the running of the Government. I believe, this is something which needs to be done and this is something which we shall do.

Another point is about backward areas. I particularly mention the North-eastern States—Bihar, Orissa— the entire North Eastern region, Sikkim, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Mizoram, Manipur, Tripura...

AN HON. MEMBER : North Bengal.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : You can include North Bengal also, much neglected, then the hill States like Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh—one can talk of the entire country. I am making special reference to these areas for the reason that all the year the kind of infrastructure that was necessary in these areas has not been built.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Vidherbha, Konkan.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : The Congress Party had to be defeated before the Konkan railway line could be constructed,. Do not foreget that Mr. Vasant Sathe. These backward areas need special attention. Yesterday, hon. Members from Bihar particularly were make this point, about special opportunities in economic terms being given. I entirely accept this proposition that those areas which have been neglected over the years, will need to be given special opportunities if their industrialisation, if their economic progress, is to be achieved. Without those special opportunities, it will not be possible. In the last few months, this is what we have been trying to do.

We have been giving special attention to the north-eastern States. But we are running into serious problems. Power is one of the major constraints; roads, communications, is another constraint. But, nevertheless, we have started giving special attention to these areas. In regard to all the backward areas, I would like to say that we shall do all that is necessary o see that special attention is given to hese States.

18 hrs.

I do not want to take the time of the House by reeling out statistics. But I would like to mention about Assam and Bihar, particularly. In the first year of the Sixth Five Year Plan, the overall increase in the total Plan expenditure in the country is a little over 16 per cent. In Assam, the increase is 31 per cent and in Bihar, it is 25 per cent as against the overall increase of 16 per cent.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about U.P. ?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: As I said, I will not go into all the statistics. I will not take the time of the House in giving out statistics. The only point that I am making is that special efforts will be required in those areas which have been neglected over the year. Unless we make special efforts, special investments, there is no question of solving the problems of backward States. The Janata Government is committed to it and this shall be reflected in every year's budget and in the total thrust of the Five Year Plan that is now going to be presented to the country.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about sericulture ?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I can give the statistics about sericulture and about all the various industries where additional investments are going to be made. But that will take a long time.

Then, some of the hon. Members have criticised the Annual Report of the Ministry.....

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): What about the taking over of the management of the Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Kanpur ?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: We shall announce a decision on the Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Kanpur, at the earliest.

A reference was made to the Annual Report of the Ministry by a number of hon. Members to judge our performance. While it is true that this Report ultimately relates to the performance of the Industry Ministry for the year 1977-78, the year that is still to end, nevertheless, I hope, the hon. Members would bear with me when I say that, after all, in the whole of the last year we were operating within certain constraints. The presentation of the new Industrial Policy was made on 23rd December, 1977. But we were doing work, we were carrying on schemes and we were operating within the constraints that had existed over a number of years. Immediately by taking over the Government could not possibly put a stop to all on-going projects in the country. because our decision was to go in the direction of the small and the rural sector. We could not say that the construction or the deve-

lopment of the Visakhapatnam dock or the construction of the Cochin Shipyard or the construction of any project in an area where large-scale investments are involved, will immediately be put a stop to and that we will immediately be going into the small and rural sector. That was not possible. In no situation would it be possible. But from the criticism that has been made by certain sections of the House since yesterday, it seems that they expected a right about-turn in all that they were doing over a period of time, from the day the Janata Government assumed office. This was not possible. Therefore, to a great extent, this Report reflects not the mere performance of the new Government but also the sins of the predecessor Government to the extent that they were a part of the policy, to the extent that they were still interconnected with whatever we were trying to do, Sir, it also reflects the sins of the previous Government.

The hon. Member, Mr. B. K. Nair, for instance, was very quick in that. In fact, Mr. Nair was the most confused man in all he had to say. He said that George Fernandes's greatest achievement is the creation of an Industrial Contingency Department to break strikes. It is on page 4 of the Report. The whole speech of Mr. Nair was confusion worse confounded. I will not deal with the whole of it. But because he accused me, he said: do away with the multinationals. Then he said: use the technology and the expertise of the multinationals. Yes, I am reading from page 4. There is a Directorate General of Industrial Contingency. This was set up alone by the predecessor Government with the intention of breaking strikes. This was not the creation of George Fernandes. This was not the creation of George Fernandes, Mr. Nair.

(Interruptions)

First, let me answer your first point. Your point was that the greatest achievement of George Fernandes was setting up a machine to break strikes. There was a machine when I went to Udyog Bhavan. I found out, among other things, that there was something called the Directorate General of Industrial Contingency. I was to ask the officials concerned: what is this Directorate General of Industrial Contingency ? They were to produce all the earlier views and the records and the decisions and they pointed to the fact that you had set up a strike breaking agency in the Industry Ministry. This is what you did. You are throwing it at my face.

What did I do ? I dismantled this agency. In so far as its function as a strike breaking organ was concerned, I dismantled it. I have used this section, for the last nine months that I have been in the Industry Ministry, as a fire fighting operation, as a fire fighting agency. Wherever there have been industrial disputes, I have used whatever little machinery that was created in this Department to go there and to identify the problems, to help the workers, to solve problems to help the employers to come to terms with the workers. This is what we have done in the last eight months ever since we discovered that this was set up for strikes breaking.

SHRI B. K. NAIR: I am reading from page 5. It says:

> "With the skeleton staff available in this Directorate in the headquarters during the year 1977, the Directorate has made satisfactory progress and during the year, 4 Public Sector undertakings...."

(Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : I wish that Mr. Nair goes home and reads the entire Report because he will also find that "in a large number of cases where there had been long-drawn out strikes, acting on the assessments made by the officers of this Directorate, the Union Minister of Industry personally intervened and settlement was brought about after holding discussions with the management and the labour unions and losses worth crores of rupees were avoided. This Directorate played a very useful role in ending the strike in Indian Explosives Ltd., Gomia which was threatening to paralyse the economy of the entire country. "Not by strike breaking but by bringing about a settlement. We are a government and, unlike one leader and the rest, we are people who work together as a team. That is the difference. You will not understand. Mr. Sathe, but there is a difference.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Therefore, I have suggested....

SHRI VASANT SATHE : The way you are proceeding, you will be one leader.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Pai was the first to talk about industrial production in the country going down. It is true that there has been a certain decline in industrial production. It is a fact. Nobody can dispute those figures, in so far as decline in industrial production is concerned. And Mr. Pai was to say that the power constraint was always there. All these problems were there. In spite of that, we did very well. And then

[Shri George Fernandes]

he was to say—last year while saying that during the ten years of Congress rule, the industrial production was 104 per cent. He said, I tried to play on figures by referring to the period between 1960 and 1972 and ignoring the period of the predecessor Government for the period after that. This is what he was to say yesterday.

What about the facts ? In the first place, in 1971-72, the production was 4·8 per cent; in 1972-73, it was 4 per cent; in 1973-74, it was 2·2 per cent; in 1974-75, it was 2·6 per cent; in 1975-76, it was 6 per cent, which gives an average of 3·5 per cent of the period from 1970-71 and 1975-76. Then in the last year, that is, before the Janata Government came in, there was a growth of, say, roughly 10 per cent in 1976-77. How did this growth come. Now it is very interesting to know about this ? I do not know if this is the kind of growth our friends would like to have. One per cent of this growth was contributed by the production of beer where the increase in production was 105 per cent. Between beer and cigarettes, there was a contribution of one per cent to this ten per cent. Therefore, minus beer and tobacco growth, it would come down to nine per cent....

AN HON. MEMBER: Railway strike.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The railway strike was in May, 1974, and that was forced by you. That apart, in the year 1973-74, when there was no railway strike, the growth was 2·2 per cent. Mr. Nair, you must do some home-work.

Then, between chemicals and transport equipment, such as cars, the increase was about three per cent; the automobiles and chemicals contributed three per cent. Minus that, it comes down to six per cent.

Power contributed a substantial amount. The growth in the power sector was abou 14·4 per cent. And power generation is a part of industrial growth in the country for purposes of statistics. There was a growth of 14·4 per cent last year, that is, the year ending, March 31, 1977. The power sector has been very badly let down, not because of what our friends are saying, namely, that the Power Boards are not performing well—I know, they need to perform well—but because you did not build adequate capacity. Mr. Viswanathan was right when he said that there is a shortage of 3,000 megawatts of electricity in the country today—a shortage that you created. We cannot do away with it overnight. It takes three or four years before a new power plant can be made to go on stream. Similarly, if hon. Members were to make comments on non-availability of cement, I would say that you cannot push a button and make cement available. During the last three years what additional capacity in the cement sector did you organize ? Where is the additional capacity ? Your entire projection was wrong...

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Are the existing units producing to their capacity ?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Yes, Sir. I am happy to tell the House that this month, for the first time, we have produced 1·8 million tonnes of cement which is a hundred per cent of our capacity, and this, inspite of the power constraint in Karnataka where we have a 55 per cent power cut, which means that some of the unitx have been giving us 110 and 115 per cent of their capacity.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: But the finances have not been given by the Centre.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I thought that the Centre and the State were operating at a tandem at that time; Mr. Devraj Urs was in power there and Mrs. Gandhi was in power here. Mr. Ramachandran will now help you where Mrs. Gandhi did not help. Mr. Ramachandran will definitely help you.

Therefore, there have been certain constraints under which we have been operating.

People have been talking of industrial unrest. Mr. Pai was specifically refering to the HEC. It is true, in HEC we are going to have a colossal loss this year—may be of Rs. 25 crores. I will tell you why. We are having this colossal loss in the HEC because we have not been having power. First and foremost, we have not been having power. How much power are we getting there ? Against our total requirement, we are getting hardly 50 per cent—50 per cent of our power requirements....

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Managers are resigning ; Chairman are resigning.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :No Chairman or Manager problem. One is power, and the second is, for two years you created a situation of terror. Workers were terrorised, leaders were victimised and officials were thrown out, and as soon as the Emergency was lifted the pent-up anger of the workers burst out. We had to contend with that. We had to appoint

a special Committee, and this Committee came to the conclusion that a large number of workers in HEC had been wrongfully victimised. It took us some time to identify these problems.

I am very happy to tell the House that during this month, the month of March, production in HEC will be almost nine crores of rupees as against Rs. five crores during the last month and the total production of about Rs. forty to forty-five crores that we hope to have this year. Problems have been there, the problems of power, problems of industrial unrest etc. On industrial unrest, Shri Damani has a brilliant suggestion that he has been repeating in the House like a Jack in the box constantly. He also came to me and mentioned the same suggestion. He says that the Industry and Labour portfolios must be under one person as in Maharashtra. I hope that Mr. Damani knows that the maximum break-down of industrial relations is in Maharashtra, here Industry and Labour is one portfolio. If the suggestion is so brilliant and original, I wish it were to succeed in Maharashtra.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : It has succeeded.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Are you trying to export the Maharashtra situation right across the country, Mr. Damani ? I will not be able to accept your proposition because the experience of Mararashtra has been a rather dismal one.

Then, there is also the question of purchasing power. I believe, across the country, inadequacy of purchasing power has been a major constraint in the way of the kind of industrial growth that should have taken place in the course of the last year. I believe that with the special efforts that the Government is now making, and taking into account the fact that we have terminated the Fifth Five-Year Plan one year before it was due to be completed, and that we are now launching a new Five-Yer Plan from the first of the next month, we will be able to achieve the desired results. The National Development Council at its last meeting has accepted the broad framework of the Plan ; the first years' Plan projections have not only been accepted, by the Chief Ministers, but these are going to be implemented from the 1st of next month. I believe that with this new direction that we have given to the industrial policy and to the economic policy through the budget of the current year, and to the economic policy of the country through the Sixth Plan, to the total thrust of going to the rural areas, of treating agriculture as of paramount importance, of laying emphasis on the small scale, on the rural and household sectors, we would be able to succeed where the earlier Government could not succeed. With a massive investment in the area of power generation, we would be able to have additional 20,000 MW of electricity in the next five years with all these efforts. We have plans to see that we are self-sufficient in cement, may be in the next two years with special efforts that we are putting in. Whereas today we are producing about 21 million tonnes of cement, in the next seven years, we shall be doubling our cement production in the country. In the next five years, we shall be able to produce another 15 million tonnes in the country. With all those efforts that we are making, I am sure that whatever it is that we inherited, and it was an abominable mess, we shall be able to clean it and we shall be able to come out of it.

There is one more point, that I would touch, and which was made by Shri Pai and one or two other hon. Members. It is about our engineers and our yonngmen going abroad, working there and sending money here. It is true that a large number of our engineers and technicians are today working in many countries of the world, particularly in countries of West Asia, North Africa, countries of Africa and countries like Afghanistan, Iran and elsewhere. I am very proud of the work that they are doing. I do not see why any one should denigrade them. We should be proud of the fact that our technical skill and manpower is today helping the countries of the third world who had been exploited for centuries by colonialism. Today, we are helping them to stand on their own legs. The complementarity in the economies of the countries of the Arab world, in the economics of the countries of Africa, in the economies of our own neighbouring countries and in our own economy is for the first time being identified and we are making special efforts to see that these countries also develop. Over the years these countries were exploited as we were. We were enslaved and we gained independence earlier. We have to-day trained man-power which we are not able to employ fully and what if we send this man-power elsewhere in any way where they are needed without hurting our own developmental activity and without affecting the economic growth of our country in any way. If our young people are able to contribute to the development of Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq, Syria, Libya, Kuwait, Tanzania or any of these countries, I think it is something we should be proud of. Therefore, I am a little disappointed when Mr. T.A. Pai yesterday was saying, 'You are sending our young men away and that is how you are getting your foreign exchange.' Well, Sir, it is not only our young men's skills

[Shri George Fernandes]

that are being exported but along with it go the industrial produce of this country....

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar): While appreciating your point, are you making out a case for brain-drain ?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : No, no. I am not speaking of the brain-drain. I hope my hon. friend will understand me. I am not talking of brain-drain.

PROF, P. G. MAVALANKAR : You are emotional.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Nor am I emotional. I am also not talking of the brain drain. I know of the brain-drain.

We are to-day taking up contracts. We are taking contracts in the Arab world. We are taking contracts in West Asia. We are to-day taking contracts in North Africa and other countries of Africa. We are taking contracts in Iran. We are putting up power stations. In Afghanistan we are putting up industrial estates. The biggest township ever put up by any contractor is to-day being put up in Arbia, in Kuwait by Engineering Projects India Limited , a public sector undertaking. Our people, our workers, our engineers, our public sector undertakings and also in certain cases our private sector undertakings are contributing to the ecomomic growth of these countries and at the same time we are also exporting our generators, our transmission towers, our cabls, our building material, etc. Our people are going and contributing to the economic development of these countries. It is not a brain-drain. It is people going on specific assignments. It is people going on specific projects. And this is the way our public sector, as also private sector enterprises, are contracting to-day in this part of the world and that is how you are getting a large chunk of the foreign exchange .....

SHRI VASANT SATHE : But what about those who in the largest numbers go to the developed countries ? Why do you not talk of them ? What is their number? Kindly tell us : are they going there to help America develop ?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : They are the children of the rich and of the elite. I hope you will not want me to name them. If I name them, it will be quite an interesting list of Who's Who, Mr. Sathe.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Do not be unfair.

Do you mean to say that those who go to the Gulf countries are from poor families and those who go to America are from the rich families? Do not oversimplify.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : I am not unfair; I am only pointing out that there is a fundamental difference between our people working in the Middle East, in West Asia and in North Africa and in African countries on our projects, exporting along with our skills our industrial products also. Sir, there is a difference.

MR SPEAKER : If you go on answering every question, we have to sit here the whole night.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : I am in the hands of the House.

There is a difference in our young people going abroad for education and then staying there and those who go abroad for education are not the children of the poor. They are invariably the children of the rich. That is the only point I am making. I am not justifying the brain-drain.

श्री नाथू सिंह (दौसा) : एक इंजीनियर बनाने में कितना रुपया खर्च होता है और वे बाहर चले जाते हैं। यह देश के लिए ठीक नहीं है ?

श्री जार्ज फर्नांडीज : नहीं जाने चाहियें। इसके बारे में तय करना चाहिए और बहुत जल्द इसके बारे में एक राष्ट्रीय नीति बननी चाहिए ।

A number of points have been made by a number of hon. Members. I do not want to take the time of the House in dealing with all those points. I would only like to say that where take-over of certain specific units are concerned, the government is seized of this question.

To my friend, Mr. Yuvaraj I would like to make a special submission. He has been representing about the Katihar Mills. The Katihar Mill is really a very hard case. We have been having certain problems with the jute industry in its totality and the takeover of the sick jute mills in particular and with the Katihar Mills in a very special way. We have been trying to resolve this.

It is my endeavour to see that this problem is resolved. It will call for a fairly large chunk of industry. We have been holding discussions with the Bihar Government on this question. I say that it is a hard case. It needs to be dealt with expeditiously. But also there are problems and ultimately a large chunk of money is to be found from the financial institutions and put into the unit whose viability is questioned, whose viability does not, perhaps, exist any more. One will have to examine various aspects of it, the number of options that may be available to us that we are trying to do.

A number of other units have been mentioned—Swadeshi Cotton Mill. As I said we are taking decision in regard to these units. I shall be coming before the House or where it is not necessary to come to the House, whatever decisions in the normal administrative course are necessary, I assure the House, those decisions will be taken in regard to the sick units.

A point was made by Shri L. L. Kapoor about reservation of certain inconsequential items in the small scale sector. It is true that there are a number of inconsequential items that have been listed there. But inconsequential items are also made by the large scale sector. What about biscuits? The smallest baker can give you the most delicious biscuits. You are producing biscuits in the largest sector, in the multi-national sectors. What about soap, what about boot polish? It is a large business. Bootstraps are a large business. Therefore, it is necessary to formulate policy and to list these items. Though some of these items may look very inconsequential but, nevertheless, if you want to protect the small scale sector, it is necessary to list some of these items. I hope the hon. members will not misunderstand the kind of list that has been submitted.

A point has been made about the coir industry and my friend Shri Rajan has given a cut-motion on the coir industry. As Mr. Rajan himself pointed out and other hon. members from Kerala particularly pointed out, this is not a problem that we created, we inherited it. But I would like to assure the House that till such time as the Sivraman Committee Report does not come, no permission will be given to the mechanised sector to produce mats and export mats. This assurance I would like to give to the House. The Sivraman Committee is going into all the aspects. Once the Sivraman Committee Report comes into our hands, we shall discuss this Report with the Government of Kerala and with the consent of everybody we shall take a decision, and pending that consultation and the taking of the decision no-one shall be allowed to produce mats on machine and export those mats. I hope this satisfies my friend Shri Rajan and there will be no cause for any complaint from any side.

I know there are a number of other specific issues which the hon. members have raised. I would like to assure the House that wherever specific issues have been raised, I shall be writing to each of them in regard to each of those issues so that the specific problem, specific grievances that have been given in this House are properly dealth with.

I thank you and the House for the patience.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put the cut-motions by Shri Rajan on the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of Industry to the vote of the House.

SHRI K. A. RAJAN (Trichur) : I am not pressing them. I seek leave of the House to withdraw my cut motions.

MR SPEAKER : Is it the pleasure of the House to permit the hon. member to withdraw the cut motions ?

HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

Cut motions Nos. 3 and 4 were by leave withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put the Demands for Grants to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India *to complete* the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1979, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column there of against Demands Nos. 58 to 61 relating to the Ministry of Industry."

The motion was adopted.

Demands for Grants, 1978-79 in respect of the Ministry of Industry voted by Lok Sabha.

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 16-3-1978		Amount of Demand to Grant voted by the House	
1	2	3		4	
		Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY				
58.	Ministry of Industry .	51,56,000		2,57,78,000	..
59.	Industries . . .	4,26,83,000	39,95,22,000	21,34,15,000	199,76,13,000
60.	Village and Small Industries .	9,15,83,000	8,67,68,000	45,79,16,000	43,38,37,000
61.	Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts	10,07,71,000	7,61,42,000	50,38,53,000	37,57,08,000

STATEMENT RE: GOVERNMENT'S DECISIONS ON THE REPORT OF THE HATHI COMMITTEE ON DRUGS AND PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA) : I beg to lay on the Table a statement containing Government's decisions on the report of Hathi Committee. [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-1935-A/38].

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar) : We want to .now what is the decision. We want to have an opportunity to discuss it.

MR. SPEAKER : It is just now presented and everybody has to go through it. You will have opportunity to discuss it when the Demands of the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers are taken up.

Now, the hon. Minister for Energy.

18·30 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. TRANSFER OF THE MANAGEMENT OF BADARPUR THERMAL POWER PROJECT AND BADARPUR THERMAL POWER STATION TO NATIONAL THERMAL POWER CORPORATION.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN) : Government have set up Badarpur Thermal Power Station with an installed capacity of 3 × 100 MW at a capital cost of Rs. 58·32 crores. Another unit of 210 MW at an approved capital cost of Rs. 66·06 crores is under construction and is expected to be commissioned shortly. Keeping in view the power requirements of the Northern Region, Government have also recently sanctioned the addition of one more 210 MW unit at Badarpur at a capital cost of Rs. 63·69 crores. Both the operation of the Thermal Power Station and the construction of the new units are being done directly by the Government of India, through a Control Board.

As Hon'ble Members are aware, in order to construct, own, operate and maintain large sized thermal power stations in the Central Sector, Government of India have set up the National Thermal Power Corporation as a Company incorporated under the Companies Act. The Company is fully financed and owned by Govt. of India. In that context, the Govt. of India have now decided to transfer the Badarpur Thermal Power Project and the Badarpur Thermal Power Station to the National Thermal Power Corporation. As a first step, the Government have decided to entrust the National Thermal Power Corporation with the operation of Badarpur Thermal Power Station and the execution of Badarpur Thermal Power Project with effect from 1-4-1978 in terms of an Agreement between the Government of India and the National Thermal Power Corporation. Under this arrangement, while the receipts from the sale of power etc. would be collected by National Thermal Power Corporation and credited to Government account, the amount required for operation of Badarpur Thermal Power Station and the construction of Badarpur Thermal Power Project would be drawn from the funds provided in the Budget for Badarpur Thermal Power Project and Badarpur Thermal Power Station for 1978-79 and disbursed to National Thermal Power Corporation periodically, as per requirements. This position has already been reflected in Part II of the Demands of Grant for the Ministry of Energy for 1978-79 by a suitable entry in the explanatory Memorandum.

18.34 hrs.

[SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR *in the Chair*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Demands of the Ministry of Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilizers will be taken up tomorrow.

We pass on to the next item.

HALF AN HOUR DISCUSSION

FUNCTIONING OF STATE ELECTRICITY BOARDS

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, the House will take up Half-an-hour discussion by Shri S. R. Damani. Members are requested to be in their seats. The half-an-hour discussion is yet to go.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur) : Sir, I am very grateful to you for giving me time to discuss this half-an-hour discussion, on a very very important subject. Electricity and power is very vital to the nation's economy. The functioning of the Electricity Boards requires to be examined. With this view I have asked for this half-an-hour discussion and I am very happy that the hon. Minister has agreed to discuss about the working of the various Electricity Boards. It is a very very lamentable story that we hear about the functioning of the State Electricity Boards. In these State Electricity Boards uptill now the Government has invested about Rs. 14,000 crores. They have created a capacity 20,978 M.W. How are they functioning now after our effort to create nearly 21,000 M.W. at a cost of Rs. 14,000 crores ? How have the Electricity Boards utilised the money ? I wish to bring this to your kind notice.

Regarding how they are functioning now, I would like to give certain concrete instances. In Haryana the capacity utilisation is only 48%. The highest 60% and the lowest is 18% only. In Punjab it is 40%. In U.P. it is 63%. The highest is 100% and the lowest is 40%.

Gujarat : 56%; Lowest 24% and highest is 24%.

Madhya Pradesh : Average is 63% and lowest is 17% ; Capacity utilisation highest is 86%;

Maharashtra: 62%; Lowest 42% and highest 65%;

Andhra Pradesh: 60%; Lowest 46% and highest 90%;

Tamilnadu: 25%; Highest 63%;

Bihar: 50%; DVC highest 50%;

Orissa : 44%;

West Bengal: 11%; lowest and highest 56%;

Assam: 39%;

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : What about Karnataka ?

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : I have not taken the figure.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Why ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Your name is here. You may put the question.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : There are certain projects which are running with a capacity of more than 80% and certain others with 25%. I want to know firstly from the hon. Minister what are the rea-

[Shri S. R. Damani]

sons as to why they are running with such a low capacity ? What are you doing about this ? Just now the Minister of Industry while replying said how H.E.C. has suffered on account of power shortage. Similar is the case with regard to other industries. Take agriculture. When you are running with such a low capacity then the average utilisation is 56 % in some project while it is 100% in some other project. In Ramagundam they can run with 91% efficiency and Bulsar Plant they can run with 80% capacity. In Amarkantak they can run with 86% capacity. There are instances where they are running with such a high capacity utilisation. What are the reasons why the management was so poor ? They are running with such a low capacity and, on account of which, what is happening is this. The industry is losing its production. Industries have to suffer. Power has been allotted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Don't repeat that. You have already put it.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Power has been allotted. But there is no power. Therefore there is power cut and so there is loss of production. Just now, I will give you an example. Similarly, for agriculture power is allotted. Pumps are not running. This is a very important thing. What are the reasons ? I will ask a supplementary. What are the reasons for the poor performance of the State Electricity Boards ? I will quote the answer which I received on the basis of which my half-an-hour is based. My question Number was 3051. The reply that I received was on the 15th of this month and a list is given to it. There is inadequate capacity utilisation. Look at their losses. What are the reasons ? Absence of modern management is one reason that is given. Second reason is that there is no technique of planning in operation. There is no inventory control. Recovery of dues, personnel management, budgetting etc. arise out of the recommendation of the States Power Ministers' conference held at Delhi. These are the reasons. What are they functioning for ? There is no budget; they have no proper personnel management. They cannot recover the dues; there is no proper inventory control. Then what are they doing ? They have no control; they have no inventory control, no personnel management and no technique. Then what are they doing. You will have to look after that.

This is a very important question. This is one thing that I want to know from you. Sir, this year, they have lost about Rs. 500 crores. On account of inefficiency who is suffering ? The consumers are suffering, the country is suffering. From 20,000 magawatts production capacity, you are actually getting 11,000 megawatts. So, there is a shortfall of 9,000 megawatts. You want to spend Rs. 20,000 crores on this. But before you invest this amount of Rs. 20,000 crores, in the next five years, you should put your house in order. Otherwise, you will not get any return. What is the use of increasing its capacity and what is the use of spending money on this when there is no capacity utilisation ? Therefore my point is that you should put the State Electricity Boards on sound footing. At least there should be 85% to 90% of increase in production and its capacity should be utilised. Unless you remove this snag, there is no use of spending money and expanding its capacity. This will not serve the purpose. I would therefore request the hon. Minister to kindly tell us what actilon he proposes to take in the future and what steps he proposes to take in order to raise the production capacity to 85% or 90%. Unless you give us this assurance, the same thing will continue. I have been to Calcutta recently. There I found that there was no power supply. There, the people had asked the State Electricity Board to expand its capacity. But the State Electricity Board has no capital. They are depending on the State Government or the Central Government for loans or from the financial institutions. There is no autonomous body which can give financial help to the State Electricity Boards. This is an anomalous situation. They are finding it difficult to run the Electricity Boards properly. I hope the hon. Minister, in his reply, would clear all the points that I have raised.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR (Gandhinagar) : Sir, I have a point of order. I know that strictly speaking, you are probably right when you are asking the hon. Minister to reply at this stage. But what is the position of those who have given intimation in advance so that they can put questions on this subject ? For the last so many years, the established practice has been that after the person who has initiated the Half-an-Hour discussion, others who have also sought permission and they have been given permission, will be allowed to put questions and then a consolidated reply comes from the Minister because we will be very happy if the hon. Minister can give reply to all questions put together. Therefore, Sir, I make my submission to you for your consideration.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Last time also this point was raised and I submitted to the House that under rule 55(5) of the

Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, the procedure which is followed now seems to be correct. I will again read out the relevant portion :

> "55(5) There shall be no formal motion before the House nor voting. The member who has given notice may make a short statement and the Minister concerned shall reply shortly. Any member who has previously intimated to the Speaker may be permitted to ask a question for the purpose of further elucidating any matter of fact."

Clear procedure is laid down here. However, the hon. Member is correct in raising this point, as there has been formerly a little different convention and unfortunately I do not agree with that, and I want to follow the present, clear rule. Moreover, my logic to the point is that when the hon. Minister gives his reply it is just possible that the question which you want to put or you may be contemplating to put, would be covered by him. In other words if there are some more questions to be asked or certain other things to be elucidated. I think, that can be done better. According to me the present rule must stand. So, the hon. Minister may reply now.

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Member has raised a few issues arising out of the answer given by me earlier. I think most of the points he made happen to be suggestions for action. He was referring to the Electricity Boards. Under the Electricity Supply Act, the State Governments constitute the Electricity Boards and they function as autonomous bodies and they generate and supply power to the various consumers in their respective States. Another point he made was about the capacity utilisation in the various Electricity Boards. Here I would like to make one or two points. The capacity utilisation depends upon various factors. For instance, a unit which runs all the 365 days at full capacity can be considered as the best unit. But because of various constraints like plant maintenance, the units have to be shut down for a few weeks or months in a year and due to that the utilisation part of it is reduced. If the peaking demand is there at a particular point of time in the day and also off the peaking hours, the unit may not be able to work fully or it may have to work partially and thereby also the capacity utilisation will not be full. When he was referring to a few units, he was saying that they have the highest capacity utilisation It is true, where the demand for power is uniformally in the whole day the utilisation will be the highest. We have to consider it only that way. Some of the private captive power units always generate power throughout the twenty four hours and for a few weeks they may be shut down. In that case the capacity utilisation will be the highest. He was referring to certain States in the Northern Region where some of the units are not utilised properly or fully. It is also because in many places the load demand in the nights is not as much as it is in the day time.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : There is power cut. In those States where the utilisation is lower, there is power cut. The power cut is not ten per cent but fifty per cent. And the capacity utilisation is fifty per cent.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN : I will come to that. I was trying to explain to you about the percentages. It is true that there is power cut. But there may be difference between the energy cut and also the power cut. Power cut means during peaking hours.....

SHRI S.R. DAMANI : There is fifty per cent power cut in Tamil Nadu.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN : In Tamil Nadu ? No. It is not there, It is in Karnataka only. Even with regard to power cut, during peaking hours there will be higher power cut. That is why we have got the load shedding and also some kind of rostering of power supply in various parts of the country. In fact my intention is to bring out a small booklet explaining the various aspects of these technical terms like capacity utilisation. The second thing is about what steps we are taking to tone up the administration of the Electricity Boards as well as the units that are not functioning well. In the recent Power Ministers' Conference, a recommendation was made that a high-powered Committee should be appointed to go into the working of these Electricity Boards and help them to restructure the tariff and also other improvements that they can effect in the working of the Electricity Boards. One of the suggestions was that the professionalisation must be introduced in the Electricity Boards where the Members must be selected with the highest qualification. That suggestion was put across to the State Electricity Boards and they have agreed to implement all those suggestions. Also the CEA is helping the Electricity Boards and periodically the technical advice is given to them so that they can bring back the units which are function-

[Shri P. Ramachandran]

ing efficiently. That is another method by which we are trying to help the Electricity Boards at various times.

With regard to the improvement in the performance of the various unit, in fact we have sent experts to various Electricity Boards to study the working of these power stations and identify the mistakes and also help them to get other experts to rectify those defects which are found in the various power stations. The CEA is doing that also and we are taking the expert advice from some of the foreign countries also. The German experts have gone round some of the stations in the country and we are waiting for their report.

Another point which he raised was about the loss of production because of the power scarcity in the various industrial units. It is true, there is, to some extent, loss of production, but the loss of production in the industrial field is not only due to power shortage alone, but it is due to various other reasons too. Unfortunately, whenever there is power shortage, all the loss of production is attributed to power scarcity. As the hon. Member must be knowing about industrial production, I think he will agree with me that the lack of power is not the only constraint which is encouraging this loss of industrial production.

About other reasons, I think he has made mostly suggestions for the Department to take action.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : Sir, it has been estimated that about half of the basic installed capacity is in effective use now. Even some experts say that by 10 to 15 per cent increase in the utilisation of the installed capacity today we can cope up with the particular situation we are facing today arising out of the power shortage. In view of this, may I know from the hon. Minister whether according to the decision of the State Power Ministers' Conference and the Conference of the State Electricity Boards' Chairmen, a task force was appointed under the Central Electricity Authority and it was entrusted with the task of drawing up a programme for improving the generation of the existing installed capacity by the end of February of this year. Since it is a very imporant aspect of the problem, that is, utilisation of the installed capacity, a task force has been reportedly appointed. May I know whether any particular specific programme has been drawn up by the task force so far appointed. This is my first question. My second question is....

MR. CHAIRMAN : You can put only one question.

AN HON MEMBER : One question is divided into parts.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : I shall finish in two minutes.

MR CHAIRMAN : The time is running short. Others are also to speak.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : You say this probably because I have used the words: 'This is my first question.' It is not my first question then.

MR. CHAIRMAN : No statement Please put a question.

SHRI CHITTA BASU : May I know whether the generation capacity can be improved further by gas turbine ? Has any attempt been made for the introduction of gas turbines, particularly in West Bengal, which is suffering most from power famine ? Is it also a fact that the eastern and the north-eastern regions offer about 34% of the total power potential in the country ?

While the all-India average of power consumption is 120 units per head, Assam's share is only 20 units per head. Is it a fact that, of late, the Cabinet has been seized of a joint projcet of harnessing the water of the eastern and north eastern regions, which will generate power, augment the water-flow and also control the floods in the north-eastern and eastern regions ? What part has his Ministry got to play in the matter of finalising that joint programme which is contemplated by Government ?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : This is a very important subject, Mr. Chairman, Sir, in which your constituency is also involved.

My friend has raised a very vital subject. He has quoted statistics. The reply to the question clearly indicates that there is a large-scale mismanagement in various States in the matter of functioning of the electicity boards. You have also agreed with the view that here is faulty planning, absence of expetise and of organization with respect to the distribution of power, and that mostly the electricity boards are running on a commercial basis.

India is a big agricultural country ; and agro-based industries have to be developed. You are also proclaiming it as your policy. The recent power strategy and planning have also indicated that the outlay will be double the previous figure. But at the same time, as a consequence of power shortage, indussrial development has been completely slowed down. Even in Karnataka, it has been

stated that there will be a 50% power cut; and industrial growth there has completely fallen.

There are certain important aspects. There are hydro-electric projects where natural resources are available, e.g. in Kerala, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. But these projects have not been completed so far. They are not progressing. They have been delayed. Take, for example the Idukki project. On that topic, I could not pose a question the other day because I did not get a chance. It ought to have been completed last year, It has not been completed till now. Wherever there is understanding between the States, e.g. as there was between Tamil Nadu and Kerala, they have agreed to share power. There is inordinate delay in the completion of the projects. The power strategy has not been thought of by the central authority, and by the Ministry of energy. There in lack of understanding and of a definite strategy to meet the situation and to accelerate the process of industrial growth Therefore, I would like to ask a pertinent question.

At what particular point of time the projects which are under construction will be completed and to what extent the power shortage could be minimised by the effective functioning of the Electricity Boards and the proper distribution of power ? Now some of the projects which have been taken up have not been commissioned because of paucity of funds. Further, there is a lot of corruption in the Electricity Boards, because most of them are manned by politicians and not experts. I would like to know whether there is any time bound programme for the completion of these projects. Will there be any central authority to devise effective strategies for organisation and control and systematisation of procedure?

19 hrs.

About 80 per cent of the people who use electricity are farmers. Still, electricity boards being commercial organisations, the tariff is fixed in such a way that it is more for the farmers. While big business is given power at lower rates, which big business is also helped by the financial institutions, the farmers are charged very high rates. The electricity charges in various States, inlcuding Mysore, are very high and so the agriculturists are not able to modernise their agriculture. In fact, they are taking to other business. In view of these things, will he adopt a balanced power strategy and rationalise the distribution to meet the power shortage in the country?

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR : We should be grateful to Shri Damani for raising this Half-an-Hour discussion on a very important subject, because a subject like this often gets the least attention on account of various other pressures on our limited time. Therefore, I am very happy that he has brought this discussion today. I do not want to give any long explanatory statement. I will be very brief and I will only ask a couple of pointed questions.

The hon. Minister has replied on 15th March to Unstarred Question No. 3151. If you read his answer to part (b) of the question, it makes a very detailed but a very said reading. I do not know whether a question should be asked, or a half-an-hour discussion be raised, only to elicit this kind of catalogue of reasons for the failure of electricity boards in our country. Therefore, he should not be satisfied merely by giving an intelligent student's answer in an examination paper that these are the causes. What is the Government doing with regard to this malaise or disturbance in the working of the Electricity Boards all over the country? That is the main question around which a number of small questions are hanging.

Will he not say "yes" or "no" to this point whether there is nepotism in the State Electricity Boards? Will he not say "yes" or "no", or agree with me that there is a lot of corruption in regard to the award of contracts at all levels and small and big sums, sometimes even lakhs of rupees are involved? Is it not a fact that corruption is there in these things? Is it not a fact that bad management or mismanagement is there? He has himself located it in the answer, because he says:

> have been advised to set up machinery for the objective selection of Chairman and members of the State Electricity Boards....",

It obviously means that many Chairmen and members have nothing to do with electricity, they are not experts on that line and they are there because of political patronage or spoils system, whatever it is. Will you be merely content with this kind of recommendation, or are you suggesting some statutory provision with regard to the appointment of Chairman and members of the Electricity Boards, that a substantial percentage of these personnel will be trained, that they will be experts in the fields professionals and technocrats, and not politicians or laymen?

Can he assure us that these will not be taken as sources for nepotism, corruption and whatever you may have? Therefore, he must answer my question correctly.

[Proof. P. G. Mavalankar]

The House perhaps knows that the present Finance Minister, Shri H.M. Patel, was, for many years, the Chairman of the Gujarat State Electricity Board. I must say he brought to that Board his expert knowledge and understanding of management administraion etc. But I cannot say whether that is true of all Chairmen of all Electricity Boards, nor can I say that is true of all Members of the Board in my own State. I must be frank in that respect. Therefore, what are the statutory provisions that Government are thinking of?

He mentioned about a conference that took place of all Power Ministers in January 1978. He says that the conference decided to set up an all-India committee of experts to make practical recommendations for rationalising the tariff structure and improving the working of the State Electricity Boards. I would like to ask, him whether that expert body or committee has been appointed, and if so, what are the terms of reference, by what time is it supposed to give the report to the Government ?

Then is there any implementation machinery, cell for implementation? Many a time, Government takes all sorts of decisions. Delhi is known for so many conferences. Decisions are taken, resolutions are passed, but where is the implementation machinery to go into the follow-up action? So, may I know whether the Minister has gone into this aspect of the matter and set up a cell for implementation of the recommendations of the Power Ministers' Conference plus the Committee's recommendations which, of course, will come later on? I am prepared to wait until they come. We have waited for so many years, we can wait for a few months more. But can he assure us that Government is seized of the matter, and of its enormity and seriousness, and will take action effectively and in a professional way, so that all these ills of the Electricity Boards are got rid of, all these power cuts are got rid of, electricity generation is increased, with the result that industrial growth and production in this country pick up?

I shall not ask a question about rural electrification. That is also one area where the Centre has direct responsibility, but it is not strictly relevant. My point is that a number of things can be toned up if only the machinery at the Central level takes up the implementation aspect more seriously and earnestly.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: Hon. Member Basu asked a few questions. One was whether the CEA has finally decided about improving the existing units and generating more power. I can inform him that they have already finalised their programme. In 1978-79 the generation of the existing units will improve by 15 per cent.

He was referring to the gas turbine. Recently the Chief Minister of West Bengal and myself met, and I have told the Chief Minister that a decision has been taken and the details would be conveyed to him in one or two weeks. It is under the examination of the CEA. We will be conveying our decision in another ten days.

The third thing was about hydel projects in the Northeastern area. As I announced earlier in one of the answers, we have set up a new cell in the C.E.A. and also alloted some funds to investigate the various fields and also prepare a report about it, so that we can go into the hydel projects later.

Mr. Lakkappa raised the point about the functioning of the State Electricity Boards, corruption, nepotism and also what Government is doing to tone up the administration. Under the existing provisions of the Act I suppose, hon. Members will be appreciating the fact that the Electricity Boards are autonomous in the States and the Central Electricity Authority has got certain powers to sanction schemes. Techno-economic appraisals are being done by the Central Electricity Authority. That is why, in the recent Power Ministers' conference a number of suggestions were given and these suggestions are in the process of implementation. One of the suggestions was to appoint an expert committee. That expert committee will be appointed by next week or 10 days and the terms of reference are being finalised. As soon as the Committee goes into study and then makes its own recommendations, we hope to take follow-up action.

Another thing that we have done in the Power Ministers' conference is that to analyse and implement the various suggestions that were given in that Conference, a standing committee is being constituted from among the Power Ministers which will scrutinise all these suggestions. It will meet periodically, discuss and also give the guidelines to various State Governments, if necessary. That standing committee is to be constituted in another two days.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: What about delay in power projects? The State Electricity Boards are changing tariffs frequently. Is there any guideline from the Central Electricity Authority?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: This expert committee will go into these aspects also. What I am trying to draw the attention of the House to is that the State Electricity Boards are the authorities to frame the rules for tariff structure and it is for them to decide what kind of tariff they can have. It is the State Electricity Boards and the State Governments which have to do this. After the expert committee's report, we may try to draw the attention of the State Governments to the suggestions made by that committee.

About pending projects some of the projects are also not commissioned as per schedule. The reasons may be many. It may be contractual, financial constrainsts or due to other technical reasons. We are always trying to help the State Governments and also the State Electricity Boards to commission these projects. If it is a question of lack of expertise, we can supply it. But if it is a question of finance, then the State Governments must find finance by themselves or they approch the Planning Commission for this. I do not think the Energy Ministry is in a position to give finance. If this is the constraint, then the State Governments will have to do whatever is ncecssary in that field.

About rural electrification, of course, Karnataka is facing chronic power shortage It is their own making and not our making. Anyway, we are trying to help them. We have asked them to submit a report for a thermal power station at Raichur. We are getting it through as quickly as possible. It is for the State Government to go ahead with that projects so that they can get power within four years.

About the pending project at Kalinadi, it will yield results in the coming two years.

With regard to Mr. Mavalankar's point about nepotism, corrpution and mismanagement—it may not be true or it may be true—I cannot make a sweeping statement about these things in all the Electricity Boards in the country. There may be here and there something wrong. It is only with a view to making all these Electricity Boards not only viable commercially but also efficient in mangement that we are trying to see that the guidelines are given to the State Government to appoint qualified members and professionals on the Electricity Boards so that there could be better mangement. It was mentioned even by our Prime Minister when he inaugurated the Power Ministers Conference and also the Power Ministers and the Chief Ministers have taken it all right and they want to professionalise these bodies. It is our endeavour to see to it that these bodies are professionalised as quickly as possible.

As to what is the statutory authority that the Central Electricity Authority has got over the State Electricity Boards, as it is today, we have no statutory authority to monitor the State Electricity Boards. It is only a sort of consultancy and also guidelines that we can give periodically to the State Electricity Boards. It is for the House to decide what kind of a statutory provision can be made for all these things.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: What is the view of the Government?

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: When we are in the process of decentrilisation of power, I do not know whether we will be in a position to say anything about that. We are sure that the Government also will take this into consideration. Electricity Boards are made more efficient than what they are today. But I do not think we will be in a position to say anything as to what statutory provision can be had.

MR. CHAIRMAN: When the hon. Member said that there is the necessity of having statutory provision, it does not mean centralisation.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: So far under the existing provions, no difficulty was experienced in advising the State Electricity Boards or the State Governments. They are taking the advice in right spirit and acting on that. I do not think a mere statutory provision will be more helpful than what we are doing today. We do not blame them; we want them to be more efficient.

I think, I have tried to answer most of the points raised by Mr. Mavalankar and Mr. Lakkappa. I do not know whether I missed any point raised by Mr. Damani.

PROF. P. G. MAVALANKAR: About a statutory provision, he has only stated the facts as they are today. I wanted to know what is the Government's mind in this matter. He has not mentioned that.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: So far we have not considered it necessary to create any provision in the statute as such.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: You should consult the State Governments.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister will take note of that suggestion.

SHRI P. RAMACHANDRAN: Only when we experience any difficulty, then examine what should be done.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, March 30, 1978/ Chaitra 9, 1900 (Saka)

GMGIPMRND—83 LS—PMR—Jc 103—18-5-78—880.